ROYAL EDITION

The Times

No. 45,670 — LONDON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1930 — PRICE (Including Postage) 4d.

Cheques, Postal and Money Orders should be made payable to "The Times" and crossed "Barclays Bank Limited." Bank Notes should be sent always by registered post. All advertisements should be addressed to the Advertisement Department, Printing House square, London, E.C.4.

Telephone: Central 2001

THE TIMES, Friday, November 14, 1930

The CHARGE for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS (authenticated by name and permanent address of the sender) is ONE GUINEA for three lines or less and FIVE SHILLINGS for each additional line of about six words. The charge for IN MEMORIAM NOTICES is TWELVE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for three lines or less and THREE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for every additional line. A special rate for five and ten years' automatic insertion may be obtained on application. In order to avoid incorrect quotations in "Death" and "In Memoriam" announcements senders are asked to indicate their origin. In the case of modern verse the author's permission should first be obtained. Announcements may be sent to "The Times" Office, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4, to "The Times" Bureau, 72, Regent-street, London, W.1, or to "The Times" Book Club, 42, Wigmore-street, London, W.1, or to the Bureau du Times, 5, Chaussée d'Antin, Paris. For Classified Advertisement Index see last column of this page.

Forthcoming Marriages in Court Page, Three Guineas for five lines or less and Twelve Shillings and Sixpence for each additional line.

Subscription Rates for "The Times" for one year—£4 11s. Inland, £5 4s. Foreign.

BIRTHS

AUBREY-COUND.—On Nov. 11, 1930, at St. James-the-Less Vicarage, 141, Great Mersey-street, Liverpool, to the Rev. J. and Mrs. AUBREY-COUND—the gift of a son.

BETT.—On Nov. 9, 1930, at Ismailia, to GERALDINE, wife of Mr. PATRICK BETT, Royal Air Force—a son.

CHEVALLIER.—On Oct. 20, 1930, at Quetta, to HILDA CHRISTINE, wife of CAPTAIN F. T. CHEVALLIER, I.A.S.C.—a daughter.

FITZPATRICK.—On Nov. 11, 1930, at 27, Welbeck-street, to FRIDOLF DE CLIFFORD, wife of CAPT. L. V. FITZPATRICK, 1/14th Punjab Regt.—a daughter.

GRIFFITH.—On Nov. 12, 1930, at a nursing home, Clifton, to EILEEN (née Mills), wife of MAJOR W. R. C. GRIFFITH—a son.

HEFFER.—On Nov. 11, 1930, at 258, Hills-road, Cambridge, to MARJORIE WINIFRED (née Barnett), wife of ARTHUR HEFFER—a son.

HERBERT.—On Nov. 12, 1930, at 45, Porchester-road, Bournemouth, to MAJOR and Mrs. C. HERBERT—a daughter.

LILLEY.—On Nov. 9, 1930, at "Wrenthorpe," The Thicket, Southsea, to BEATRICE, wife of COMMANDER A. G. LILLEY, R.N.—a son.

PEARCE.—On Nov. 13, 1930, at The Haining, Epsom, to CONSTANCE, wife of R. S. C. PEARCE—a daughter.

PHILLIPS.—On Nov. 9, 1930, at 7, St. Andrew's-road, Southsea, to SHEILA, wife of LIEUTENANT G. C. PHILLIPS, R.N.—a son.

TREMLETT.—On Nov. 11, 1930, at The Chase, Kelvedon Common, near Brentwood, Essex, the wife of CAPT. L. A. E. TREMLETT, Royal Artillery, of a daughter.

WOLF.—On Nov. 10, 1930, to EVELYN and H. J. GODWIN WOLF, Rainmore, Gallows Hill, Kings Langley—a son.

MARRIAGES

ARNOLD : CLARK.—On Nov. 12, 1930, at Bowdon Parish Church, by the Rev. K. G. W. Millward, assisted by the Rev. Canon Lowry Hamilton, M.A., KENNETH WILKINS ARNOLD, only son of Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Arnold, Westbourne, Hale, Cheshire, to LILIAN GRACE CLARK, only daughter of Mrs. Clark, Heath Bank, Hale, Cheshire, and the late Mr. James Clark, of Handsworth Wood and West Bromwich.

BOYD : CONNARD.—On Nov. 8, 1930, at Colombo, ANDREW BOYD, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Boyd, to JANE CONNARD, younger daughter of Philip Connard, R.A., and the late Mrs. Connard.

DOIG : DANCY.—On Nov. 9, 1930, at Holy Trinity Church, Nice, France, PAYMASTER LIEUT.-CMDR. DOUGLAS H. DOIG, Royal Navy, of H.M.S. Queen Elizabeth, to PHYLLIS MARGARET, younger daughter of the late Mr. GUY DANCY and of Mrs. Dancy, Hillside Cottage, Ide.

EVANS : BLACK.—On Oct. 29, 1930, in New York, U.S.A., ERNEST EDWARD EVANS, of Vancouver, B.C., to FRANCES, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. LOUIS BLACK, of London.

FLEMING : STEWART.—On Nov. 12, 1930, at St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Frognal, London, by the Rev. Archibald Fleming, D.D., assisted by the Rev. W. D. Maxwell, B.D., Ph.D., the REV. JAMES GRANT FLEMING, D.S.O., M.C., M.A., son of the late James Fleming and Mrs. Fleming, of Edinburgh, to SAIDIE CAROLINE, eldest daughter of Mr. WM. J. STEWART, M.P., and Mrs. Stewart, of 2, Templewood-avenue, Hampstead, London.

GILES : FREWEN.—On Thursday, Nov. 13, 1930, at the Church of Our Lady of Victories, Kensington, by Dom Rudd, Rector, Hubert Giles, C.S.C., Cashier and Emly, HENRY GEORGE ANDERSON, son of the late LIEUTENANT-COLONEL G. M. J. GILES, I.M.S., F.R.C.S., and Mrs. Ella Giles, of Campden Hill-square, W., to MARY MAUD, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. WILLIAM FREWEN, of "Apedale," Sparrow's Green, Sussex.

ORGILL : STEWART.—On Nov. 12, 1930, at Merrow Church, by the Rev. F. A. Murray-Gourlay, Vicar of Stourport, Worcs, uncle of the bride, CAPTAIN A. W. ORGILL, 2nd Bn. Gloucestershire Regt., to BARBARA LUCY, only daughter of COLONEL and Mrs. J. A. STEWART, Hillsborough, Harvey-road, Guildford.

WARDROP : MURRAY.—On Nov. 8, 1930, at Glasgow Cathedral, by the Rev. A. W. Finlayson, B.D., High Church of Cambsle, JAMES WARDROP, Victoria and Albert Mansions, Maxwell Park, Glasgow, elder son of the late James D. Wardrop, Paisley, to EVELYN, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. GEORGE MURRAY, Dunfermline, and granddaughter of Mrs. Britton, Lennoxtown.

WENHAM : de BARR.—On Nov. 10, 1930, at the English Church, Stockholm, by the Rt. Rev. the Bishop of Stockholm, assisted by the Rev. T. Linton, Jones, HENRY WENHAM, of Withey Manor, Surrey, to MAUD JANE ELISABETH, daughter of the late COMMANDER ADOLF DE BARR, formerly Swedish Naval Attaché in London, and Mrs. de Barr, of 34, Ostermalmsgatan, Stockholm.

DEATHS

CHARLETON.—On Nov. 13, 1930, at Nethsdale, Beaumont, Jersey, GEORGE THOMAS, husband of MARCELLA CHARLETON, and son of the late Captain Charleton, 69th Regiment, aged 74. Funeral on Monday, Nov. 17, at St. Brelades, Jersey.

COBB.—On Nov. 12, 1930, JOHN MANSFIELD, fourth son of the late Mr. H. M. COBB, of Mockbeggar, and of Mrs. H. M. Cobb, 28, Watts-avenue, Rochester, Kent, aged 44. Cremation at Golders Green Crematorium, to-morrow (Saturday), at 12 o'clock. Memorial service at St. Mary's Church, Higham, near Rochester, 2.30 p.m. No flowers; no mourning, by his own request. (West African papers, please copy.)

DAWSON.—On Nov. 11, 1930, at Shanghai, CECIL PERCY DAWSON, late of I.M. Customs, China, aged 69. (By cable.)

DEWING.—On Nov. 12, 1930, very suddenly SIMON BARKLEY, dearly loved second son of SHEILA and MAURICE DEWING, Captain, R.A., Fort Fareham, Hants, aged four.

EVANS.—On Nov. 13, 1930, at 390, High-road, N.22, ARTHUR JAMES EVANS, Solicitor. Funeral service at Highgate Old Cemetery, on Monday, Nov. 17, at 3 p.m.

GAITSKELL.—On Nov. 13, 1930, at Cannes, suddenly, JOHN HENRY GAITSKELL, of Kalegarth, Great Crosby, Liverpool, in his 73rd year. Funeral arrangements later.

GIBBS.—On Nov. 13, 1930, passed very peacefully away, at Guy Roods, Epping, KENNETH YARDLEY GIBBS, aged 75. Service at Golders Green Crematorium 11.15 a.m. to-morrow (Saturday). Interment at Lewes-road Cemetery, Brighton, same day, 4 o'clock. No flowers and no mourning, by request.

HARRISON.—On Nov. 12, 1930, at 1, The Croft, Barnet, Herts, GUSTAVUS WILLIAM NICOLLS HARRISON, son of the late Brevet Major G. W. N. Harrison, 63rd Foot, aged 76. Funeral service to-morrow (Saturday), at 11 a.m., at Barnet Parish Church.

HICKS.—On Nov. 10, 1930, at Morzan's Vale, Redlynch, Wilts, JENNIE, dearly loved wife of JOHN CRANFIELD HICKS. Funeral 2.30 to-morrow (Saturday).

HIGGENS.—On Nov. 12, 1930, at Maycroft, Shanklin, MARY BERTHA, third child of the late REV. ALFRED HIGGENS and MARY, his wife, aged 35. Funeral, Ventnor, to-morrow (Saturday) morning.

HUGHES-HUGHES.—On Nov. 12, 1930, at 15, Washington House, Basil-street, ILONA CAROLINA AUGUSTA, beloved wife of AUGUSTUS HUGHES-HUGHES. Service at Holy Trinity, Brompton, at noon on Monday. (Hungarian papers, please copy.)

HUME.—On Armistice Day 1930 passed peacefully over, at Hillhouse, Ludlow-road, Maidenhead, ALICE MAUD, fourth daughter of late J. de Courcy Hamilton, widow of W. S. Hume, of Alnwood, Glamorgan. Service at 2 p.m. to-day (Friday), St. Luke's Church, Maidenhead.

JACQUES.—On Nov. 11, 1930, in London, after short illness, very peacefully, surrounded by her sorrowing sister and children, MARION EVELYN JACQUES, of Middleton, near Boarmor Reefs. Funeral at Burnham-on-Sea, to-morrow (Saturday).

KEMSLEY.—On the night of Nov. 10, 1930, the eve of his 78th birthday, at Bournemouth, Walter John KEMSLEY, J.P., of Woodcot Green and 84, Pemebroke-street, Exeter. Passed peacefully in his sleep. Funeral service at Golders Green Crematorium at 11.30 a.m. to-morrow (Saturday). No flowers or mourning, by request.

KNATCHBULL.—On Nov. 8, 1930, at the Manor House, Winsley, Bath, MARIA Hon. widow of WILLIAM KNATCHBULL, late of Harepath, Colyford, in her 93rd year.

LAW.—On Nov. 12, 1930, at Elcombeigh, Weybridge, AGNES BALLANTYNE, the beloved wife of EDWARD F. LAW, LL.D. (Edin.), late of Penylan, Cardiff. Funeral on Nov. 15, 1930, at 2.30 p.m., at Beaufort-mansions, Chelsea. ANNA LOCKHART LE MESSURIER, widow of Captain James Le Messurier, late 15th Hussars. Service at the Old Church, Chelsea, to-morrow (Saturday), at 11 a.m.

LUARD.—On Nov. 12, 1930, at 50, Circus-road, N.W.8, CECIL (née Dolling), wife of GEOFFREY D. LUARD, aged 49 years. Funeral at Golders Green Crematorium, to-day (Friday), 3.30 p.m. Unwired flowers, but wreaths, by request, to 50, Circus-road.

MARSHALL.—On Armistice Day, Nov 11, 1930, at Feckenham House, Woking, ELIZABETH MARSHALL, widow of the Rev. Alfred Marshall, of Feckenham, Worcestershire.

MARTELL.—On Nov. 12, 1930, after much suffering patiently borne, FRANCIS MARTELL, of 27, Buckhurst-road, Bexhill, only son of the late Rev. Thos. Chesher Martell, aged 73.

NEWTON.—On Nov. 12, 1930, at "Trevose," Church-road, Wimbledon, after a long and painful illness, JOHN HORACE, dearly beloved husband of MARGERY NEWTON, aged 64. Funeral at Putney Vale Cemetery to-morrow (Saturday), at 11.30 a.m.

POUNSFORD.—On Nov. 12, 1930, at 36, Calais-gate, Myrtle Park, S.E.5, MARY PHILLIS POUNSFORD, aged 52. Mass to-morrow (Saturday) 10 o'clock, at Catholic Church, Camberwell New-road.

PRICE.—On Nov. 12, 1930, suddenly, at Cuiverwood House, near Hertford, ATHELSTAN ELDER PRICE, aged 61. Funeral at Little Berkhamsted to-morrow (Saturday) at 2.45. Train leaving King's Cross 1.55 will be met at Hatfield.

RITCHIE.—On Nov. 12, 1930, at Bousdwaard, Jodhurst, HELEN BEATTIE, widow of GEORGE RITCHIE, of Kenilworth. Funeral private.

SILK.—On Nov. 11, 1930, at Bournemouth, GEORGE BENJAMIN SILK, of Kynance, All Saints-road, Sutton, Surrey, passed peacefully in his sleep, aged 71.

SMITH.—On Nov. 10, 1930, at 58, Uffington-road, West Norwood, S.E.27, JAMES, the youngest son of the late Rev. ROBERT SOUTH, M.A., of Anerley, aged 71 years.

DEATHS (continued)

STONE.—On Nov. 11, 1930, at Eastbourne, after a long illness, JOHN MORRIS STONE, Barrister-at-law, of Lincoln's Inn, lately of Blackheath, in his 74th year. Funeral service Holy Trinity Church, Eastbourne, 2 p.m. to-morrow (Saturday). Memorial service, same time, St. James's Church, Kidbrook, Blackheath.

SUTHERLAND.—On Nov. 11, 1930, at 9, Market-street, Brora, Sutherland, JOAN ELIZABETH (JOEY) SUTHERLAND, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hector Sutherland.

SWEETING.—On Nov. 13, 1930, at his residence, The Bungalow, Chartway, Reigate, HENRY SWEETING, formerly of Peckham and Lingfield, aged 98 years. Funeral at Reigate Cemetery to-morrow (Saturday), at 12 noon.

TALBOT-PONSONBY.—On Nov. 12, 1930, at Westminster O.F.S., COMMANDER FREDERICK WILLIAM TALBOT-PONSONBY, Legion of Honour, late Royal Navy, aged 51.

THOMPSON.—On Nov. 8, 1930, at Shanghai, ARTHUR ELDRED COWLEY, dearly beloved elder son of ALFRED S. THOMPSON, formerly of St. Martin's, West Side, Clapham Common, S.W., aged 41.

UPTON.—On Nov. 13, 1930, at Medland Manor, Charlton Bishop, Devon, JOHN HERBERT UPTON, late of Ingmire Hall, Sedbergh, Yorkshire, and Lew House, Bampton, Oxon, aged 65. Funeral, Cadbury, Devon, 2.30, Monday, Nov. 17.

VARLEY.—On Nov. 10, 1930, at Minehead, ROSA ELLEN VARLEY (née Tapp), of St. Withburga, Woodbridge, Suffolk.

VIAN.—On Nov. 12, 1930, suddenly and peacefully, at 24, Upper Phillimore-gardens, W.8, ALFRED VIAN, in his 87th year. Cremation at Golders Green to-morrow (Saturday), at 10.30 a.m. No flowers, by request.

WALKER.—On Wednesday, Nov. 12, 1930, LIEUTENANT-COLONEL MELVILLE WALKER, R.A. (Retired), of Warwick House, Littlehampton, eldest surviving son of the late Major-General E. W. E. Walker, R.H.A. Funeral at St. John's Crematorium, Woking, to-morrow (Saturday), at 1.30 p.m.

WANHILL.—On Nov. 5, 1930, at her residence, "Heathetwood," Parkstone, Dorset, ALICE MAUD, fourth daughter of the late JAMES MANLAWS WANHILL, of Poole.

WELBORN-WALKER.—On Nov. 13, 1930, at 30, Claricarde-gardens, Bayswater, passed very peacefully over, SOPHIA WELBORN-WALKER, widow of Robert W. Welborn, late of Letts Green, Knockholt, Kent. Funeral West Wickham Parish Church, to-morrow (Saturday), 2 o'clock. No mourning.

IN MEMORIAM
ON ACTIVE SERVICE

DODGSON.—To the dear memory of GUY, Captain, 1st Herts Regt., who died of wounds at Caudry, France, Nov. 14, 1918.

FANNING.—In loving memory of VIVIAN EDWARD, Lieut., 2nd O.B.L.I., killed in action near Beaumont Hamel, Nov. 14, 1916, aged 19.

ADAMS, EDWARD CAY.—Called to Higher Service, Nov. 14, 1929. R.I.P.

CRUTCHER.—In most loving memory of our dear mother, MAY OLIVER CRUTCHER, who passed to her rest Nov. 14, 1906, also of our beloved father and dear sister.—R. F. and M.

NICHOLLS.—In loving memory of ANNIE, wife of COLONEL W. NICHOLLS, who passed away Nov. 14, 1927.

REDFEARN SHAW.—In every dear memory of HARRY REDFEARN SHAW, Nov. 14, 1926.

RENDELL.—On the 54th anniversary of our marriage at St. Mary's Church, Benares, India, Nov. 14, 1876. In tender memory of NORA, my loved wife and comrade, called from me suddenly on Dec. 16, 1925.—ALAN.

WISHART-THOMSON.—In loving memory of my sister WINNIE, Nov. 14, 1926. R.I.P.—NAN.

WRATHALL.—In ever-loving memory of Mother.—GRACIE, BILLY, SALLY, MOLLY, JIMMY.

FUNERALS and **CREMATIONS** efficiently carried out in London or any part of the country. Monumental work of every kind arranged for. Telephone: Barker, Kensington. Western 5432.

BARKERS, KENSINGTON, W.8.
John Barker and Company, Limited.

CREMATION LEAFLETS GREEN or WOKING. Fee 6dns. Easily arranged by undertakers. (Organ at both.) Booklet from 23, Nottingham-place, W.1. (Welbeck 4168.)

J. H. KENYON, Ltd., FUNERAL FURNISHERS. COFFINS, WOODS, EMBALMERS. Telephone: 45, 47, Edgware-road, W.2. Padd. 2965. 12, Church-street, Kensington. Western 0757. Est. 1850. Telegrams: "Undertaker, London."

LONDON NECROPOLIS Co. FUNERALS. 121, Westminster Bridge-road, S.E.1. Hop 1276. Tele., Necropolo, London (Est. 1851).

BOOKS, PRINTS, and AUTOGRAPH LETTERS BOUGHT or VALUED by HENRY SOTHERAN, Ltd. Correspondence invited. 43, Piccadilly, W.1. Tele., Gerr. 7741. T.A.: Bookmen, London. Est. 1816.

KENNEL, FARM AND AVIARY
3 lines 4s. 6d. (minimum)

DOGS

AIREDALES (LT.-COL. RICHARDSON'S) for house & protection. ABERDEENS, CAIRNS, WIRE and SMOOTH FOX, SEALYHAMS, WEST HIGHLAND WHITE COCKERS; pups, adults, companions or exhibition; largest selection.—Cock House, Byfleet, Surrey (Station 3 miles). Telegrams: "Airedales, Byfleet." Tele., Byfleet 0220.

ABERDEEN DOG PUPPIES, 8 weeks, good pedigree; small, and plenty of whiskers, from 4gns. Sealyham Dog Puppies, 3 months, small and cobby, good heads, excellent Fillers; also Irish Terrier Puppy, 6 months old, from 2½gns.—Williams, Ltd., 37, New Oxford-street, London. Temple Bar 6808.

ABSOLUTELY TYPICAL CAIRNS. West Highland and Scottie Puppies; also trainers.—Apply Wire-haired-more Furzefield Kennels, Nutfield Marsh, Surrey. Phone, Merstham 274. Can be seen London.

A Really ideal guard-companion, RED CHOW, 6 months. Others all ages. Guarantee dispositions. Breeder.—Telephone Lee Green 0236.

BARNEY. IRISH RED SETTER DOG, 4½ months, part house trained, affectionate, intelligent, pedigree; 4gns.—Chalvington Stud Farm, Dicker, Sussex.

BULLDOGS.—PUPS and ADULTS from five guineas; champion pedigrees; fit show or companion.—Wilkinson Joyswood, Windsor-road, Gerrards Cross, Bucks.

CAIRNS.—Reared with adults; champion pedigree; companion or combination.—Ryder, Chapelmain, Trasburst, Dorking. 'Phone 396. Seen London.

CHARMING DOGS of EVERY BREED are always to be bought at the Westminster Dog Bureau, Caxton-street, S.W.1. Vic. 9739.

COME and see the DOGGIES at the CROMWELL KENNELS (late Croglin Kennels), 185, Knightsbridge. Sloane 5591. Dogs stripped, bathed, and boarded.

DALMATIANS.—JUAN is a most fascinating Puppy. Come and see him.—Westminster Dog Bureau, Caxton-street, S.W.1. Vic. 9739.

DANDIE DINMONT PUPPIES, mustard dogs and mustard and pepper bitches; healthy and typical.—Mrs. Duprey, Playdon, Rye.

DANDIE DINMONTS.—Typical mustard Dog, 6 months; good all points; house trained; 8gns. Also younger pups.—Ard, Etchingham, Sussex.

DREAM. GOLDEN RETRIEVER DOG, seven months, over distemper, house trained, perfect companion; 6gns.—Chalvington Stud Farm, Dicker, Sussex.

FRENCH POODLES, males, 3 months, both parents big winners, all black; WIRE-HAIR TERRIERS, 4 months, evenly marked, good points; ABERDEEN TERRIER DOG, 4 months, attractive brindle puppy.—Zoological Dept., ARMY and NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, Ltd., Westminster, S.W.1. Telephone, Victoria 8600 (Extension 349).

OLD ENGLISH SHEEP DOGS; lovely puppies, both sexes; sire "Impregnable," well-known winner; prices reasonable.—Mrs. Edgar, Lavenderies, Horley.

PEKINGESE.—ALDERBOURNE, the premier kennel. —Unrivalled collection of show dogs and of miniatures; specially reared stock; puppies from £6 6s.—Mrs. Ashton Cross, Little Shardeloes, Amersham (London 25 miles). Tele., Amersham 179.

PEKINGESE.—THE IPIELD PEKINGESE, the ideal Kennel; puppies and adults always available; can be seen in London by appointment.—Apply Mrs. S. Whitehead, Ipield Hall, Ipield, Sussex (Phone Crawley 73), or 10A, Chelsea Buildings, S.W. (Phone, Mayfair 2668).

PEKINGESE.—Miss Frampton, holder of the world's record for winning litters and breeder of the Champion bitch at Crufts, 1930, has the largest selection in England; every colour from 3 to 50 gns.; miniatures a speciality from 20gns. Seen any time or shown in London, 5min. from Olympia. Riverside 2757. Dogs at stud.—67, Hammersmith Bridge-road, W.6.

PEDIGREE RED COCKER SPANIEL DOG; PETER, BLACK COCKER SPANIEL DOG; both six months, over distemper, house trained, pedigree; 6gns. each.—Chalvington Stud Farm, Dicker, Sussex. 'Phone, Ripe 32.

RED SETTER PUPS; splendid pedigree; ideal companions; approval.—Rice, Ingleneuk, Staines Moor, Middlesex. 'Phone Staines 532.

SEALYHAM Pedigree PUPPIES by 1930 Crufts's winner, low, cobby, beautifully marked heads. Viewed any time.—Simpson, 6, Vine-lane, Hillingdon, Uxbridge.

THE "MOORVALE DOG DEPOT" (late of 16, Rupert-street).—Mrs. Flanders wishes all her clients to know her temporary address: 27, BEAUCHAMP-PLACE, KNIGHTSBRIDGE, S.W.3, where she has all breeds of pedigree dogs for sale; stripping, trimming, &c.

DISTEMPER CASES RECEIVED under Veterinary Supervision. Expert staff of day and night nurses in attendance.—10, Montpelier-place, S.W. Tele., Sloane 3110.

DOGS CAREFULLY TRIMMED, WASHED. Cats combed, cleaned. Pets boarded, nursed.—Miss Walton, Cabin Nurse, 2, Thurlow-place, S.W.7 (near Harrods).

QUARANTINE KENNELS, approved by Ministry of Agriculture; few dogs; individual attention.—131, Lancaster-road, Ladbroke-grove, W.11. Park 0927.

YOUR BEST PALS best PAL.—SPRATT'S MEAT FIBRINE DOG FOODS. 20,000 Dealers sell these.

£1,500 DOG BOOK for 1s.—Contains 17 coloured plates, 51 sketches and illustrations in black and white, and articles by acknowledged experts. Tells you everything you want to know about your dog in health and sickness.—Send 1s. postal order now to Karswood, Dept. A., Deansgate Arcade, Manchester.

FARM

LAVENDER and HERB FARM.—Roots of culinary, medicinal and sweet-scented Herbs for Sale; lavender pot-pourri and dried herbs. Pupils taken. Cottage hotel. R.S.G. Herb Farm, Seal, Sevenoaks, and 16, North Audley-street. Opposite Selfridge's.

VACANCY for PUPIL, MIXED FARM, all modern equipment; good home. Premium.—Rowsell, Park Farm, Twyford, Hayward's Heath.

WELL-BRED BLACK GELDING, 8 years, 14.3 hands. Sound, very quiet, fast; very comfortable ride; £50. —M. Perkins, Upper Furlong, Charford, Devon.

HOSPITAL NURSES
4 lines 10s. (minimum)

LONDON HOSPITAL TRAINED NURSING STAFF. TRAINED NURSES FOR ADULTS OR CHILDREN. Apply Matron. Telephone, Bishopsgate 8339. The Nurses on the private staff return to the wards between their cases, after sufficient rest, so that their work and knowledge are kept thoroughly up to date.

There are vacancies every seven weeks for Candidates wishing to enter for General Training.

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.
Private Nursing Staff. Nurses always available for Medical, Surgical and Maternity cases.—Apply to Sister-in-Charge. Tele. No., Sloane 5281.

BENGUELLA-CHELSEA TRAINED NURSES' INSTITUTE. Medical, Surgical, Maternity, Mental. Visiting Nurses supplied at any hour.
NURSING HOME (with THEATRE).
Telephone: Sloane 7131 (2 lines). Telegrams—Pelho, Sloane, London.
Park 5606.

Central Office:—39-41, Royal-avenue, Chelsea, S.W.

PERSONAL

YOU are easily deceived. My "whole world" is always, and solely, the same. No happiness or thoughts elsewhere.

THE charge for announcements in the Personal Column is 10s. for two lines (minimum) and 5s. for each additional line. Trade announcements 25s. for two lines and 12s. 6d. for each additional line. Lost and Found Notices 2s. 6d. per line (minimum two lines). A line comprises about six words. Private numbers, if added, form part of the advertisement and are charged for. Names and addresses of actual advertisers should accompany all advertisements, not for publication, unless desired, but as a guarantee of good faith. For index to other classifications see column seven.

£100 REWARD.—STOLEN, on the evening of the 13th inst., from a jeweller's shop in Great Portland-street, W., three-row PEARL NECKLACE, comprising the following:—110 Pearls, weighing 367.76 grains; 103 Pearls, weighing 344.28 grains; 95 Pearls, weighing 310.32 grains, with floral diamond clasp. The above reward will be paid by Messrs. Tyler and Co., 45, Holborn-viaduct, E.C.1 (on behalf of Lloyd's Underwriters), to the first person giving such information to them as will lead to the conviction of the thief or thieves and to the recovery of the stolen necklace intact or in proportion to the value so recovered.

LOST in Strand, CINE KODAK.—Virginia Bogan, Heron's Ghyll, Nr. Uckfield, Sussex. Reward.

OLD STORTFORDIANS' CLUB.—The JUBILEE DINNER of the Club will be held at the MIDLAND GRAND HOTEL, St. Pancras, on TUESDAY, December 16th, at 7 p.m. Members of the Club will receive a notice in due course. Old Stortfordians who are not members of the Club and wish to attend the dinner should send their names to the Secretary, Mr. J. Attenborough, Cedar Corner, Forest Ridge, Keston, Kent.

WOMAN of GOOD FAMILY, nursed 1914-18, Red Cross, granddaughter national hero Seaforth Highlanders, in great financial distress owing to severe operation, appeals for ASSISTANCE to restart good business; no moneylenders; highest references.—Write Box B.1553, The Times, E.C.4.

MUNICH, best residential quarter.—Anglo-German family receives British paying guests; excellent cooking.—Terms write Box J.1327, The Times, E.C.4.

TAXATION IS LOW, living cheap, schooling good and inexpensive.—Those contemplating retiring to South Africa should write for free booklet to The Overseas Settlers' Association, 199, Piccadilly, London, W.1.

CAP MARTIN.—VILLA, very comfortably Furnished, beautifully situated; garden; garage; gas, water, electricity; £200 per quarter.—Herbert, Palais Vial, Menton.

EDUCATED young Czechoslovakian wishes to be received in English family of good social standing in West End; own sitting room. Meals as arranged.—Write Box R.1797, The Times, E.C.4.

ENGLISH LADY RECOMMENDS FRENCH FAMILY for girls wishing to learn language. Charming house and garden; out-skirts of Paris. All home comforts.—Write Mrs. Hunter-Birchwold, Woldingham.

QUEENIE HALFORD MEAKIN come quickly to FOLKESTONE not a moment delay.

THE DOWAGER LADY MOSTYN wishes to SELL 1929 "BUICK" limousine seven-seater; Vandenplas body by Tendrum and Hartley; equal to new; mileage 7,686; entirely chauffeur driven; trial by appointment; no reasonable offer refused.—Apply Teston House, Maidstone.

WANTED, County Mansion, LITTLE GIRL COMPANION for Solicitor's daughter, 6.—Write Box B.1550, The Times, E.C.4.

MASTERSHIP OFFERED Certificated TEACHER able to introduce Boarders; charming surroundings; Kent.—Write Box B.1545, The Times, E.C.4.

BEAUTIFUL CHINESE LACQUER RED-ROOM SUITE and PAIR TWIN BEDSTEADS; cost £190, accept £80. Also complete Dining-room, Queen Anne Period Walnut reproduction; also antique furniture and Carpets, well-appointed residence; cheap immediate purchasers.—Write Box B.1530, The Times, E.C.4.

S.R. NURSE desires POST, part or whole time, with doctor; 5-day experience; Bournemouth or South Coast.—Write Box B.1532, The Times, E.C.4.

BLACK SEAL CONEY COAT, real skunk collar and cuffs; new, worn once; forced to sell. Accept £17, urgent.—Box 1, 95, Mansfield-road, E.C.4.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY.—Gentleman wishes JOIN PARTY; keen golf, riding, dancing; own expenses.—Write Box 4788, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

THOUSANDS have been spent on plans, sufficient to ensure quick sale of a compact HOUSE, overlooking Regent's Park; fascinating beyond description; 11 bed, garage, &c.—Apply 20, Hanover-square, S.E.1.

LONDON FURNISHED HOUSE to be LET, standing in own grounds, Avenue-road, Regent's Park; four reception, six to nine bed rooms, two bath; central heating throughout; made to order for tenant for three months at 50gns. a week; available now.—Write Box B.1528, The Times, E.C.4; or 'phone Primrose 3610.

MASSAGE.—Physical Culture Specialist (38, single), Swedish-trained, Diploma, Member Incorporated Soc. Private individual lessons and treatments.—Write Box 09139, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

LADY (R.C.) desires several Rooms in another's house, Bayswater or Notting Hill.—London, Interview.—Write Box B.1518, The Times, E.C.4.

ARTHRITIS.—RADIOCOIL BLANKET. Adapt any voltage. Perfect circulation. Gives relief. Accept 12gns.—Write Box B.1519, The Times, E.C.4.

COLLECTOR wishes Purchase Early English Water Colours.—Write Box C.182, The Times, E.C.4.

PIED-A-TERRE, MAYFAIR.—Small FLAT, one or two rooms, bathroom, kitchenette, sitting room, beautifully fitted and decorated. £300 per annum, no premium. —Write Box C.180, The Times, E.C.4.

AN Experienced smart CHAUFFEUR wants MORNING ENGAGEMENT or SHORT TOURS; drive customers' cars or his own 16 or Austin; drives any make of car.—Write Box B.1537, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED, POST, Holiday Companion to lady going to France.—Write Miss Box B.1536, The Times, E.C.4.

CAVENDISH-SQUARE (W.1, 'phone).—Bachelor SERVICE FLAT 3½gns. Unfurnished 3gns.—RM/BOL4, London.

6D. MILE.—AUSTIN SALOON; experienced driver; town, 5s. hour. Theatres, Tours.—Bayliss, Park 8209

STAMP COLLECTION (British Possessions only, approximate value £400-£500) bought at best mutual valuation.—Write Box R.1800, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY having had serious operation cannot afford convalescence; two children to support; grateful any kindness to get doctor's references.—Write Box J.1321, The Times, E.C.4.

A LADY who must have £1,500 is offering collection of 17 Pictures, Pastels, &c.—Write Box J.1314, The Times, E.C.4.

NAVAL OFFICER'S DAUGHTER seeks POST as PRIVATE SECRETARY; would go abroad; shorthand, typing, fluent French; help with children.—Write Box 4982, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

HOSPITALITY during CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS offered young Lady in return for part care of children (9, 7, and 3 years).—Hony, Lockwood, Godalming.

A PARTMENTS, 37, Alfred-place, SOUTH KENSINGTON.—Suit students, business, or club gentlefolk.

CHATEAU D'OEX, Swiss Alps.—To be LET FURNISHED Chalet, "Les Hirondelles"; eight bed, three sitting, bath.—Apply W. F. Kelly, Château d'Oex.

WILL CHARITABLE PERSON LEND Lady (convalescent) £25? Security; no moneylenders.—Write Box J.1305, The Times, E.C.4.

BOURNEMOUTH, finest position, high on the West Cliff among the Pines; facing sea.—Exceptional HOUSE for Sale; 16 bed rooms, five bath rooms; beautiful gardens; cottage; no agents.—Write Box J.1309, The Times, E.C.4.

SCHOOLMASTER, Cantab, young, athletic, experienced coach, expert Maths., wishes JOIN Dec. 30-Jan. 20. —Write Box J.1329, The Times, E.C.4.

GENTLEMAN, 46, wishes OCCUPATION after 5.30 p.m., also all Sats.—Box J.1318, The Times, E.C.4.

GENTLEMAN, M.Com., LL.M.(Paris), preparing for Doctor's degree London University, desires ACCOMMODATION in EXCHANGE for FRENCH LESSONS.—Write Box B.1601, The Times, E.C.4.

NOTICE to SHOOTERS.—Engage beaters who know the ground. Number and place stands the day before the shoot. Stops should be placed soon after daybreak. Have game boxes and labels ready.

NOTICE to SHOOTERS.—And of course use cartridges with a reputation.—Eley or Kynoch (British made).

AT SAVILE-ROW.—A WORSTED LOUNGE SUIT BUILT for you by EMMS from 10gns. Appointments write or telephone EMMS, Ltd., TAILORS and BREECHES MAKERS, 11, Saville-row, W.1. Regent 3564.

A wonderful mixed jam made by a Burgundian family from an old recipe since the times of Balzac. You should really try it. 4s. 6d. a jar, post paid.—Fortnum and Mason, 182, Piccadilly, W.1.

DON'T FORGET YOUR FRIENDS ABROAD this Christmas. Fortnum and Mason's Christmas Export List of suitable delicacies and dates for timely despatch.—Write Box J.1328, The Times, E.C.4.

ENORMOUS DEMANDS such as we have for LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S UNREDEEMED ARTICLES enable us to offer exceptionally high prices for dresses, furs, overcoats, and all discarded clothing. Also household linen, jewellery, &c. Cash or offers same day as goods received. Buyers attend any part London. PETER DEAD: 151-3, Edgware-road, W.2. Padd. 4320.

NELLIE and JOHN.—Yes, we have decided to settle down here. You are quite right in thinking that we are no longer worried about Income Tax. Instead of £4, 4s. 6d. in the £ we only average seven here, and we shall pay cheerfully, because what we save will nearly pay our weekly bill at The Royal Hotel. This little Island of Guernsey is a perfect sanctuary for retired people. It is the

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA AND NEW ZEALAND COMPANIES.

MAIL, PASSENGER, AND FREIGHT SERVICES.

MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, BURMA, CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA.

P. & O. and B.I. Tickets interchangeable, also Tickets of P. & O., Orient, and New Zealand Companies. All sailings subject to change with or without notice.

INDIA OR CEYLON BY P. & O.

100 Guineas Return First Saloon, Second Saloon £75. Sailings November, December, January. Apply P. & O. Passenger Offices, as below.

P. & O.

Under Contract with His Majesty's Government.

BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	London.	M'seilles
Malola	21,000	Browning	Nov. 14	Nov. 21
†Kaisar-i-Hind	11,500	Headlam	Nov. 21	Nov. 28
Comorin	15,000	Cartwright	Nov. 28	Dec. 5
Nagpore	17,000	Cadiz	Dec. 5	Dec. 12
‡Ranpura	16,000	Harrison	Dec. 12	Dec. 19
Malwa	17,000	Furlong	Dec. 19	Dec. 26
†Mantua	11,000	Britten	Dec. 26	Jan. 2
Narkunda	17,000	Hignett	Jan. 2	Jan. 9
‡Viceroy of India	19,000	Parker	Jan. 9	Jan. 16
Rawalpindi	17,000	Thornton	Jan. 16	Jan. 23
†Kaisar-i-Hind	11,500	Stringer	Jan. 23	Jan. 30
Mooltan	21,000	Headlam	Jan. 30	Feb. 6
	21,000	Morton	Feb. 6	Feb. 13

FORTNIGHTLY TO AUSTRALIA.

From London and Marseilles.

Malola	21,000	Browning	Nov. 14	Nov. 21
‡Maloja	17,000	Allin	Nov. 28	Dec. 4
Naldera	16,000	Harrison	Dec. 12	Dec. 19
‡Mongolia	17,000	Rhodes	Dec. 26	Jan. 2
Narkunda	17,000	Parker	Jan. 9	Jan. 16
†Cathay	15,000	Niven	Jan. 23	Jan. 29
Moultan	21,000	Morton	Feb. 6	Feb. 13

COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

"One Class" Service at Special Fares. Calling Southampton

†Behar (cargo)	6,000	—	—	—
Nagova	7,000	Cochrane	Nov. 21	—
Banzaloe (cargo)	6,000	—	Dec. 19	—
†Nankin	7,000	Tickell	Jan. 2	—
			Jan. 16	—

CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.

Fortnightly Direct Service, calling at Southampton.

Comorin	15,000	Cartwright	Nov. 28	Dec. 5
‡Sadgar	9,000	Sudell	Dec. 11	—
‡Khiva	9,000	Dawson	Dec. 20	—
Malwa	17,000	Britten	Dec. 26	Jan. 2
Khyber	9,000	Bedwell	Jan. 8	—

Taking Passengers † for Malta, ‡ for Port Sudan.
‡ Taking also Tourist Saloon Passengers.
¶ Not calling Southampton. Calling Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA.

(Under Contract with the Government of India.)

BOMBAY, PORT OKHA, BEDI BUNDER (JAMNAGAR) and KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Mid'shro.	LONDON	Antwerp.
‡*HATIMURA	6,666		Nov. 15	—
‡*MUNDRA	7,374	Nov. 29	Dec. 6	Dec. 8
‡*WARFIELD	6,060	Dec. 29	Dec. 24	Dec. 27
‡KENYA	10,000	Jan. 7	Jan. 16	Jan. 18

*Carzo steamer. ¶ Calls Southampton. † Calls Port Sudan. ‡ Calls Dutch Mandvie.

COLOMBO, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'shro.	LONDON
MANDALA	8,246			Nov. 15
MANORA	8,303		—	—
MERKARA	8,278	Nov. 28	Dec. 6	Dec. 12
MAEGHA	8,278	Dec. 10	Dec. 20	Dec. 27

PORT SUDAN, ADEN AND EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'shro.	LONDON	M'seilles.
MOOLTAN	9,070		Nov. 15	Nov. 21	Nov. 29
MADURA	9,070	Nov. 29	Dec. 10	Dec. 19	Dec. 26
MATIANA	9,067	Dec. 27	Jan. 7	Jan. 16	Jan. 24
MALDA	9,066	Jan. 24	Feb. 4	Feb. 13	Feb. 21

QUEENSLAND.

Ship. & STEAMER	Tons.	Mid'shro.	Immingham.	LONDON

CHIEF PASSENGER OFFICE,

Manager, F. H. GROSVENOR.

P. & O. HOUSE, 14, COCKSPUR-STREET, S.W.1.
City Passenger Office, 130, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.
Strand Office, Passage and Freight (A. P. Case, Manager), Australia House, W.C.2; Paris, Société Française P. & O., 41, Bld. de la Madeleine; Monte Carlo (Col. C. Fane, P. & O. Agent), Avenue de Monte Carlo.
FREIGHT OR GENERAL BUSINESS only:—
P. & O. or B.I. Offices, 122, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.3.

GRAY, DAWES & Co., 122, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.

Freight Brokers:—
P. & O., Escombe, McGrath and Co., 13, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; R.I.S.N. Co., Gellatly, Hankey and Co., Ltd., Dock House, Billiter-street, E.C.3; (Middlesbro' to Bombay and Karachi), Gourlay Brothers and Co., Ltd., 14, Billiter-street, E.C.3; and (Queensland Line), Bird, Potter and Hughes, 2, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C.3.

NEW ZEALAND LINE.

Regular Four-Weekly Passenger Sailings from Southampton to NEW ZEALAND and AUSTRALIA.

VIA PANAMA CANAL.

Single-berth Cabins and Bath-room Suites.

Ship.	Tons.	LONDON
RANGITIKI (new motor vessel)	17,000	Nov. 19
		SOUTHAMPTON
RUAHINE	11,000	Dec. 19
TUAPEHU (new motor vessel)	17,000	Dec. 19
WAHINEITAA (new motor vessel)	17,000	Jan. 16
RANGITANE (new motor vessel)	17,000	Feb. 13

† Cabin and 2nd Class Passengers only.
Apply the N.Z.S. Co., Ltd. (J. B. Westrup and Co., Ltd., Agents), 138, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3 (Tele., Avenue 5220), or the Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. L. James, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tele., Regent 6724).

UNION S.S. CO. of NEW ZEALAND

LTD., TO NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA.
By any Atlantic Line to London or U.S.A., thence via VANCOUVER or SAN FRANCISCO.

	From Vancouver.	From San Francisco
NIAGARA	Dec. 10	—
MONOWAI	—	Dec. 24
MAKURA	Jan. 7	—
	—	Jan. 21

Canadian-Australasian Line, via Honolulu, Fiji, and Auckland to Sydney. † Union Royal Mail Line via Tahiti, Rarotonga to Wellington, to Sydney.
Apply the Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. L. James, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tele., Regent 6724); or for Vancouver service any office of the Canadian Railways.

P. & O. BRANCH SERVICE.

FAST STEAMERS TO AUSTRALIA.

Via Malta, Port Said, Suez, and Colombo.
ONE CLASS ONLY AT LOWEST FARES.

Ship.	Tons.	Plymouth.	L'pool.
¶BARRADINE	13,000	Nov. 21	Nov. 22
BARRABOOL	13,000	Dec. 16	Jan. 17
BALRANALD	13,000	Jan. 30	Jan. 31
BALLARAT	13,000	—	—
			Feb. 21

¶ Carrying HIS MAJESTY'S MAILS and calling at Aden.
Also TOURIST SALOON BOOKINGS to Perth.

	Tons.	LONDON	Marseilles.
R.M.S. MOLDAVIA	17,000	Nov. 28	Dec. 4
R.M.S. MONGOLIA	17,000	Dec. 26	Jan. 1

Apply P. & O., 130, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; 14-16, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1; or Australia House, Strand, London, W.C.2.

AUSTRALIA BY THE ORIENT LINE.

Under Contract to carry His Majesty's Mails.
Through Tickets to TASMANIA and NEW ZEALAND. Tickets interchangeable with other lines.
HOLIDAY TRIPS TO SPAIN, MOROCCO, RIVIERA, ITALY, EGYPT, and CEYLON.
CRUISES by 20,000-TON STEAMERS.

Ship.	Tons.	Sailing London	Sailing Marseilles
ORMONDE	15,000	Dec. 12	Dec. 14
ORSOVA	12,000	Dec. 20	Dec. 22
ORONTES	20,000	Jan. 3	Jan. 9
ORONSAY	20,000	Jan. 17	Jan. 23
OTRANTO	20,000	Jan. 31	Feb. 4
ORFORD	20,000	Feb. 14	Feb. 20
OTRANTO	20,000	Feb. 28	Mar. 6

Managers, ANDERSON, GREEN and Co., Ltd., Head Office, 5, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; Branch Offices, 14, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; No. 1, Australia House, Strand.

ELLERMAN LINES

CITY HALL

BUCKNALL

FAST AUTUMN PASSENGER SERVICE.
LIVERPOOL, EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA & CEYLON.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date.	Destination.
City of Lahore	6,983	Nov. 14	Colombo and Calcutta
City of Hongkong	9,678	Dec. 11	Karachi and Bombay
City of Sparta	9,415	Dec. 26	Colombo and Calcutta
City of Calcutta	7,679	Jan. 24	Bombay and Karachi

Calls (a) Marseilles. (b) Port Sudan. (c) Madras.
(d) Direct from Marseilles.

MEDITERRANEAN AND LEVANT.

Algerian	2,304	Dec. 2 Smyrna and Istanbul
Maronian	3,385	Nov. 18 Malta and Alexandria.

LONDON TO SOUTH AFRICA.

Trafford Hall	5,321	Dec. 6 C. Town, Algoa B.
City of Valencia	7,329	Dec. 20 E. London, Natal.

MARSEILLES TO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.
Regular freight service with limited accommodation for passengers at reduced rates. Sailings on application. Sailings subject to cancellation without notice.
LONDON: 104-5, Leadenhall-st., E.C. Tele. Ave. 9340
LIVERPOOL: Tower-bldgs, Water-st. " Cent. 9340
GLASGOW: 75, Bothwell-street " Cent. 9222

N.Y.K. LINE.

(JAPAN MAIL.)

FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER & CARGO SERVICE to COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA.

	Tons.	London.	M'seilles	Naples.
KASHIMA MARU	10,000	Nov. 21	Nov. 28	Nov. 30
†ASUKUNI MARU	10,500	Dec. 5	Dec. 11	Dec. 13
HAKONE MARU	10,500	Dec. 19	Dec. 26	Dec. 28

Also calling at Gibraltar.

FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER SERVICE FROM SAN FRANCISCO, via HONOLULU, to JAPAN & CHINA.
TRANSPACIFIC Bookings from Europe.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, 4, Lloyd's-avenue, E.C.3. (A Limited Company, incorporated in Japan.) West End Agency, Cunard Line, 26-27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1

BIBBY LINE.

THE FIRST CLASS ONLY FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE OF TWIN-SCREW OIL-DRIVEN MAIL VESSELS TO MARSEILLES, EGYPT, PARTLY CEYLON, PORT SUDAN, CEYLON, BURMA, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, and SOUTHERN INDIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Sailing Liverpool.	Sailing Marseilles.
Gloucestershire	12,000	Nov. 7	Nov. 13
Cheshire	12,000	Nov. 14	Nov. 20
Yorkshire	12,000	Nov. 28	Dec. 4
Leicestershire	13,500	Dec. 12	Dec. 18
	12,000	Dec. 26	Jan. 2

BIBBY BROS. and Co., Chapel-street, Liverpool; 22, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. Tele., Regent 8586, 8587.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

From MARSEILLES (Services Contractuels) to CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.
GEN. METZINGER ... Nov. 20 ... Dec. 6 ... ANGKOR ... Dec. 18
MOMBASA, MADAGASCAR, MAURITIUS, REUNION
EX ORADOUR ... Nov. 22 ... Dec. 12 GEN. DUCROISE
PIRÆUS, ISTANBUL, BATOUM & BEYROUT.
LAMARTINE ... Nov. 14 ... Nov. 24 ... EX ORADOUR
EGYPT, PALESTINE & BEYROUT.
MARIETTE PACHA ... Nov. 15 ... Nov. 25 ... ANGKOR
Passage and all particulars apply
LONDON: 2, Fenchurch-street, or 32, Pall Mall, and all Passenger and Tourist Agents.

SHIPPING (continued)

NORTH ATLANTIC SAILINGS

UNITED STATES

TO NEW YORK.

Nov.	Steamer.	From	Line.
14	EMP. OF AUSTRALIA b, k	Southampton	Can. Pac.
14	CAMERONIA f, c	Glasgow	Anchor
15	MAURETANIA a, c	Southampton	Cunard
15	SCYTHIA d	Southampton	Cunard
19	HOMERIC d	Liverpool	White Star
21	ADRIATIC b	Southampton	White Star
22	AQUITANIA b	Liverpool	Cunard
22	MINNETONKA b	Southampton	Cunard
26	CALEDONIA b	London	A.T.L.
26	WESTERNLAND f	Glasgow	Anchor
28	LANCASTRIA b	Southampton	Red Star
29	OLYMPIC b	Southampton	Cunard
29	TRANSYLVANIA f, c	Glasgow	White Star
29	ASCANIA b	Glasgow	Anchor
29	SAMARIA b	Southampton	Cunard
Dec.		Liverpool	Cunard
3	MAJESTIC b	Southampton	White Star
3	BELGENLAND f	Southampton	Red Star
5	AURANIA b	Southampton	Cunard
6	BALTIC b	Liverpool	White Star
6	MINNEWASKA f, c	London	A.T.L.
9	MAURETANIA a, c	Southampton	Cunard
12	CARONIA b, c	Southampton	Cunard

† Also calls BOSTON. b Via Cherbourg. c Via Belfast. d Via Belfast and Glasgow. e Via Queenstown. f Via Moville. k Via Boulogne. z Via Quebec.

CANADA

TO QUEBEC AND MONTREAL.

Nov.	Steamer.	From	Line.
14	EMP. OF AUSTRALIA k, n	Southampton	Can. Pac.
14	DUCHESS OF BEDFORD	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
14	DORIC n	Liverpool	White Star
14	MONTCALM n	Glasgow	Can. Pac.
15	ALAUNIA n	Southampton	Cunard

TO HALIFAX, N.S.

Nov.	Steamer.	From	Line.
21	ADRIATIC m	Liverpool	White Star
22	WESTERNLAND m	Southampton	Red Star
22	LANCASTRIA m	Southampton	Cunard
29	ASCANIA m	Southampton	Cunard
Dec.			
5	AURANIA m	Southampton	Cunard
12	CARONIA m, z	Southampton	Cunard

TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.

Nov.	Steamer.	From	Line.
20	DUCHESS OF YORK m	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
28	DUCH. OF RICHMOND m	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
29	MONTCLARE m	Southampton	Can. Pac.
Dec.			
4	DUCHESS OF ATHOLL m	Liverpool	Can. Pac.

k To Quebec. m Via Belfast and Glasgow. n Via Cherbourg. z Via Belfast. † Via Queenstown.
Apply COMPANIES' OFFICES, or Local Agents.

NEW YORK.

WEEKLY DEPARTURES.

SUNNY SOUTHERN ROUTE.

FAST ITALIAN DE LUXE SERVICES.

Nov. 19 from GENOA
" 20 " NAPLES
" 22 " GIBRALTAR
"AUGUSTUS"
N.G.I. LINE
Other Sailings: Nov. 29, Dec. 30, Jan. 21, Feb. 3, Feb. 21

Nov. 25 from GENOA
" 26 " NAPLES
" 28 " GIBRALTAR
"CONTE BIANCAMANO"
LLOYD SABAUDO LINE.
Other Sailings: Dec. 10, Jan. 6, Jan. 27, Feb. 13.

Nov. 27 from NAPLES
" 30 " LISBON
"VULCANIA"
COSULICH LINE, Ltd.
Other Sailings: Dec. 16, Jan. 7, Feb. 4, Mar. 10, Mar. 29.

APPLY IN LONDON TO ALL PRINCIPAL TRAVEL AGENTS, or :—

N.G.I. LINE,
16, Waterloo-place, S.W.1.
(Regent 7972.)

LLOYD SABAUDO LINE,
32, Haymarket, S.W.1.
(Gerrard 5082.)

COSULICH LINE,
16, Waterloo-place, S.W.1.
(Gerrard 8116.)

LLOYD TRIESTINO & MARITTIMA ITALIANA.

REGULAR SERVICES TO INDIA.
QUICKEST ROUTE TO EGYPT, SYRIA, AND PALESTINE.

EGYPT	From Trieste.
CONSTANTINOPLE	Weekly on Saturdays
PALESTINE	Fortnightly on Thursdays
INDIA	Every 4th Friday } Fortnightly
" (from Genoa)	Every 4th Friday } Service.

MAGNIFICENTLY EQUIPPED VESSELS.
Apply to Lloyd Triestino-Cosulich Line, Ltd., 16, Waterloo-place, London, S.W.1 (Gerrard 8116). City: Griffiths, Tate and Co., 71, St. Mary Axe, E.C.3, or Principal Tourist Agencies.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.

SOUTHAMPTON-NEW YORK.

†NIEUW AMSTERDAM (First Class fare from £35) Nov. 18
ROTTERDAM (First Class fare from £42 10 0) Nov. 29

S.S. STATENDAM (First Class fare from £51 10 0) Dec. 6
† Calling Halifax.

U.K. to NORTH PACIFIC PORTS
FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS. FIRST CLASS
FARE to LOS ANGELES & SAN FRANCISCO FROM £57.

Apply 19, PALL MALL, S.W.1. (Tele. No., Ger. 5440.)

FABRE LINE.

MARSEILLES to WEST AFRICA.

Dakar, Conakry, Sierra Leone, Tabou, Grand Bassam, Accra, Lome, Cotonou, Douala.

November 25th.—s.s. "TOUAREG."
December 10th.—s.s. "CANADA."
December 23rd.—s.s. "HOGGAR."
January 7th.—s.s. "MADONNA."

Full particulars of accommodation and fares from :—
JAPP, HATCH and CO., Ltd.,
166, Piccadilly, London, W.1. Tele., Gerrard 4434.

ROYAL NETHERLANDS STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Incorporating the services of the former ROYAL NETHERLANDS WEST INDIA MAIL.

Fortnightly passenger and mail service to Barbados, Trinidad, La Guaira, Pto. Cabello, Curaçao, Pto. Colombia, Cartagena, and Pto. Limon.

Next Sailings from Dover :—
S.S. "CRYNSSEN" ... Nov. 15
M.V. "COLOMBIA" ... Nov. 29
S.S. "VENEZUELA" ... Dec. 13
DOVER TO DEMERARA SERVICE VIA MADEIRA.
S.S. "COTTICA" ... Dec. 3
S.S. "VAN RENSSELAER" ... Dec. 26
S.S. "NICKERIE" ... Dec. 17
For passage rates and full particulars apply to :—
Pim, Van Ommeren (London), Ltd., 14-19, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. Phone, Regent 4529.
Or to CITY OFFICE : 27, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3 (Phone, Monument 0021.)

SOUTH AMERICA

VIA VIGO AND LISBON.

LONDON TO RIO IN 12 DAYS TO BUENOS AIRES IN 15 DAYS

HAMBURG-SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

S.S. CAP ARCONA ... from Boulogne Nov. 28
Boat train leaves Victoria 9 a.m.
For particulars apply STELLE and LEIGHTON, Ltd., 9-13, Fenchurch-buildings, London, E.C.3. Tel. Mon. 4361. Or Principal Passenger Agents.

Winter in the
BRITISH WEST INDIES.

"The Islands of Sunshine."
Barbados, Grenada, Trinidad, Demerara.
Six Weeks' Round Voyage £67.

HARRISON LINE.

S.S. INANDA and S.S. INGOMA

Sailing from London.
For full particulars apply THOS. and JAS. HARRISON, Derwent House, Billiter-street, E.C.3; or J. D. HEWETT and Co., Ltd., 11, (Lower) Regent-street, S.W.1.

UNION-CASTLE LINE.

SOUTH AFRICA, EAST and WEST AFRICA.
ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

*WALMER CASTLE	London. Southampton.
*WINCHESTER CASTLE	— Nov. 14
†GUILDFORD CASTLE	Nov. 27 Nov. 21
†BALMORAL CASTLE	Nov. 28
§MONTROSEYRSHIRE	Dec. 4 Nov. 28

* Via Madeira. † Via Plymouth and Las Palmas.
§ Cargo only via Mediterranean Ports and Suez Canal.
Special Christmas and New Year
TOURS TO SOUTH AFRICA
at reduced return fares by Mail Vessels sailing 5th and 19th December, 1930; 2nd and 30th January, 1931.
Apply to the Head Office, 3, Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.3. West End Agency, 125, Pall Mall, S.W.1.

AUSTRALIA

Short Sea Route with interesting tour through
AMERICA.

Return tickets already taken are interchangeable for this route.

PICKFORDS TRAVEL SERVICE,

53-54, HAYMARKET, S.W.1.
Regent 8021.

Agents: Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway, Matson Line

ANCHOR LINE.

LIVERPOOL to
BOMBAY & KARACHI.

CALLING AT GIBRALTAR, PORT SAID, and SUEZ.
*CIRCASSIA ... Nov. 28 *CASTALIA ... Jan. 2
†BRITANNIA ... Jan. 2 †*TUSCANIA ... Feb. 10
* First Class and Tourist Class only. Specially low fares.
† First Class and Third Class only. Specially low fares.
‡ Calls Marseilles Jan. 10. ** Calls Marseilles Feb. 16.
Vessels specially recommended by Indian Government.
Indian Government Vouchers accepted.
S.S. TUSCANIA, 17,000 tons.
From LIVERPOOL to BOMBAY, MARSEILLES, Feb. 16.
Carries FIRST Class and THIRD Class Passengers.
ANCHOR LINE, 45, FENCHURCH-STREET, E.C.3; and at 29 and 27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1.

SHIPPING (continued)

SOUTH AMERICA

BY

THE ROYAL MAIL LINE,

PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO AND BUENOS AIRES.

Via France, Spain and Portugal.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From S'hampton.	From Liverpool.
*ASTURIAS (M.V.)	22,071	Nov. 29	—
*ALMANZORA	11,484	—	Nov. 22
DESEADO	13,551	Dec. 4	—
*ALCANTARA (M.V.)	11,477	—	Dec. 6
DESNA	22,181	Dec. 18	—
DEMERARA	11,483	—	Dec. 20
*ARLANZA	11,484	Jan. 16	Jan. 3
	14,622		

* Calls Madeira. † Omits Cherbourg.
EUROPE—NORTH PACIFIC.

THE PACIFIC LINE

TO
WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.

CHILE
BERMUDA
HAVANA
Via France, Spain.
PERU
PANAMA CANAL

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From Liverpool.
ORCOMA	11,580	Nov. 27
ORITA	9,298	Dec. 11
OROPESA	14,057	Jan. 15
ORBITA	15,495	Jan. 29

TOUR ROUND SOUTH AMERICA.
ORDUNA, January 6, 1931.

R.M.S.P. "ATLANTIS." CHRISTMAS CRUISE TO MEDITERRANEAN, &c.

From SOUTHAMPTON, DECEMBER 19.
19 Days. Fares 38 Guineas and upward.

WEST INDIES CRUISE.

From SOUTHAMPTON, JANUARY 23.
45 Days. Fares 97 Guineas and upward.
LAST PORT "ATLANTIS" FEATURE.
9 HOLES MIDGET GOLF COURSE.
Unsurpassed Cuisine.

LONDON { America House, Cockspur-street, S.W.1. Royal Mail House, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.
LIVERPOOL—Gores, Water-street.
PARIS—12, Boulevard des Capucines. Or Local Agents.

SOUTH AMERICA

by

BLUE STAR LINE

BRITAIN'S LATEST AND MOST LUXURIOUS LINERS
to
LISBON, MADEIRA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AIRES.

Vessels.		
"ALMEDA STAR"	From	28 NOV.
"ANDALUCIA STAR"	London	19 DEC.
"AVELONA STAR"	and	2 JAN.
"AVILA STAR"	Boulogne	16 JAN.

NO EMIGRANTS—FIRST CLASS ONLY.
ALSO BUENOS AIRES DIRECT FORTNIGHTLY.
Blue Star Line Express Cabin Service. Fare from £50.
STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, Monthly from £60.

CHRISTMAS SUNSHINE CRUISE TO MEDITERRANEAN.

By the World's Most Delightful Cruising Liner,
"ARANDORA STAR,"
With Perfect Cuisine and Service.
DEC. 19TH for 19 DAYS to
CRUTA (for TETUAN), PALERMO, NAPLES, VILLEFRANCHE (for MONTE CARLO), MALAGA, LISBON.
38 Gns. and Upwards.

SPECIAL 46 DAYS'
WEST INDIES CRUISE, JANUARY 24, 1931.

For all sailings and "Arandora Star" Cruise Programme apply BLUE STAR LINE, 3, Lower Regent-street (Phone, Gerrard 5071); 40, St. Mary Axe; 10, Water-street, Liverpool; Paris, Wagons-Lits Co., and Tourist Agents.

AUSTRALIA IN 29 DAYS.

ONE CLASS ONLY.
Calling at Port Said and Colombo.

Jervis Bay	14,164 tons from Southampton	Nov. 28
Marathon	14,184 tons from Southampton	Dec. 10
Moreton Bay	14,130 tons from Southampton	Jan. 7

Fares from £38 to £52.

ABERDEEN and COMMONWEALTH LINE.
Apply 2, Australia House, Strand, W.C.; 14, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; or principal Booking Agents.

NEW ZEALAND IN 32 DAYS

BY
"MATAROA" & "TAMAROA"
(oil burners).

SHAW SAVILL & ALBION LINE

Royal Mail House, 14, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE.

ALFRED HOLT and Co., Liverpool.
FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY
FROM LIVERPOOL AND MARSEILLES TO PORT SAID, THE STRAITS, JAPAN AND CHINA.

PATROCLUS	6 Dec.	ANCHISES	14 Feb.
ANTENOR	20 Jan.	AENEAS	28 Feb.
HECTOR	31 Jan.	HARPEDON	28 Mar.

SHORT SEA VOYAGES.
Special Winter Return Rates :—Port Said £48, Colombo £95. Plus Van Ommeren (London), Ltd.,
London Agents, John Swire and Sons, Ltd., 8, Billiter-square, E.C.3, or Principal Travel Agents.

BLUE FUNNEL AND WHITE STAR ABERDEEN JOINT SERVICE TO
SOUTH AFRICA & AUSTRALIA.

A Combined Service offering Unequalled Facilities at Moderate Cost.

(3) S.S. EURIPIDES	From Liverpool	6th DEC.
(1) S.S. NESTOR	From Liverpool	3rd JAN.
(2) S.S. CERAMIC	Liverpool	24th JAN.

(1) First Class only. (2) Cabin Classonly.
(3) First and Third Class.
For full particulars apply to :—
BLUE FUNNEL LINE, India Buildings, Water-street, Liverpool; 101, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; 80, Buchanan-street, Glasgow.
WHITE STAR LINE, 30, James-street, Liverpool; 1, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1; 14, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.

WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA.

Special pleasure cruises and Tourist Round Trip Fares. ALL LINES.
Full details in programme free on application.
HICKIE, BORMAN, GRANT & CO., LTD., 25, Cockspur-street, LONDON, S.W.1. Gerr. 2094-5.

CUBA—MEXICO—TEXAS.

OZEAN LINE.

HAVANA	From Southampton.	
VERA CRUZ	RIO PANUCO	Nov. 27th
TAMPICO	RIO BRAVO	Jan. 7th
GALVESTON	Wainwright Bros. and Co., Ltd.,	
HOUSTON	21, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3.	

WINTER CRUISES TO JAMAICA.

The land of glorious sunshine. Return fare from £50.
Regular fortnightly service from London by Steamers of the JAMAICA DIRECT FRUIT LINE.
First-class accommodation and cuisine. Private Bath Rooms. Swimming Pool. Surgeon, Stewardess.
Through Bookings to Belize, Nassau, Bermuda, &c.
For Sailings and Illustrated Booklet, &c., apply Kaye, Son and Co., Ltd., 112, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3 (Monument 4567), or to Hickie, Borman, Grant and Co., Ltd., 25, Cockspur-street, S.W.1. (Gerrard 2094.)

HEALTH—PLEASURE—EDUCATION.

TRAVEL ROUND THE WORLD.

Ideal Fortnightly Voyages with stop-over privileges if desired. £257 10s. First Class ; £152 8s. Special Class

DOLLAR STEAMSHIP LINES and AMERICAN MAIL LINE.

26,000 Miles of Cruising. 10 Luxurious Liners Sailing Westwards with 22 Ports of Call in 12 different lands. For accom. and full particulars apply : T. L. Duff and Co., General Agents, 22, Billiter-st., London, E.C.3 (Tel., Mon. 0221), or to Principal Passenger Agencies.

Cie. de NAVIGATION MIXTE,

(Cie. Touache.)

ALGERIA from PORT VENDRES.
ALGERIA and TUNISIA from MARSEILLES.
Full particulars from :—

DEAN & DAWSON, LTD.,

General Agents for Great Britain and Ireland, 7, BLANDFORD-SQUARE, N.W.1.

SUNNY WEST INDIES.

Full details of Sailings, &c., all Lines, and particulars of Hotels willingly sent on request :—

J. D. HEWETT & CO.,

11, (Lower) REGENT-STREET, S.W.1 (Regent 7607), and 101, LEADENHALL-STREET, E.C.3 (Avenue 9870).

SHORT SEA VOYAGES

FROM SOUTHAMPTON FORTNIGHTLY
TO ALGIERS AND GENOA
By the luxurious Dutch East Indian Mail Ships of the
NEDERLAND Royal Mail LINE

S.S. IRENE DER NEDERLANDEN ... 20th Nov.
M.S. J. C. GLAZEBARNEVELT ... 4th Dec.

D. H. DRAKEFORD, General Passenger Agent for Great Britain, 60, Haymarket, S.W.1. Gerr. 5833-4-5. Or Local Travel Agencies.

TOURS

35 DAYS' LUXURY CRUISE

by the
ROYAL HOLLAND LLOYD
S.S. GELRIA (14,000 tons).
From Southampton Jan. 16, 1931.
Visiting
MALAGA, MONACO, EGYPT, PALESTINE, ATHENS, MALTA, &c.
Minimum Fare £75.
Limited to 300 passengers.
For Cabin plans and full particulars apply :
WAINWRIGHT BROS. and Co., Ltd., 21, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3, or 30, Queen's-terrace, Southampton.
D. H. DRAKEFORD, 60, Haymarket, S.W.1.

TOURS (continued)

COOK'S

AND

WAGONS-LITS WORLD-TRAVEL SERVICE

(WITH OVER 300 OFFICES).

"WINTER SUNSHINE."

An interesting volume giving camera descriptions of the various resorts at Home and Abroad. Below are given a selection of the wide range of arrangements contained therein.

ALGERIA, TUNISIA, MOROCCO, and TRIPOLITANIA.
Motor Tour with Courier in MOROCCO.
Visiting Tangier, Fez, Meknes, Casablanca, Marrakesh and Rabat.
20 Days' Tour for £40 First-class Hotels.
Complete sightseeing programme.

ALGIERS, BISKRA, and TUNIS ... 16 days' Tour £32 16 6
TUNISIA ... 16 days' Tour £31 10 0
TUNISIA and TRIPOLITANIA ... 23 days' Tour £55 10 0
BY SEA TO ALGIERS, returning by RAIL thence to MARSEILLES and overland 16 days' Tour £30 0 0
MOROCCO, out by rail ... returning by Ocean Liner 22 days' Tour £41 12 6
MOROCCO and ALGIERS, out and home by Ocean Liner ... 15 days' Tour £26 5 0

WINTER SPORT IN SWITZERLAND
provides the most joyful and health-giving of all holidays. Send for our new descriptive programme.

CHRISTMAS AT HOME RESORTS.
Combined Travel and Hotel Arrangements.
High Carnival. Good Fellowship. Generous Fare. Hotels filling rapidly. Secure your accommodation without delay.

TRAVEL TICKETS.
Tickets issued and seats reserved in advance for any journey at Home or Abroad by Rail, Sea, or Air.

AUTOMOBILE TOURS.
Private Cars for Touring at Home and Abroad.

SAFEGUARD YOUR MONEY
by carrying
COOK'S TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES.

THOS. COOK & SON, LTD.,

"THE TEMPLE OF TRAVEL,"
BERKELEY-STREET, LONDON, W.1.
and other London and Provincial Off

PRIVATE HOTELS
3 *lines 4s. 6d. (minimum)*

LONDON

HAREWOOD PRIVATE HOTEL, 74-80, GOWER-STREET, W.C.1.—Museum 2941. Bed room, Breakfast, and bath from 7s. 6d. ; running hot and cold water ; en pension ; moderate terms.

KENSINGTON GARDENS PRIVATE HOTEL, Ltd., LANCASTER-STREET, HYDE PARK, W.2. Paddi 4288. ELECTRIC LIFT. RUNNING HOT and COLD WATER IN ALL BED ROOMS.

SEASIDE AND COUNTRY

BRIGHTON, 156, MARINE-PARADE.—Modern comfort ; delicious food ; English owners give personal attention to every detail ; ideal for winter residence. Terms moderate. Tels. 2252.

SHERLIES PRIVATE HOTEL, ORPINGTON, KENT.—Beautifully situated in own high grounds, yet close station ; croquet, billiards, bridge ; ideal country house with young society ; every comfort ; moderate inclusive terms. Special Christmas festivities. 'Phone, Orpington 72.

SHORTLANDS HOUSE
PRIVATE HOTEL, SHORTLANDS, KENT. Three minutes station, electric trains to Town. HARD COURT. SOFT WATER. Billiards, Dancing. For tariff apply Proprietor. Telephone, Ravensbourne 0916.

PARIS HOTELS,
RESTAURANTS, AND TEA ROOMS

THE AMBASSADOR Boulevard Haussmann. On the new The largest Continental Hotel. 600 rooms. 600 baths.

HOTEL ASTORIA (facing Arc de Triomphe). CHAMPS ELYSEES RESTAURANT open to non-residents.

HOTEL BRIGHTON (facing Tuileries Gdn.) 218, Rue de Rivoli In the heart of the fashionable centre.

HOTEL CAPUCINES. Between OPERA and MADELEINE. 37, Boulevard des Capucines. All comforts.

HOTEL CHATHAM, GRILL ROOM. RESTAURANT. BAR. 15, RUE VOLNEY.—NEAR THE OPERA.

ENGLISH FAMILY HOTEL. 7, Avenue Président Wilson (Champs-Elysees). Full board from 50 francs.

FRANCIA HOTEL. 100, Rue La Fayette, near North and East Stations. Excellent grill room, bar ; 120 rooms and 80 baths. Tele. address, Franciahot, Paris 83.

THE LANCASTER HOTEL and RESTAURANT. 7, Rue de Berri (Champs-Elysees).

HOTEL LOUIS LE GRAND, 3, Rue Rouget de l'Isle, Paris. Off Rue de Rivoli (Tuileries).

HOTEL LUTETIA 43, 45, 47, BOULEVARD RASPAIL. THE SMARTEST. THE MOST MODERN. Tariff with plan sent on request.

MEURICE HOTEL and RESTAURANT, RUE DE RIVOLI, OVERLOOKING THE TUILERIES GARDENS.

NOEL PETERS. Passage des Princes. One step from Opera. THE OLDEST AND MOST PARISIAN RESTAURANT.

HOTEL PARIS-NEW YORK, 148, Rue de Vaugirard. Room 30frs. ; with private bath 45frs. ; with salon 60frs. Quiet. All comfort. Telephone, Ségur 70. Parking. Paris.

HOTEL PLAZA ATHÉNÉE
25, Avenue Montaigne (Champs-Elysées). Same management CALIFORNIA PALACE, CANNES.

THE HOTEL-RESTAURANT RITZ.
PLACE VENDÔME.

ROYAL HAUSSMANN. 2-4, BOULEVARD HAUSSMANN. An hotel of distinction. Most central location.

ROYAL MADELEINE 26, RUE PASQUIER. All comfort, quiet ; rooms with bath from 60frs.

SAVOY HOTEL 194bis, Rue de Rivoli, facing the Tuileries Gardens. AN ARISTOCRATIC HOTEL.

TRIANON PALACE.—D. Poisson, Proprietor. 1 bis, Rue de Vaugirard, near Luxembourg. 100 rooms. 50 baths. Latest comfort. Full board from 50frs.

HTL. DE L'UNIVERS. 10, Rue Croix des Petits Champs, Metro, Pyramides. Moderate terms.

HOTEL WESTMINSTER. 11 and 13, Rue de la Paix.

FOREIGN RESORTS AND HOTELS
3 *lines 6s. (minimum)*

FRANCE

CANNES. HOTEL DU PARC. M. ELIMER, Proprietor.

CANNES.—HOTEL BRISTOL. Central situation. Sunny garden and terrace.

CANNES. HOTEL SUISSE. Central position, opposite sea.

CANNES, HOTEL BEAU-SEJOUR. First-class. Moderate No luxury tax.

CANNES—CHATEAU ST. GEORGES, Route de la Croisette ; family hotel ; up to date. Park on Sea. Pension from 50frs., including tax.

HYERES. COSTEBELLE HOTEL. 100 baths. Golf 18 holes, five tennis, one squash rackets court, eight courts. Relief indicated.

LA CROIX (VAR).—THE GRAND HOTEL. Up to date, lovely quiet situation ; very good food ; 60 to 100 fr. Special terms to South rooms for long period.

MENTONE. GRAND HOTEL DU LOUVRE. Fine family Hotel, next Casino ; full South ; large gardens, tennis. Terms from 75frs.

MENTONE. HOTEL DES ANGLAIS. First-class Residential Hotel. Sea front. Open all the year round.

MENTONE. HOTEL IMPERIAL. Affiliated to the London Ritz-Carlton Hotel Group. 15 minutes from Monte Carlo.

MENTONE.—"HOTEL PRINCESS": small but of the best ; West Bay, lovely coast views ; charming garden ; all modern comforts. Inclusive terms. Illustrated booklet.

MENTONE.—HOTEL DE VENISE. Leading family Hotel. Central, sunny, quiet ; beautiful garden ; 200 rooms 100 bath rooms. Noted cooking. Tariff free.

MENTONE.—ALEXANDRA HOTEL, now open. Beautiful family hotel, unique position. Facing sea and Palace. Phone every room. Terms from 65frs. incl.

MENTONE.—Hotel Menton & Midi : first-class family hotel ; sea front ; fine suites ; near Casino and gardens ; tennis. Manageress Mme. Mondielli. Moderate terms.

MENTONE.—HOTEL MEDITERRANEE.—First class. 150 rooms. Central, in large garden. Full South Suites. Modern. All comforts. Terms moderate.

MENTONE.—PALAIS DES FLEURS HOTEL.—Facing sea front ; sunny verandahs and terrace ; full South ; latest comfort. Pension Frs.40. Best cooking.

MENTONE.—Central, quiet, and English. The HOTEL DES AMBASSADEURS tariff will interest you. Write for prospectus.

MENTONE.—ORIENT HOTEL. Quite central, in large and lovely garden, full South ; beautiful, spacious ; one of our finest hotels.

MENTONE.—HOTEL BELLEVUE and ITALIE, situated in own garden, occupying whole hillside, within five minutes centre of town. Inclusive early season terms from 10s. daily.

MONTE CARLO.—HOTEL WINDSOR. High-class family Hotel ; full South ; garden ; spacious lounge and bridge room.

MONTE CARLO.—HOTEL PRINCE DE GALLES. Beautiful situation ; large garden ; magnificent views ; strictly first class Pension from 80frs.

NICE. SPLENDID HOTEL.—150 rooms (80 with bath). Phone in every room. Central. Full pension from 80frs. and 100frs. with bath room.

NICE. GRAND HOTEL DU MONT BORON. Best panoramic view. Own garden. Restaurant. From 60frs. per day inclusive.

ST. RAPHAEL. HOTEL BEAUSEJOUR. Full South. On Sea Front. All comforts. 50 to 70 frs.

ST. RAPHAEL.—HOTEL DU PARC. First class. Lovely park. Full South. Quiet situation. Near Tennis and Casino. Excellent French cooking. 55 to 80 fr.

ITALY

BORDIGHERA
(ITALIAN RIVIERA).
THE FAVOURITE RESORT OF ENGLISH PEOPLE ALL THE YEAR ROUND.
GOLF
(nine holes), regular motor bus and tram services.
TENNIS.
16 first-class courts. English Social Club.
English Church, School, and Public Library.
25 first-class Hotels and Pensions.
Moderate terms.
Regular Pullman Motor-car Services to San Remo and Monte Carlo-Nice.
Winter Season, October to May.
From May to October, the best Summer Bathing Season, at special greatly reduced terms.

BORDIGHERA.—HOTEL-PENSION JOLIE. First-class Hotel ; hot and cold running water ; lift. Terms 35-45 lire. Maccaferri, Proprietor.

BORDIGHERA.—HOTEL MIRAMARE. High-class family Hotel Splendid situation ; every comfort. Terms from 25 week, including all taxes and tips.

BORDIGHERA.—HOTEL HESPERIA. First-class. Sunniest, most sheltered situation ; latest comforts ; excellent cuisine : garden, golf, tennis. Terms from 45 lire.

CANNERO (sunny, healthy winter spot on Lake Maggiore, away from cold winds).—HOTEL ITALIE ; first class ; most comfortable ; inclusive terms from 8s. per day.

DIANO MARINA.—HOTEL PARADISO, facing sea, South, lofty rooms, central heating, English doctor, Chapisin ; tennis ; 30-34 lire per day, including taxes, service, afternoon tea. Reduced terms for prolonged stay.

ITALIAN RIVIERA. — SPOTORNO. PALACE HOTEL. 150 rooms, running water, garden, tennis, private bathing beach ; winter terms 2½gns. week inclusive.

LEVANTO (Riviera) ITALY.—GRAND HOTEL LEVANTO. English management. All comfort. Inclusive terms £2 per week.

DRY, SUNNY, WINTER CLIMATE. GOLF.
MERAN. ESPLANADE HOTEL.
FROM 35 LIRE.

MERANO & THE DOLOMITES.
Near Innsbruck and within easy reach of Venice.
For WARM SUNSHINE in WINTER go to
MERANO.
The Healthiest Resort in Europe. Mild, dry, and sunny. No wind.
FOR WINTER SPORTS GO TO
THE DOLOMITES.
Excellent Snow conditions. Plenty of Sunshine. Well-organized Sports.
Ask for special gratis booklets at the Anglo-American Information Office, Merano (Italy).

ROME.—PALACE HOTEL. an Hotel de Luxe at reasonable rates. Frequented by the aristocracy and the most distinguished International Society.

SAN REMO.—HOTEL BELVEDERE. First class ; elevated position ; full South ; quiet ; hot and cold running water in every room ; garden ; moderate terms.

FOREIGN RESORTS AND HOTELS (continued)

TURKEY

ISTANBUL PALACE HOTEL.
Most central position. The unique hotel of high luxe and every modern comfort at PERA. Splendid private suites with luxurious private baths and drawing rooms ; hot and cold running water and telephone in all rooms. Lift, central heating ; quiet, conveniences, also for long stays.—Address, Istiklal Caddesi, 245, Pera, Istanbul. Ask for prospectus.

PUBLIC NOTICES
4 *lines 16s. (minimum)*

THE INSTITUTION OF CHEMICAL ENGINEERS.
1931 EXAMINATION.
Application forms (returnable 22nd December, 1930) and particulars of the 1931 Associate-Membership Examination, together with the memorandum on "The Training of a Chemical Engineer," may be obtained from the Hon. Registrar, Institution of Chemical Engineers, Abbey House, Westminster, London, S.W.1.

Ministry of Transport.
PUBLIC WORKS FACILITIES ACT 1930.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY SCHEME (No. 1) 1930.
(Power to the Great Western Railway Company to construct a widening of their main line of railway at Challow in the County of Berks and a widening of their Newquay Branch Railway at Bugle in the County of Cornwall and to acquire lands therefor : Application of Funds of Company ; Amendment of Acts.)
Notice is hereby given that application has been made to the Minister of Transport by the Great Western Railway Company (hereinafter called "the Company") in pursuance of the provisions of Section 1 of the above Act for a Scheme under the above name or short title for all or some of the following purposes (that is to say) :—
To empower the Company to make provision as to claims for compensation in respect of improvements alterations or buildings or interests in lands effected or created after such date as may be specified in that behalf in the intended Scheme.
To vary repeal or extinguish all or any existing rights or privileges in any manner connected with the lands proposed to be purchased taken or used or which would in any manner impede or interfere with any of the objects of the intended Scheme and to confer other rights and privileges.
To provide that the Company shall not be liable under Section 46 of the Railways Clauses Consolidation Act 1845 to repair or maintain the surface of any road which shall be carried over the intended works by a bridge or bridges or the immediate approaches thereto except so far as the level or gradients of such road or approaches shall be permanently altered so as to increase the gradient thereof.
To authorise deviations laterally and vertically from the lines and levels of the intended works as shown on the plans and section which have been deposited as hereinafter mentioned to such an extent as may be authorised by the intended Scheme and whether beyond the limits allowed by the Railways Clauses Consolidation Act 1845 or any other Act or otherwise.
To authorise the levying of tolls rates and other charges for and in respect of the use of the said intended works.
To extend and apply the provisions of Section 46 of the Great Western Railway (Additional Powers) Act 1923 and of Section 66 of the Great Western Railway (Additional Powers) Act 1924 and of Section 54 of the Great Western Railway Act 1929 to any lands acquired by the Company under the powers of the intended Scheme.
To enable the Company to apply to the purposes of the intended Scheme or some of them such portion of their corporate funds as they shall think expedient.
To incorporate the provisions of the following public Acts and part of an Act :—
The Lands Clauses Acts subject to the modification of the Lands Clauses (Consolidation) Act 1845 prescribed by Section 2 of Part II. of the First Schedule to the Public Works Facilities Act 1930.
The Railways Clauses Consolidation Act 1845.
Part I. (relating to the construction of a railway) of the Railways Clauses Act 1863.
To alter amend or extend or repeal all or some of the powers and provisions of the several Acts (local and personal) following or some of them (that is to say) :—
The Act 5 and 6 Will. IV. cap. 107 and any other Act or Acts relating to the Company.
And Notice is hereby given that plans and sections relating to the intended works together with books of reference to such plans have been deposited for public inspection as follows (that is to say) :—
As regards the works in the County of Berks with the Clerk to the Berks County Council at his office at Shire Hall ; as regards the works in the County of Cornwall with the Clerk to the Cornwall County Council at his office at Truro.
And Notice is also given that such of the said plans sections and books of reference as relates to each of the several areas hereinafter mentioned in or through which the intended works are proposed to be made have been deposited as follows (that is to say) :—
With the Clerk of the Rural District Council of Wantage at his office in Wantage ; with the Clerk of the Parish Council of Sparsholt at his office ; and with the Clerk of the Parish Council of Childrey at his office in Childrey ; with the Chairman of the Parish Meeting of the Parish of Woolstone at his residence at West Challow ; with the Clerk of the Rural District Council of St. Austell at his office at St. Austell ; with the Clerk of the Parish Council of Roche at his office at Roche ; and with the Clerk of the Parish Council of St. Austell at his office at St. Austell.
Copies of the said Scheme plans sections books of reference and estimate of expense may be inspected and copies made or purchased (at a price of 2s. for each copy as regards the said Scheme) at the office of the Secretary of the Company at Paddington Station, London, and copies of the said Scheme may be inspected or purchased (at a price of 1s. for each copy) at the Station Master's Office at the Company's stations at Challow and Bugle respectively at all reasonable times.
Any objection to the Scheme or to any proposals in the Scheme may be made in writing to the Minister of Transport, Whitehall-gardens, London, S.W.1, before the 10th day of December, 1930.
Dated this 10th day of November, 1930.
A. G. HUBBARD, Great Western Railway Station, Paddington, W.2. Solicitor.
H. F. A. HOSKINS, 1, The Abbey Garden, Westminster, S.W.1, Parliamentary Agent.

Ministry of Transport.
PUBLIC WORKS FACILITIES ACT 1930.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY SCHEME (No. 2) 1930.
(Power to the Great Western Railway Company to widen their Bristol and Exeter Railway between Tiverton Junction Station and Sampford Peverell Halt in the County of Devon and to acquire lands therefor ; Application of Funds of Company ; Amendment of Acts.)
Notice is hereby given that application has been made to the Minister of Transport by the Great Western Railway Company (hereinafter called "the Company") in pursuance of the provisions of Section 1 of the above Act for a Scheme under the above name or short title for all or some of the following purposes (that is to say) :—
To empower the Company to make and maintain the widening of railway hereinafter mentioned or some part or parts thereof together with all proper and convenient works and conveniences connected therewith (that is to say) :—
A widening wholly in the County of Devon of the Company's Bristol and Exeter Railway commencing in the Parish of Willand in the Rural District of Tiverton at a point about 8 chains south of the Willand Road Station and terminating in the Parish of Burlescombe in the Rural District of Cullompton at a point about 12½ chains south-east of that station.
To empower the Company to purchase by compulsion or agreement and to hold lands in the parishes areas and places hereinbefore mentioned for the purposes of the said intended works.
To make provision as to claims for compensation in respect of improvements alterations or buildings or interests in lands effected or created after such date as may be specified in that behalf in the intended Scheme.
To vary repeal or extinguish all or any existing rights or privileges in any manner connected with the lands proposed to be purchased taken or used or which would in any manner impede or interfere with any of the objects of the intended Scheme and to confer other rights and privileges.
To provide that the Company shall not be liable under Section 46 of the Railways Clauses Consolidation Act 1845 to repair or maintain the surface of any road which shall be carried over the intended works by a bridge or bridges or the immediate approaches thereto except so far as the level or gradients of such road or approaches shall be permanently altered so as to increase the gradient thereof.
To authorise deviations laterally and vertically from the lines and levels of the intended works as shown on the plans and section which have been deposited as hereinafter mentioned to such an extent as may be authorised by the intended Scheme and whether beyond the limits allowed by the Railways Clauses Consolidation Act 1845 or any other Act or otherwise.
To authorise the levying of tolls rates and other charges for and in respect of the use of the said intended works.
To extend and apply the provisions of Section 46 of the Great Western Railway (Additional Powers) Act 1923 and of Section 66 of the Great Western Railway (Additional Powers) Act 1924 and of Section 54 of the Great Western Railway Act 1929 to any lands acquired by the Company under the powers of the intended Scheme.
To enable the Company to apply to the purposes of the intended Scheme or some of them such portion of their corporate funds as they shall think expedient.
To incorporate the provisions of the following public Acts and part of an Act :—
The Lands Clauses Acts subject to the modification of the Lands Clauses (Consolidation) Act 1845 prescribed by Section 2 of Part II. of the First Schedule to the Public Works Facilities Act 1930.
The Railways Clauses Consolidation Act 1845.
Part I (relating to the construction of a railway) of the Railways Clauses Act 1863.
To alter amend and extend or repeal all or some of the powers and provisions of the several Acts (local and personal) following or some of them (that is to say) :—
The Act 5 and 6 Will. IV. cap. 107 and any other Act or Acts relating to the Company.
And notice is hereby given that a plan and section relating to the intended works together with a book of reference to such plan have been deposited for public inspection with the Clerk to the Devon County Council at his office at Exeter ; and that copies of so much of the said plan section and book of reference as relates to each of the several areas hereinafter mentioned in or through which the intended works are proposed to be made have been deposited as follows (that is to say) :—
With the Clerk of the Rural District Council of Tiverton at his office at Tiverton ; with the Clerk of the Rural District Council of Culmstock at his office at Wellington (Somerset) ; with the Clerk of the Parish Council of Willand at his office at Willand ; with the Clerk of the Parish Council of Halberton at his office at Halberton ; with the Clerk of the Parish Council of Burlescombe at his office at Burlescombe ; and with the Clerk of the Parish Council of Sampford Peverell at his office at Tiverton.
Copies of the said Scheme plan section book of reference and estimate of expense may be inspected and copies made or purchased (at a price of 2s. for each copy as regards the said Scheme) at the office of the Secretary of the Company at Paddington Station, London and copies of the said Scheme may be inspected or purchased at the said price at the Station Master's office at the Company's Tiverton Junction Station, at all reasonable times.
Any objection to the Scheme or to any proposals in the Scheme may be made in writing to the Minister of Transport, Whitehall Gardens, London, S.W.1, before the 8th day of December, 1930.
Dated this 10th day of November, 1930
A. G. HUBBARD, Great Western Railway Station, Paddington, W.2, Solicitor.
H. F. A. HOSKINS, 1, The Abbey Garden, Westminster, S.W.1, Parliamentary Agent.

PUBLIC NOTICES
(continued)

Ministry of Transport.
PUBLIC WORKS FACILITIES ACT 1930.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY SCHEME (No. 3) 1930.
(Power to the Great Western Railway Company to widen their Bristol and South Wales Union Railway at Stapleton Road and Filton Junction in the County of Gloucester and to acquire lands therefor ; Application of Funds of Company ; Amendment of Acts.)
Notice is hereby given that application has been made to the Minister of Transport by the Great Western Railway Company (hereinafter called "the Company") in pursuance of the provisions of Section 1 of the above Act for a Scheme under the above name or short title for all or some of the following purposes (that is to say) :—
To empower the Company to make and maintain the widening of railway hereinafter mentioned or some part or parts thereof together with all proper and convenient works and conveniences connected therewith (that is to say) :—
A widening wholly in the County of Gloucester of the Company's Bristol and South Wales Union Railway commencing in the Parish and City and County Borough of Bristol at a point about 2 chains north-west of the bridge carrying that railway over Wee Lane and terminating in the Parish of Filton in the Rural District of Chipping Sodbury at or near Filton Junction Station, which said widening will pass from through or into the following parishes areas or places or some of them (that is to say) :—
The Parish and City and County Borough of Bristol and the Parishes of Stoke Gifford and Filton in the Rural District of Chipping Sodbury.
To empower the Company to purchase by compulsion or agreement and to hold lands in the parishes areas and places hereinbefore mentioned for the purposes of the said intended works.
To make provision as to claims for compensation in respect of improvements alterations or buildings or interests in lands effected or created after such date as may be specified in that behalf in the intended Scheme.
To vary repeal or extinguish all or any existing rights or privileges in any manner connected with the lands proposed to be purchased taken or used or which would in any manner impede or interfere with any of the objects of the intended Scheme and to confer other rights and privileges.
To provide that the Company shall not be liable under Section 46 of the Railways Clauses Consolidation Act 1845 to repair or maintain the surface of any road which shall be carried over the intended works by a bridge or bridges or the immediate approaches thereto except so far as the level or gradients of such road or approaches shall be permanently altered so as to increase the gradient thereof.
To authorise deviations laterally and vertically from the lines and levels of the intended works as shown on the plans and section which have been deposited as hereinafter mentioned to such an extent as may be authorised by the intended Scheme and whether beyond the limits allowed by the Railways Clauses Consolidation Act 1845 or any other Act or otherwise.
To authorise the levying of tolls rates and other charges for and in respect of the use of the said intended works.
To extend and apply the provisions of Section 46 of the Great Western Railway (Additional Powers) Act 1923 and of Section 66 of the Great Western Railway (Additional Powers) Act 1924 and of Section 54 of the Great Western Railway Act 1929 to any lands acquired by the Company under the powers of the intended Scheme.
To enable the Company to apply to the purposes of the intended Scheme or some of them such portion of their corporate funds as they shall think expedient.
To incorporate the provisions of the following public Acts and part of an Act :—
The Lands Clauses Acts subject to the modification of the Lands Clauses (Consolidation) Act 1845 prescribed by Section 2 of Part II. of the First Schedule to the Public Works Facilities Act 1930.
The Railways Clauses Consolidation Act 1845.
Part I (relating to the construction of a railway) of the Railways Clauses Act 1863.
To alter amend and extend or repeal all or some of the powers and provisions of the several Acts (local and personal) following or some of them (that is to say) :—
The Act 5 and 6 Will. IV. cap. 107 and any other Act or Acts relating to the Company.
And notice is hereby given that a plan and section relating to the intended works together with a book of reference to such plan have been deposited for public inspection with the Clerk to the Gloucester County Council at his office at Gloucester ; and with the Clerk of the City and County Borough of Bristol at his office at Bristol ; and that copies of so much of the said plan section and book of reference as relates to each of the several areas hereinafter mentioned in or through which the intended works are proposed to be made have been deposited as follows (that is to say) :—
With the Clerk of the Rural District Council of Chipping Sodbury at his office at Chipping Sodbury ; with the Clerk of the Parish Council of Stoke Gifford at his office at Stoke Gifford and with the Clerk of the Parish Council of Filton at his office at Filton.
Copies of the said Scheme plan section book of reference and estimate of expense may be inspected and copies made or purchased (at a price of 2/- for each copy as regards the said Scheme) at the office of the Secretary of the Company at Paddington Station, London, and copies of the said Scheme may be inspected or purchased at the said price at the Station Master's Office at the Company's Bristol (Stapleton Road) Station at all reasonable times.
Any objection to the Scheme or to any proposals in the Scheme may be made in writing to the Minister of Transport, Whitehall-gardens, London, S.W.1, before the 8th day of December, 1930.
Dated this 10th day of November, 1930.
A. G. HUBBARD, Great Western Railway Station, Paddington, W.2, Solicitor.
H. F. A. HOSKINS, 1, The Abbey Garden, Westminster, S.W.1, Parliamentary Agent.

APPLICATION for a LICENCE of the BOARD of TRADE.
NOTICE is hereby given that in pursuance of the 18th Section of the Companies Act, 1929, APPLICATION has been made to the BOARD of TRADE for a LICENCE directing an ASSOCIATION about to be formed under the name of
"THE NATIONAL PAWNBROKERS' ASSOCIATION (INCORPORATED)"
to be registered with limited liability without the addition of the word "Limited" to its name.
The objects for which the association is proposed to be established are :—
(a) To provide a central organization for the pawnbrokers of Great Britain and Ireland and generally to promote and do all such things as from time to time the Board of the council may deem fit to uphold the honour and dignity of the pawnbroking trade and elevate its status.
" (b) To form and maintain a benevolent association, a body which can, if so requested, act as trustees for the funds belonging to Associations of Pawnbrokers in particular to act as trustees of the funds of the Scottish Pawnbrokers' Association of Great Britain and Ireland as carried on before the incorporation of this association.
" (c) To undertake, control or assist in such manner, if so requested, any charitable or benevolent fund from which may be made donations to assist necessitous pawnbrokers and their children or other dependents. Provided that in case any gift or property taken by the association shall be in the nature of a special endowment it shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the Charitable Commissioners, the association shall observe all rules and directions given by the Commissioners with respect thereto and shall, if required by them, vest such property in special trustees thereof. Provided also that membership of any member of the association or his widow, children or dependents shall be eligible for any benefit out of the income or any of the charitable benevolent fund established by the association, or to which any contribution is made by or out of the assets of the association.
" (d) To promote, amend, oppose and watch all legislative measures and by-laws in Parliament, County, Borough or Town or other authorized councils which may affect the interests of pawnbrokers and to take all further steps and other proceedings necessary to safeguard, protect and promote the interest of the trade.
The other objects of the association are set out in extenso in the memorandum of association, a copy of which may be inspected at the office of Messrs. Attenborough, 15-19, Bedford Avenue, Strand, W.C.2.
Notice is hereby further given that any person, company, or corporation objecting to this application may bring such objection before the Board of Trade, on or before the 8th day of December next, by a letter addressed to the Comptroller of the Companies Department, Board of Trade, Great George-street, London, S.W.1.
Dated this 11th day of November, 1930.
CHARLES A. OAK, Assistant Secretary.

PORT OF LONDON AUTHORITY.
Notice is hereby given that the Port of London Authority proposed to make the following BYE-LAWS :—
BYE-LAWS AMENDING THE PORT OF LONDON (FISHERY) BYE-LAWS, 1930.
The Port of London Authority in exercise of the powers and authority vested in them by the Port of London (Consolidation) Act, 1920, and of every other power them thereunto enabling, HEREBY MAKE THE FOLLOWING BYE-LAWS, that is to say :—
Short title. 1. These Bye-laws may be cited as "The Port of London Fishery (Amendment) Bye-laws, 1931," and shall come into operation on the expiration of fourteen days after the date on which they are confirmed by the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries.
Use of stow-boat net. 2. From and after the date upon which the present Bye-laws come into operation, Bye-law 5 (ii.) of the Port of London Fishery Bye-laws, 1930, shall be read and construed as if the following words were added thereto :—
"or a stowfleet net."
Any person desirous of making any objection to or representation respecting such proposed Bye-laws may do so in writing or otherwise, on or before the 8th day of December, 1930, to the undersigned.
Dated this 7th day of November, 1930.
J. D. RITCHIE, Secretary of the Port of London Authority.
London, E.C.3.

THE FRIEND of the CLERGY CORPORATION.
A GENERAL MEETING of Subscribers will be held at the Offices, 15, Henrietta-street, Covent Garden, W.C.2, on TUESDAY, November 18th, at 3.15 p.m., to ELECT FIVE LADIES and PENSIONERS.
A. R. NUNN-RIVERS, Secretary.

COAL, COKE, &c.

STOVE and BOILER FUEL. Fire never goes out. Cheapest. "Kommunity" Anthracitic Nuts, 51s. 6d. —Stevens, 177, Kensington High-street, W.8. West. 6412.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS
3 *lines 7s. 6d. (minimum)*

BOARD of EDUCATION.
The Board propose to APPOINT TWO H.M. INSPECTORS (Men) to fill vacancies in their staff of Inspectors of Physical Exercises. Preference will be given to candidates not under 30 years of age who have taken a course of training in the Swedish system, and have had experience in the organization of Physical Training, or in some post carrying responsibility for the training of teachers in Physical Training, or special experience in some other branch of physical education.
Applications must be made on the prescribed form, and must reach the Board not later than Saturday, the 29th November, 1930.
Copies of the prescribed form, together with particulars as to salary and conditions of service, can be obtained on application in writing to the Secretary, Board of Education, Whitehall, S.W.1.

BRIGHTON, HOVE and PRESTON DISPENSARY and HOVE HOSPITAL, Sackville-road, Hove.
APPLICATIONS are invited for the POST of GENERAL SECRETARY. Applicants, whose age must not exceed 45, should apply in writing to me not later than the 23rd inst., stating age, qualifications, experience, and salary required, and should at the same time enclose copies of testimonials. Preference will be given to those applicants possessing an experience of hospital administration, organization, accountancy, and appeal work.
Third-class railway fare will be paid to those selected for interview.
The applicant appointed will be required to enter upon his duties at as early a date as possible.
R. A. DENDY, Honorary Secretary.
8, Ship-street, Brighton. 12th November, 1930.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY COUNCIL.
WEST MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL, ISLEWORTH.
WANTED, PROBATIONER NURSES.
APPLICATIONS are invited from well-educated young ladies between the ages of 19-30 years desirous of entering the Preliminary School attached to the Hospital for the terms of
25th November, February, 1931, and May, 1931.
with a view to entering into a three years' agreement.
No salary is given for the three months' trial period, but board, laundry, and separate bed rooms are provided.
The curriculum of the three years' Hospital training covers the syllabus of the General Nursing Council, and candidates are prepared for the State examinations.
Salary £30 per annum, rising by £5 annually to £40 per annum.
SPECIAL PROBATIONERS.
There are a few vacancies for candidates not under 18 years, but below the qualifying age for Probationer Nurses, who may receive Preliminary Training, particulars of which may be obtained from the Matron. Salary £15 per annum.
STAFF NURSES.
Day or Night duty as required, holding a certificate from a recognised training school, and State Registered. Also willing to assist the Ward Sister in imparting instructions to probationer nurses.
Salary £70 per annum with residential emoluments.
Apply to the Matron enclosing stamped envelope.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS
(continued)

DERBYSHIRE COUNTY SANATORIUM.
Near CHESTERFIELD.
RESIDENT ASSISTANT MEDICAL OFFICER.
APPLICATIONS are invited for the POST of RESIDENT ASSISTANT MEDICAL OFFICER (Male or Female) at the Derbyshire County Sanatorium. Candidates with previous institutional experience of tuberculosis will be preferred, and practical experience of artificial pneumothorax work will be considered an additional qualification. Candidates must be single.
Salary (in accordance with the B.M.A. scale) will be at the rate of £350 per annum, together with board, lodging, &c.
The appointment will be subject to the provisions of the Local Government and Other Officers' Superannuation Act, 1922, and the person appointed will be required to pass a medical examination.
Application forms may be obtained from the undersigned, to whom they must be returned, together with copies of not more than three recent testimonials, on or before 24th November, 1930.
W. M. ASH, County Medical Officer.
New County Offices, Derby, 10th November, 1930.

THE ROYAL BOROUGH of KENSINGTON.
APPOINTMENT of TOWN CLERK.
The Council of the Royal Borough of Kensington invite APPLICATIONS for the APPOINTMENT of TOWN CLERK.
Candidates for the appointment must not exceed 50 years of age ; they must be members of the legal profession and must have had municipal experience.
The salary of the position will be an inclusive one of £2,000 per annum on appointment, rising by annual increments of £100 to £2,500 per annum, and all fees and emoluments, other than fixed salary, must be paid into the Council's Account.
The persons appointed will be required, in addition to his statutory duties as Town Clerk, to act as legal adviser to the Council and to carry out all legal work, including proceedings and attendances at the various Courts, to act as Clerk to the Assessment Committee and conduct proceedings in connexion with Assessment Appeals at Quarter Sessions ; to perform the duties of Returning Officer, Acting Returning Officer, and Deputy Returning Officer in connexion with Elections ; to act as Registration Officer for the purposes of the Representation of the People Act, 1918, and as Local Registrar under the Land Charges Act. He will be required to pass a medical examination as to his physical fitness, to contribute to the Council's Superannuation Fund, and to give the whole of his time to the duties of the office.
The appointment will be subject generally to the Standing Orders and Regulations of the Council made or to be made relative to Officers and will be terminable by three months' notice on either side.
Forms of application may be obtained from the undersigned, and should be completed and returned, with copies of three testimonials, in an envelope endorsed "Appointment of Town Clerk," not later than 12 o'clock noon on Friday, the 5th December, 1930.
Personal canvassing of any member of the Council will disqualify.
By Order,
HORACE RAPSON, Town Clerk.
Town Hall, Kensington, W.8. 5th November, 1930.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS VACANT
3 *lines 4s. 6d. (minimum)* ; *Employment Agencies and Schools, 4 lines 10s. (minimum)*

APPLICANTS for situations are advised not to send original testimonials when replying to advertisements. Copies will answer the purpose quite as well, and in the event of being lost or mislaid no inconvenience will result.

APPOINTMENTS can be offered immediately to two keen Salesmen to represent us, one in the Southend-Romford area and the other in the Norfolk-Suffolk territory. Only those of good appearance and address need be considered, and a middle-aged man is preferred. The successful applicants must be in possession of a car.—Write in the first instance, giving brief particulars of past career, salary, commission, and expenses, Box "E" 05051, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

COMPANION-SECRETARY, 18 to 22, for bachelor ; Public School type ; fond of country life, literary tastes ; interview London.—Write, with fullest particulars, Box B.1527, The Times, E.C.4.

DIRECT Mail Manager.—A provincial retail house with several branches in the North have a vacancy for an experienced Manager for their Direct Mail and Sales Department. Only men who have had actual experience of handling a mailing list of over 20,000 need apply.—Write, stating particulars of past records, age, and salary required. Box B.1547, The Times, E.C.4.

ELECTROLUX, Ltd., Broadway Chambers, Hammersmith, have vacancies for Lady Interviewers capable of handling a high-class speciality proposition in West London ; only ladies of good education and appearance need apply.

LEADING London Firm Architectural Decorators and Manufacturers require a Sole-line Representative for Midlands and Southern Counties. Men with personality, energy, business ability, sound knowledge Period Architecture and Decoration, capable of negotiating business with Architects, Builders, and Decorating firms.—Applicants must state full particulars business career, present income, age, if married, when at liberty.—Replies, treated in confidence, Box 341, care of Dixon's, 195, Oxford-street, W.1.

LONDON Solicitors require an experienced Managing Clerk, with London experience, to conduct litigation without supervision.—Write, stating age, experience, and salary required, to Box C.161. The Times, E.C.4.

REINFORCED concrete Draughtsman required ; must have previous experience.—State age, salary required, with copies of testimonials, to Johnson's Patent Engineering Company, Limited, Windsor House, Victoria-street, S.W.

SEVERAL keen alert and energetic men (possessing own car) looking for solid business opening required by progressive company for Provincial Districts to commence as Representatives with deliberate objective of securing staff appointments in U.K. or abroad.—Write B.J.487, The Times, E.C.4.

STOCK Exchange Accountant.—The services are required of a responsible man about 40 years of age, with sound accountancy knowledge and extensive experience of Stock Exchange practice and procedure, and qualifications only, with full details of education, experience, and qualifications, should be addressed to "A.B." Adelaide-house, E.C.4.

TEN British Gentlemen who can measure up to our required standards, will be invited to join our international sales organization. They will be trained for a brief period in American methods, and will be given an early opportunity to merit and secure highly remunerative executive positions. Although our representatives already occupy good orders with several thousand British firms, we find it necessary to increase our sales personnel in order to reach several hundred thousand prospects in Great Britain.—Write, call, letter, phone, or call Parker-Holladay Co. (England), Limited, Drayton House, Gordon-street, W.C.1 (opposite Russell Square Station).

VACANCY occurs for first-class Lady Interviewer-one with experience, personality, and tact ; salary-commission, and expenses.—Write Box 05048, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

WELL-ESTABLISHED Knitted Outerwear Specialists, Young gentleman, 21 to 25 (Public School preferred), to call on the stores in the West End and within a radius of 10 miles from the City ; good appearance and right man with push and energy and willing to work hard ; small salary and commission ; previous experience not essential ; state age and full particulars of previous experience ; office provided.—Write Box J.1311, The Times, E.C.4.

WHERE Women are wanted.—Keen women needed for free training as Church Army S

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE

3 *lines* 3*s.* (*minimum*);
Agencies 2*s. per line* (*minimum* 4 *lines*)

LONDON AND SUBURBS

LANCASTER-GATE.

A Bare Minute Kensington Gardens.—FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATION for 20 visitors. Personally recommended for comfort and excellent food. English meals, &c. Not run as a boarding house or private hotel. Men (Services, Varsity, or Public School) or married couples preferred. Double from 5½gns., single 3gns., quite inclusive; or 4gns. and £2 12s. without luncheon; sitting rooms by arrangement.—Write Box F.1215. The Times, E.C.4.

A Bare Minute Paddington Station.—Burn's Chambers, 29-33, Gloucester-gardens, W.2. Comfortable BOARD-RESIDENCE, from 45s.; excellent food.—Padd. 4230.

HYDE PARK, W.2.

A RARE MINUTE LANCASTER-GATE or PADDINGTON STATION.—A nicely appointed newly decorated Residence for Business or Professional Men; two billiard tables, card room, music room, 70 attractive bed rooms (gas fires, slot meters), 15 bath rooms; constant hot water; excellent food; mending by arrangement. Inclusive terms (no lunch), from £2 7s. 6d. per week; bed, breakfast, and bath from £1 per night.—Apply Sutherland House, 23-24, London-st. 'Phone, Padd. 4270.

123, WESTBOURNE-TERRACE.

A Bare Minute Paddington, Hyde Park.—Ideal Residence for COLONIALS and VISITORS to LONDON. Breakfast and dinner only from 2gns. Large doubles now available. Bed and breakfast from 8s. 6d. Padd. 8585.

STRATHALLAN.

A Bare Four Minutes Earl's Court Tube, 38, BOLTON-GARDENS, S.W. Flax. 8847.

IDEAL RESIDENTIAL.

Replete with every comfort; spacious reception rooms, gentlemen's smoking room. Terms from 3gns.

SAYES COURT,

2 and 4, INVERNESS-TERRACE, HYDE PARK, W.2.

A Beautiful and most comfortable PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL. Personally recommended for excellent table and service; English meals; constant hot water; gas fires bed rooms; minute's walk of Kensington Gardens; central all parts. Inclusive from 3gns. Park 2840.

THE MADRID,

SOUTH KENSINGTON (Frobisher 4907).
147, CROMWELL-ROAD, S.W.

A Beautiful and most attractive Private Residential, noted for its really excellent Table and Service; luxurious public rooms, comfortable bed rooms; gas fires, constant hot water, &c.; moderate; inclusive terms.

A Beautifully appointed RESIDENTIAL CLUB offers unrivalled facilities for BOARD-RESIDENCE; hard court tennis, bridge, dancing; cleanliness and good catering; attractive bed rooms, fitted constant hot and cold (soft) water. Terms extremely moderate. Omnibus pass the grounds and Tubes in 4 minutes.—Apply Manager, West Side Club, Eaton Rise, Ealing, W.5.

A Beautifully FURNISHED FLATLETTE from 27s. 6d., including breakfast, light, and baths; private telephone; hot and cold water in bedrooms; gas fires, Stanhope-gardens, adjoining South Kensington Station.

VICTORIA.

A BED-SITTING ROOM (double), with breakfast and baths; also unfurnished room; every convenience; becoming vacant; moderate.—61, Warwick-street, S.W.1 (corner of Belgrave-road). Vic. 6215.

GRANVILLE COURT.

A Charming Establishment most centrally situated in a Granville-place, W.1, between Oxford-street and Portman-square. Inclusive terms for bed and breakfast, or en pension; there is no more attractive residential proposition in London. Tele., Mayfair 3503 and 6020.

MAIDA VALE.

A Comfortable, good-class Residence; all modern conveniences; gas fires, telephone, good table. Terms 3½.—161, Sutherland-avenue.

53, PRINCES-SQUARE, W.2

A Comfortable BOARD-RESIDENCE, near Hyde Park; central heating; French cuisine; From £2 10s.

LONDON.

NEW MANSION RESIDENTIAL,

38, 39, and 40, LANCASTER-GATE, HYDE PARK.
Facing the South.

A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL ESTABLISHMENT overlooking beautiful Kensington Gardens, central for everywhere. Close and electric fires. Hot and cold water in every bed room. Only the best English food served. Bedroom suites for two.

FULL BOARD FROM £5 15s. PER WEEK; OR 10s. 6d. DAILY. BED ROOM, TABLE D'HOTE BREAKFAST, BATH, BOOTS, AND ATTENDANCE, 7s. 6d. PER DAY. Telephone, Padd. 1008.

A Limited number PAYING GUESTS taken in lady's perfectly appointed private house; good cook. Gilbert-Lever, 22, Cleveland-gardens, Hyde Park, W.2.

VICTORIA.

A Most attractive BED-SITTING ROOM, unusually sunny and bright; very quiet; convenient for Town; warmed by fires; Breakfast and attendance.—Phone Victoria 7319.

A QUIET square, minute Notting Hill Gate Stations.—Attractive ROOMS; running water; breakfast; baths; 35s. inclusive; double or sitting; gas fires. electric.—7, Kensington Park-road. Park 7057.

87, QUEEN'S-GATE, S.W.7.

A Quiet atmosphere, good food, fires, constant hot water; bed, breakfast, and attendance; inclusive terms from 3gns., double 6-7gns. (one own bath). Kens. 4044.

ARLINGTON COURT.

A Quiet, comfortable house; 30 bed rooms; with running hot and cold water; gas fires in billiards; 2½gns. —27, Craven-hill-gardens, Lancaster-gate. Padd. 4765.

MAJOR KENDALL'S RESIDENTIAL CHAMBERS.

17, CAMBRIDGE-TERRACE, W.2,

HYDE PARK.

EIGHT MINUTES' WALK PARK LANE.

ABOUT two minutes' Tube; Metropolitan Railway; combined BED-SITTING ROOMS; every convenience; single from 35s., double from 3gns., including breakfast, baths, light, service; all fitted running hot water (always on); fires; constant hot water; lounge; restaurant; table d'hôte dinner (optional), 5s. 6d.; tea, 4d.; 9d.; individual requirements complied with. Resident Proprietor.—Tele. Padd. 3599.

GLOUCESTER HOUSE,

129-141, CROMWELL-ROAD, S.W.5.

ABSOLUTELY reliable for good cuisine and attendance; hot-spring beds and hair mattresses; gas fires, constant hot water; luxurious reception rooms; personal supervision; moderate terms. Frobisher 4570.

1, CLEVELAND-GARDENS,

HYDE PARK, W.2.

ABSOLUTELY Up-to-date Quiet Sunny Warm ROOMS with running water, gas fires; highly recommended for excellent table, and attendance. Close Tubes and omnibuses. Single from 2½gns. Padd. 2257.

10, NORFOLK-SQUARE, W.2.

ABSOLUTELY up-to-date BED-SITTING ROOMS, beautifully furnished; running hot and cold water; facing garden; breakfast; terms moderate. Padd. 5661.

RIVIERA, 73, HOLLAND-PARK.

ABSOLUTELY BEST PART IN LONDON.—Most up to date (minute Tube, omnibuses all parts, eight minutes West End); all bed rooms with hot and cold water, gas fires, hot springs, h. and c. service; hot heating and coal fires. Cuisine and comfort specially studied. From 3gns. single, £6 double.—Park 9173.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.

ACCOMMODATION of the best; excellent cuisine; box spring beds; near Gloucester-road Tube; from 3gns. single, 5gns. double.—43, Stanhope-gardens. Kens. 4300.

ADJACENT KENSINGTON HIGH-STREET.—Charming RESIDENTIAL ROOMS, h. and c., constant hot water. From 27s. 6d. Breakfast optional. 'Phone Western 1997.

REGENT'S PARK.

A LBANY HOUSE, 16, Park Village West, N.W.1.—A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL; excellent accommodation; noted cuisine.—Apply Tariff. Museum 7783.

9, NEVERN-SQUARE,

EARL'S COURT. S.W.5. FROBISHER 2129.
A LSO 9, Denbigh-terrace, Hyde Park, W.2.—Well-appointed rooms; partial board from 2gns.

BARKSTON HOUSE,

1, BARKSTON-GARDENS, S. KENSINGTON, S.W.5.
A LWAYS RECOMMENDED for homely comfort, real A fst. little traffic; two minutes Earl's Court Station (10 minutes West End); large double rooms and few single rooms; h. and c. service; gas fires.

A MERICAN ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATS. Catering as desired. Moderate prices. LADIES OR GENTLEMEN. 136, Holland-park-avenue, W.11. Park 2183

A N unusual chance for those out all day.—REFINED HOME, HYDE PARK, from 35s. weekly, including breakfast and dinner; English food.—Write Box B.1523, The Times, E.C.4.

A PARTMENTS, first floor, two nice clean rooms; all conveniences; fully or partially furnished; good cooking, attendance; also bed-sitting room.—Frob. 2745.

A PARTMENTS, CAMDEN-HILL, very well Furnished, lately decorated, in Kensington; close Gardens; excellent cooking, attendance.—Western 6972.

A SSURED COMFORT; good cooking; personal supervision; two minutes Hyde Park. Terms from 2½gns. White Lodge, 10, Chesterfield-gardens, Lancaster-gate, W.2.

ATHERSTONE HOUSE,

6 and 7, ATHERSTONE-TERRACE,
GLOUCESTER-ROAD, SOUTH KENSINGTON.

One minute Gloucester-road Station. Tube and District. Redecorated. Gas fires. Running water. Under personal supervision. From 3½ guineas. Tele.: Western 4443.

A TTRACTIVE One-room SERVICE FLATLETS, top floor; permanent or single; divan beds, spring mattresses, cookers; meals if required; Gloucester-road Station.—12, Rima-gardens, South Kensington. Phone, Kensington 1694.

A TTRACTIVE Furnished and Unfurnished SERVICE SUITES; every modern convenience.—29-a, Russell-road, Kensington. W.14.—Phone, Park 3597. Cuisine; close Underground.—31, Stanhope-gardens S.W.7.

A TTRACTIVE BED-SITTING ROOMS; well furnished, divan, constant hot water; dinner optional; no extras. 117, Cromwell-road, South Kensington. Fros. 2785.

A TTRACTIVE BED-SITTING ROOMS (two); double and bed room; modern conveniences; French and English spoken; partial board optional.—Phone Flaxman 8781 or write Box B.1512. The Times, E.C.4.

A TTRACTIVE Bed-Sitting Room, breakfast, bath, attendance; dinner optional; clean, quiet, select; minute Kensington Gardens; moderate.—14, Prince of Wales-terrace, W.8 (next De Vere-gardens). Kelvin 6783.

6, NORFOLK-SQUARE,

HYDE PARK, W.2.

A TTRACTIVE BED-SITTING ROOMS, ground and first; drawing room floors, beautifully furnished; hot and cold running water; facing gardens; meals as desired.

A TTRACTIVE and charmingly FURNISHED SUITES. Also Bed-Sitting Rooms; Meals optional. —10, Gloucesterpoad-terrace, Hyde Park, W.2.

A TTRACTIVE SERVICE SUITES, near Kensington Gardens; quiet, every comfort, very central, moderate terms.—Telephone, 70 Fitz Maurice, Park 7190. 18, Palace-court, W.2.

A TTRACTIVE BED-SITTING ROOMS gentlewoman's charming house, quiet, central, from 25s. to 2½gns.; meals optional; excellent cooking and service. Also self-contained flat, business, professional men and married couples.—22, Dorset-square, N.W.1. Paddington 3972.

AT 14, BEAUMONT-STREET, PORTLAND-PLACE, W.1; newly decorated bed-sitting rooms with board from 3½gns.; constant hot water. Welbeck 1966.

THE NORMAN.

AT 10-11, Leinster-gardens, Lancaster-gate (Minute Hyde Park).—Delightful ROOMS; gas fires, constant hot water; chef; from 2½gns. Phone, Padd. 1062.

AT 145, Regent's Park-road, N.W.1.—Well FURNISHED DOUBLE ROOMS, with breakfast; 21s. and 25s. each; all conveniences. Prim. 1690.

THE NORFOLK.

AT KENSINGTON-GARDENS-SQUARE, W.2.—42 BED ROOMS (all gas fires); full board from 4½. 6d. Two large first-floor double, with balcony. Park 3801.

AT 21, REDCLIFFE-SQUARE, S.W.10. — FURNISHED SUITE in private maisonette; breakfast, bathe, electric light, gas fire. Gentleman only.—Phone, Flaxman 3679.

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE (continued)

SOUTH KENSINGTON.

AT 3, GRENVILLE-PLACE, and 10, EMPEROR'S-GATE.—Attractive One-room SERVICE FLATS with divan beds, gas fires, and grillers. Terms 21s. to 45s., including electric light, and service; breakfast if required. 'Phone, Kelvin 0403 and Kelvin 5942.

THE BEAUMONT

AT 17, 18, 19, PRINCES'S-SQUARE, BAYSWATER, W.2, where a good table is provided and every comfort considered; Bridge; constant hot water. From 45s., double 4gns. Resident Proprietors. Park 2029.

AT REDLANDS RESIDENTIAL,

9, Leinster-gardens, Hyde Park. Rooms, hot & cold water, gas fires. From 2½gns., single, 4½gns. double. Europeans.

AT 20, NEVERN-SQUARE, EARL'S COURT.—Superior ROOMS with breakfast, 27s. 6d., 35s. Also suite two rooms; comfort; male servant. Prob. 3422.

THE QUEEN'S.

AT 86-88, KENSINGTON GARDENS-SQUARE, W.2. Direct entrance gardens; billiards, full-size, Thurston table; personally owned, supervised by retired Highland officer, something out of the ordinary. From 6s. 6d. daily.

GROVE MANSIONS, LTD.

AT 38 to 40, KENSINGTON GARDENS-SQUARE, W.2, board-residence from 2gns., partial board from 3gns. now vacant, large double front bed-sitting room; excellent cooking and service. Park 1982.

AT 63, Kensington Gardens-square.—Large redecorated BED-SITTING ROOMS, single or double, 21s. to 30s.; gas fires, breaks, meter, bath, 'phone.

AT 3, MANSON-PLACE, QUEEN'S-GATE.—Comfortably Furnished Bed-Sitting Rooms, double or single, with breakfast, baths, and attendance. Kens. 3513.

BACHELOR offers BED-SITTING ROOMS, including breakfast, 25s. and 32s. Comfortable Flat. Notting-hill. Other meals arranged.—Write Box B.1540, The Times, E.C.4.

BACHELOR'S SELF-CONTAINED SUITE, also large bed-sitting room; central heating; meals to order.—121, Sloane-street. Sloane 6785.

BACHELOR CHAMBERS.—Good light furnished Bed Sitting Room, with bath; rent £105 per annum, including attendance; close to parks and three stations.—Apply 8, Bickenhall-mansions, Gloucester place, W.1.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, double and single; breakfast optional; constant hot water, gas stoves; kitchenettes.—The Lotus, 57 and 58, Queen's-gardens, W.2.

BED and BREAKFAST, dinner optional, quiet guest house; gas fires. Terms moderate.—10, Munro-place, Queen's-gate, S.W.7. Kens. 4200.

55, HOLLAND-PARK, W.1.

BED and BREAKFAST in superior Town Mansion, newly furnished, hot and cold water in every room, divans, gas fires; one minute bus and Tube, eight minutes West End. Rooms from 27s. 6d., meals as desired. Park 9846.

12, CAMBRIDGE-TERRACE,

HYDE PARK, W.2.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, well furnished and decorated; fitted hot and cold water, gas fires; constant hot water in bath rooms; good service and cleanliness assured; under supervision resident proprietress. Within 2 minutes' Tube and omnibuses; from 35s. single, with breakfast, served in own room; bath, light, service. Padd. 5268.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, newly decorated, all fitted hot and cold water, electric light, gas fires, breakfast, bath, attendance, from 35s., double 3½gns.; dinners optional.—101-2-3, Oakley-street, Chelsea. Flax. 6435.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, clean, comfortable; 27s. 6d., 30s. and 35s.; breakfast included; gas fires; near City, West End.—92, Cambridge-street, Warwick-square, Victoria.

BED-SITTING ROOMS with breakfast from 32s. 6d.; warm, comfortable house, facing gardens; gas fires; most convenient.—7, Norfolk-square, Hyde Park, W.2.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, Single from 27s. 6d., Double from 38s.; breakfast, bath, light inclusive; constant hot water; gas fires.—52, Oxford-terrace. Padd. 9118.

POSITION MOST CENTRAL.

9, OXFORD-TERRACE,

HYDE PARK, W.2.

BED-SITTING ROOMS and SUITE, up to date and well furnished, fitted running hot and cold water; bedside lights and every comfort; shower bath. Terms, including breakfast, baths, &c., from 35s. single, 63s. double.—Phone, Paddington 5648.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, also SUITE, clean, well furnished; every convenience; breakfast and dinner optional; minute Earl's Court. Phone Frobisher 1231.

BED-SITTING ROOMS (Ladies).—Luxurious, up to date, every convenience; meals optional; from 25s. 6d. —60, West Cromwell-road (near station). Western 4811.

BLOOMSBURY.—Large, convertible, newly decorated ROOMS, breakfast, 37s. 6d. inclusive; h. and c., baths, light, cleaning, constant hot water, telephone.—Housekeeper, 53a, Doughty-street, W.C.1.

BUSINESS LADY offers married couple or friends FURNISHED SUITE (three rooms) in charming maisonnette; gas fires; constant hot water, attendance, light; moderate.—132, Notting Hill-gate. Park 9297.

CHELSEA.—BED-SITTING ROOMS; University men and ladies; constant hot water, gas fires; partial board. Moderate.—85, Oakley-street. Flax. 1273.

CHELSEA.—BED-SITTING ROOMS, fitted hot and cold running water, gas fires; inclusive breakfast, bath, attendance, from 35s.; double 3½gns.—At 64, Oakley-street. Flaxman 9425.

CLANRICARDE-GARDENS, 25, 27, 29, close Kensington Gardens; very quiet; gas fires, hot and cold water all bed rooms; from 2½gns. Park 0634.

COME to London and stay at the CAMBRIDGE PRIVATE HOTEL AND RESIDENTIAL CHAMBERS, Hyde Park, W.2, centre of everything; all rooms fitted hot and cold water; 6s. 6d. daily, including breakfast served in own room; from 35s. weekly. Other meals at moderate charges. Padd. 0091.

COMFORTABLE BED-SITTING ROOM, well furnished, hot and cold water, bath-room floor, baths, light, service, dinner if required; personal management; quiet, sunny street, close Tube station.—Padd. 9901.

COMFORTABLE Rooms from 2gns. with breakfast, baths, light, attendance; other meals optional; near Gloucester-road Station.—38, Queen's-gate-terrace, S.W.7.

COMFORTABLE HOME at South Kensington; quiet but near stations; excellent cooking; gas fires; constant hot water 2½-3½gns.—'Phone Kens. 2274.

MARBLE ARCH.

DELIGHTFUL FURNISHED SUITES and ACCOMMODATION for single gentlemen, with breakfast; butler-valet kept; excellent service; fitted hot and cold and gas fires; moderate.—49, Seymour-street.

THE KENSINGTON.

DOUBLE ROOMS, fitted hot and cold water, 6-7½gns.; single 3gns.; no extras; expert chef; house phones. —117-9-9, Queen's-gate, S.W.7. (Kens. 2006.)

DULWICH COURT,

COLLEGE-ROAD, S.E.21.—A Private Residential, 13 minutes London; central heating, gas fires bed rooms; garage; near golf and Sydenham-hill Station. Syd. 2607.

EXCELLENT opportunity for quiet couple to acquire a beautifully FURNISHED SUITE in private house; every comfort; moderate terms for long let. Also bed-sitting room.—'Phone Padd. 1948.

HYDE PARK.

FOR Gentlemen only.—Handsomely furnished rooms (divans). Breakfast, baths, from 2gns. Constant hot water. Also suites.—14, Sussex-gardens. Padd. 7115.

GENTLEFOLK can obtain comfortable QUARTERS at 15, Leinster-square, W.2. Phone, Park 0479. Partial board from 2gns. Near Tube, Park.

GOLDERS GREEN, Ducalion House, 31, Temple-Gardens. Splendid, spacious, moderately priced BED-SITTING ROOMS; all conveniences; near Tube, &c. Speedwell 2835.

MAIDA VALE, W.9.

GUESTS; partial board; young society; tennis, bridge, dancing.—168, Sutherland-avenue. Abercorn 2457.

HAMPSTEAD (Finchley-road Met.).—Superior Bed-Sitting Rooms; English home; constant hot water; meals optional.—57, Broadhurst-gdns. (Maida Vale 2634.)

HAMPSTEAD (best part), 26, FROGNAL, N.W.3; one minute omnibuses and Finchley-road (Met.) Station.—COMFORTABLE BOARD-RESIDENCE; excellent cuisine; moderate terms. 'Phone, Hampstead 4350.

HAMPSTEAD, best part.—UNFURNISHED ROOMS, ladies only, rent, to include electric light, 14s. and 18s. per week; gas fires; meals and service may be had by arrangement with resident housekeeper.—105, Broadhurst-gardens, N.W.

HAMPSTEAD (best part).—Attractively FURNISHED, well heated; one minute train, bus, 20 minutes City, West End.—12, Netherhall-gardens. Hampstead 8744.

HAMPSTEAD, 62, BELSIZE-PARK.—N.W.3.—Delightfully, convenient, two minutes Swiss Cottage (Met. trains); hot and cold running water; gas fires bed rooms; billiards; terms moderate. Primrose 1669.

HAMPSTEAD.—SITTING ROOM and BED ROOMS; good cooking; personal; ladies only; HIGHLY RECOMMENDED.—52, Greencroft-gardens, N.W.6. Maida Vale 4218.

HARRINGTON HALL,

11, HARRINGTON-GARDENS,
SOUTH KENSINGTON, S.W.7.

Newly decorated; large centrally heated reception rooms and ball room; lift; numerous bath rooms; 100 bed rooms, fitted hot and cold water, gas fires, some with private bath; cuisine and service unsurpassed; minute Gloucester-road Station to all parts. From 3gns., double 5½gns., or 15s. 6d. daily. Also LUXURIOUS SUITES. Kens. 7717, 4588-9.

HILLS.

A Bare three minutes Tube; double rooms from 2gns.; part board; dancing.—37, Princes-square, W.2. Park 1867.

HYDE PARK.—Comfortably FURNISHED ROOMS, with breakfast, from 27s. 6d.—Apply 64, Sussex-gardens; gas fires, geyser.—67, Oxford-terrace, W.2. Padd. 4334.

HYDE PARK.—Attractive ROOMS, with breakfast, from 5s. daily; partial board from 30s. 6d. weekly; select.—14, Norfolk-square, W.2. Padd. 2256.

INGLEWOOD, 37, EARL'S COURT-SQUARE, S.W.5. An unfurnished room (22 ft. by 12 ft.) bed and breakfast, 5s.; gas fires; central. Tele., Flaxman 7624.

KENSINGTON.—LARGE BED-SITTING, 25s. 6d.; constant baths, plunge; 2 minutes.—29-a, Russell-road. Western 4567.

KENSINGTON, W.8.—Charming FURNISHED ROOMS (divans), breakfast, bath, from 25s. 6d. week. 10, Observatory-gardens. Park 6847.

PURLEY, SURREY HILLS.

KNIGHTON PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL, 12 miles London; grounds nine acres, near links; English food; constant hot water, gas fires bed rooms; library; garage; 2 tennis courts available.—For full terms, 'Phone, Purley 1730.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE and Oratory (between).—Charmingly FURNISHED SUITES and ROOMS in newly arranged house facing gardens; no traffic.—Kens. 8754.

LADIES' FURNISHED CHAMBERS, off Queen's-gate, comfortable and attractive; service; gas fires; private cooking facilities, but meals served in rooms as desired; constant hot water, central heating. From 25s.; double 2gns.—94, Elvaston-place. Phone, Kens. 2602.

Women of discernment live at

LADIES' NATIONAL CLUBS.

Office: 11, Cromwell-road, S.W.7. Western 6427.
Watch News Bulletin: The Times.—Wednesdays.

TO BACHELORS.
All London within easy reach.

LUXURIOUS RESIDENTIAL CHAMBERS, consisting of Lounge, Bed-room and double room, conveniently situated in Sussex-gardens, Hyde Park, few minutes Lancaster Gate Tube Station, also Bakerloo and Met. Railways.

Constant hot water and electric fires all rooms.
FIRST-CLASS CATERING. REAL SERVICE.
TELEPHONE: PADDINGTON 4982.

MAYFAIR.—FIRST-FLOOR FURNISHED SERVICE SUITE; good cooking, valeting; telephone.—36, Clarges-street.

MAYFAIR.—Very well FURNISHED ROOM in private high-class flat; every convenience; lift; off Bond-street; gentle person.—Ambassador 1876.

MAYFAIR, 22 and 23, Clarges-street.—Well FURNISHED SERVICE ROOMS and SUITES from 2gns. inclusive.—Apply Mrs. Relph.

MONTROSE, SOUTH SIDE, CLAPHAM COMMON, S.W.—Over 100 rooms, beautifully situated in four acres of grounds overlooking the Common; every modern convenience and comfort; tennis, billiards; garage. Tele., Brixton 2602. Trams and omnibuses pass. Tube five minutes. Breakfast, late dinner, full Sundays. Terms £2 2s. PER WEEK. No extras.

NEAR VICTORIA.—BED-SITTING ROOMS from 25s. weekly; breakfast optional; gas fires, electric light, 'phone.—66, Charlwood-street, S.W.1. Victoria 2257.

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE (continued)

PHYLLIS CHAMBERS.

BACHELORS' comfortable BED-SITTING ROOMS, each fitted with h. and c. running water. Breakfasts, baths, light, and attendance at moderate inclusive terms. —43, Lancaster-gate, Hyde Park, W.2. Park 5057.

PORTMAN-SQUARE, W.1.—7, Adam-street.—LOFTY DRAWING-ROOM SUITE, Furnished; private bath-dressing room, lavatory; self-contained; attendance; central, convenient. Vacant Nov. 29th.

PORTMAN-SQUARE (near).—Furnished and Unfurnished SITTING ROOMS and BED ROOMS; convenient buses, Tubes.—Write Box 8862, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

PRIVATE FAMILY, WILLESDEN GREEN, wishes to receive PAYING GUEST; comfortable home, beautiful bed room; 'phone, bath; garden; young society; moderate.—Write "E.," Smith's Library, Willesden Green.

QUEEN'S-GATE, ALBERT HALL.—Well FURNISHED LOWER GROUND-FLOOR SERVICE SUITE; reception, double bed, bath room. Long let, £150 inclusive. Western 4660.

1, GRANVILLE-PLACE, W.1.

PORTMAN-SQUARE.

SINGLE SERVICE ROOMS and Residential Suites; central heating, hot and cold water, electric fires, telephones; ample baths; newly furnished. 'Phone, Mayfair 1690.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.—Luxurious American SERVICE FLATLETS; vacant; furnished oak, tastefully decorated; gas fire, running water; 'phone; electric light; bed room appointments concealed. 5, Emperor's-gate.

SOUTH KENSINGTON CHAMBERS.—Newly decorated BED-SITTING ROOMS; bath, &c.; 30s.-2½gns. Gentlemen only.—11, Queensberry place. West. 4596.

SOUTH KENSINGTON, Cornwall-gardens.—FURNISHED BED-SITTING ROOMS, with breakfast; also FLATS to be LET; newly decorated; constant hot water; one minute Tube, 15mins. City; meals optional.—'Phone, Western 0403 or write Box J.1317. The Times, E.C.4.

TWO COLONIALS and OTHERS.—Lady and gentleman, having converted their home into small private Residential (Hampstead), wish to offer extremely comfortable ACCOMMODATION; first-floor Service Suite, also other rooms; single rooms from 3 guineas inclusive, double from 4½ guineas; excellent food; reduction for long visit. Particulars, with photo, on application.—Write Box W.296, The Times, E.C.4.

HYDE PARK.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS in quiet surroundings; excellent service and meals obtainable; constant hot water; newly decorated; from £1 inclusive.—12, Queensborough-terrace, W.2. 'Phone, Park 4815.

22, COLLINGHAM-GARDENS.

UNFURNISHED and FURNISHED ROOMS; all newly decorated; in quiet situation facing gardens. S.W.5; all fitted latest type gas fires, rings, meters, electric power if required; central heating; ample bath rooms; garage; meals (plain) if required; terms optional; terms including baths and light, 1-2gns. Flax. 9022.

VICTORIA.—FURNISHED SUITE overlooking gardens; sitting room, double and single bed room, kitchenette, use geyser bath, attendance, 'phone.—43, St. George's-square, S.W.1.

VICTORIA.—Modern BED-SITTING ROOMS with service; hot and cold water; 1 to 2½gns. Unfurnished 21s. and 25s. with hot water; 2 minutes' walk Victoria; breakfast optional.—82, Belgrave-road. Vic. 4940.

WELL-FURNISHED large Bed-Sitting Room; electric light, gas fire, 'phone, constant hot water; suit business gentleman; two minutes omnibus, three minutes station.—Wright, 4, Vicarage-villas, Putney. 'Phone, Putney 0459.

W.C.1. 57, Cartwright-gardens.—Well-appointed BED-SITTING ROOMS with breakfast; other meals as desired; moderate terms. Museum 0065.

W.C.1.—25, TORRINGTON-SQUARE.—Comfortable BED-SITTING ROOMS with breakfast and dinner; sharing 23s.; liberal table; gas fires; near British Museum.

YOU WILL FIND A HOME-LIKE ATMOSPHERE COMBINED WITH ALL MODERN CONVENIENCES AT

RED COURT,

17, 18, 19, 20, BEDFORD-PLACE, W.C.1.

Easy access to theatres and shops; 60 bed rooms, all fitted HOT AND COLD WATER; 3 lounges; gas fires. Central heating. Newly decorated and furnished. Excellent cuisine. Moderate terms. 'Phone, Museum 2398. Dance room with parquet floor.

6, COURTFIELD-GARDENS,

SOUTH KENSINGTON, S.W.5.

A newly redecorated, well-appointed HOUSE, situated all rooms with hot and cold running water, gas or electric fires, central heating; near Gloucester-road, overlooking Gardens. Partial board. Terms moderate. Prob. 3401.

PRINCES MANSIONS,

17-21. PORCHESTER-GARDENS, W.2.—Three minutes Tubes and Met.; 45 rooms; constant hot water; luxurious bathrooms; lounge, dancing, &c. From 2gns.; room, bath, breakfast, 6s. 6d.

22. OLD BURLINGTON-STREET, W.1.—Small BED and SITTING, third floor. Also bed-sitting room; quiet; gas fires; attendance. Gerrard 3101.

36, LANCASTER-GATE, W.2.

SPEND A JOLLY CHRISTMAS
at either of these high-class RESIDENTIAL ESTABLISHMENTS.
THE MEURICE.
36, 37, LANCASTER-GATE, W.2.
Tele.: Paddington 2033.
PEMBRIDGE-SQUARE, HYDE PARK, W.2.
ALBEMARLE COURT.
LEINSTER-TERRACE, HYDE PARK, W.2.

All within the manner of Piccadilly, close to Tube, Met., and bus. Equipped with every modern convenience. Moderate daily weekly, or longer terms on request, along with JOYOUS EIGHT-DAY GALA CHRISTMAS PROGRAMME. Padd. 6414.

QUEENSBOROUGH-TERRACE,

72.—ATTRACTIVE one-room SERVICE FLATS, luxuriously FURNISHED; divans, hot and cold running water, gas rings, gas fires, baths, telephone all floors, central heating. From 2½gns., including baths, breakfast, attendance; dinners if desired.—Park 1850.

32/6 WEEKLY.—Near REGENT'S PARK.—Bed room with breakfast, other meals if required; use piano, sitting room.—Primrose 0738, 10-6.

W.2.—67, Gloucester-terrace, Lancaster-gate.—BED-SITTING ROOMS with breakfast, 22s. 6d. to 28s.; bed and breakfast 6s. Padd. 6712.

A FREE LIST of FAMILIES RECEIVING GUESTS at London, seaside, country. ALSO of HOMES for ELDERLY PEOPLE and INVALIDS.—All South Kensington, 3, Queen's-gate, S.W.7 (opposite Lansdown Hotel).

PERSONAL RECOMMENDATIONS and arrangements made FREE of CHARGE to all requiring ACCOMMODATION, LONDON, COUNTRY, SEASIDE.—Call, write, or 'phone Universal Accommodation Bureau, Abbey House, Westminster. (Vic. 7763.)

WANTED

YOUNG SCOTSMAN requires comfortable LODGINGS with partial board; easy access to the City; all comforts and moderate terms.—Write Box 06878, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

SEASIDE AND COUNTRY

A LUXURIOUS MODERN HOME near Bournemouth is offered by officer's widow to lady; central heating, radio, golf, car, garage; exceptionally fine summer climate; perfect hospitality and cuisine; manservant; 2½gns.—Lee Pen, "Highcliffe-on-Sea. Hants.

BOURNEMOUTH (Manor-road), in an acre sheltered grounds; 100 yards sea; central for everything.

HINTON FIRS.

Hot and cold running water, gas fires bed rooms, central heating, lounge, lift; heated garage. Chef de cuisine. From 3½gns.

BOURNEMOUTH.—LAMMERMOOR.—Best position East Cliff. Ideal Winter residence; central heating. Private suites. Famous for cuisine. Garage.

BOURNEMOUTH. "SOLENT CLIFFS."—Premier position, sea front; 100 rooms; no extras; private garage; hot and cold in bed rooms; illustrated brochure; special billiards week. Nov. 15th-22nd.—Write for details.

BOURNEMOUTH.—OAKLANDS, West Cliff. Special winter terms; close sea, gardens; gas fires bed rooms; separate tables, excellent cuisine; dancing.—A. Kean.

BOURNEMOUTH and SWANAGE.—Visitors before deciding where to stay should read the HOTEL and BOARD-RESIDENCE COLUMNS of THE TIMES. For reliable information and planning these advertisements write "The Times" Representative at Smith's Library, The Square, Bournemouth.

BOURNEMOUTH, PRINCES.

KNYVETON-ROAD, EAST CLIFF; facing South; first-class RESIDENTIAL; excellent cuisine; hot and cold water in bed rooms; central heating; moderate inclusive terms; garage.—Apply Manageress. 'Phone 708.

KENSINGTON HOUSE,

BOURNEMOUTH, West Cliff.—Ideal Winter Residence; cuisine an outstanding feature.—A Guest House of Distinction. Moderate.—Write for booklet.

BOURNEMOUTH.—KILDARE. Bath-road.—Well furnished private SUITES or APARTMENTS available; actually on sea front; board optional.—'Phone 2638.

CLAIRVILLE,

BOURNEMOUTH, W., Durley Chine-road.—Ideal Winter residence; good food and service; inclusive terms from 2½gns.—Mrs. R. T. Morris.

BOURNEMOUTH.—"TORRAY," WEST CLIFF; hot and cold water all bed rooms, gas fires, central heating; good, liberal table. 'Phone 5792.—H. Moser.

MEYRICK COURT,

BOURNEMOUTH, EAST CLIFF.—A.A.; two minutes sea front; hot and cold water; gas fires bed rooms; central heating; lock-up garage; from 3½gns.

BOURNEMOUTH.—SUITES of ROOMS in beautiful and luxuriously appointed House overlooking Branksome Park; central heating, constant hot water; cooking and service of the highest order; garage.—Write Box 8905, Smith's, Bournemouth.

BOURNEMOUTH.—ILLUSTRATED ACCOMMODATION REGISTER, hotels, boarding and apartment houses, with map, gratis.—Requirements to Hankinson and Son, Estate Agents, Square, Bournemouth.

BRIGHTON, 26 and 27, REGENCY-SQUARE.—High-class Residential; Sea views; cuisine; gas fires: from 2½gns.—Mrs. Watts. Tele. 5342.

DORSET COAST.—Those in poor health and seeking quiet should apply to the Manor House, West Bexington, Dorchester. Central heating. Winter terms.

EASTBOURNE, 18, Jevington-gardens.—Comfortable BOARD-RESIDENCE, with service; two minutes sea; good cooking; low winter terms. Tele. 2080.

EASTBOURNE, YORK HOUSE.

Sea front. Special winter terms. Tele. 918.

EASTBOURNE. "ANGLES."

Facing sea. Dance and billiard rooms. English chef. Resident Proprietors. Tele. 311.

EASTBOURNE, VERNON HOUSE; sunny position; 2 minute sea; excellent catering and service; low winter terms; 'phone 1076. Tele. 891.

HOVE.—ST. HELEN'S LODGE, KINGSWAY, facing sea; spacious grounds; from 4 guineas inclusive. Tele., Hove 3150.

HOVE.—Unfurnished SERVICE SUITE; warm and sunny rooms; excellent cuisine; moderate inclusive terms.—51, Second-avenue.

MIDHURST.—For Autumn and Winter.—THE GATE HOUSE; ideally situated; most comfortable; South bed rooms; electric light; excellent cuisine; golf. 'Ph. 35.

SOUTH DEVON COAST for WINTER.—Spacious modern house, delightful secluded garden for persons needing extra comforts and care; run by trained nurses; terms from 5gns.—Write Box M.310, The Times, E.C.4.

SOUTH DEVON.—Torquay's best residential district. Ideal situation for invalid meals. Separate tables. Every comfort studied.—Greenacre, Wellswood.

SUNNY BOGNOR REGIS.—GUESTS RECEIVED in warm, comfortable country house; trained nurse; diets arranged; beautiful sheltered grounds; car; moderate terms.—Write Box M.1296, The Times, E.C.4.

T

Law Report, Nov. 13

SUMMARY

Mr. Justice Rowlatt gave judgment for the Crown on the claim to duty on the estate of the late Sir David Yule, Bt., who died in July, 1928, and who was described during the proceedings as "the wealthiest man in India and probably in the British Empire." The question turned on whether he acquired a domicile in India and, if so, whether he had abandoned it and acquired a domicile of choice in England or had revived his domicile of origin, Scotland. His Lordship held that Sir David Yule died domiciled in the United Kingdom. (ATTORNEY-GENERAL v. DAME ANNIE H. YULE AND ANOTHER.)

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
KING'S BENCH DIVISION
SIR DAVID YULE'S ESTATE: CLAIM BY THE CROWN SUCCEEDS
ATTORNEY-GENERAL v. DAME ANNIE H. YULE AND MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

(*Before* MR. JUSTICE ROWLATT)

His LORDSHIP gave judgment for the Crown on the claim to duty on the estate of the late Sir David Yule, Bt., who died on July 3, 1928, and who was described as "the wealthiest man in India, and probably in the British Empire."

The question involved was whether Sir David Yule acquired a domicile in India, and, if so, whether he had, before his death, abandoned that domicile and either acquired a domicile of choice in England, or revived his Scottish domicile of origin.

His LORDSHIP held that Sir David Yule died domiciled in the United Kingdom.

The Attorney-General (Sir William Jowitt, K.C.), the Solicitor-General (Sir Stafford Cripps, K.C.), and Mr. J. H. Stamp appeared for the Crown; Mr. Wilfrid Greene, K.C., Mr. H. B. Vaisey, K.C., Mr. Wilfrid Hunt, and Mr. G. R. Upjohn for the respondents.

Mr. George Wheatley, who had been associated in business with Sir David Yule in London, recalled and cross-examined by the ATTORNEY-GENERAL, said that he did not know whether Sir David Yule was taxed as a resident in this country for income-tax purposes. Sir David took no interest in politics, and, if he were on the Parliamentary register, he never exercised his vote, so far as the witnes knew.

That concluded the evidence for the respondents.

Mr. John Howard Roskilly, assistant overseer of the parish of St. Stephen, St. Albans, Herts, from 1902-1927, and registration officer and clerk to the parish council, said that he often saw Sir David Yule, principally about registration and rating matters. Sir David Yule was on the voters' lists before he (the witness) took office. In the lists from 1919 his Parliamentary qualification was marked as "R," meaning "Residence." He had not the earlier lists. Sir David Yule was the rated occupier of Hanstead down to 1927, when, on his instructions, Miss Yule's name was substituted. He was on the jury list as a special juror.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL submitted that on the facts Sir David Yule never lost his domicile of origin. If that were so, the question of re-acquiring an English domicile did not arise. It was clear that there must be both *animus* and *factum*. There was no proof of *animus* or *factum* on the part of Sir David Yule to abandon his domicile of origin, and if he did, he had subsequently abandoned the Indian domicile in favour of a domicile in England. It was easier to infer abandonment of a domicile of choice than abandonment of a domicile of origin.

Mr. VAISEY, in reply, said that he desired to make it quite clear that there never was any sort of estrangement between Sir David and Lady Yule by reason of his preference for living in India.

JUDGMENT

MR. JUSTICE ROWLATT, in giving judgment, said that the case was one in which he had heard, and properly heard, a great deal of detailed evidence, but the result could be put under broad heads. The case was one in which it was necessary to be careful lest one "failed to see the wood for the trees."

In one or two respects, but only in one or two, the case was unique. The great success of Sir David Yule, the enormous fortune which he had made, might have been unique, as might his character in its strength and ability. The other respect in which the case was unique was the degree to which Sir David Yule managed to penetrate the division which normally kept Europeans in India from close domestic and social intimacy with Indian families. In other respects the story was one of a very successful Anglo-Indian merchant of British blood making his fortune in India, which was not very different from other lives of the same sort.

The Crown started with the Scottish domicile of origin, and the question was whether it had been proved by the respondents that the testator exchanged it for a domicile in India. The onus of proving that was a very considerable one and had to be discharged with clearness.

One approached a case of that kind keeping clearly in view that it was one of an Englishman said to have obtained a domicile in a hot Oriental country. There was no reason in law why he should not do so, but it was less usual in fact than the acquisition of a new domicile in a temperate climate such as Canada.

Domicile was a difficult conception, but the question might roughly be put in the form: "Did this man become a settler in the country, or was he only a sojourner there?" The case fell to be considered with regard to one or two periods. The respondents contended that he had acquired an Indian domicile by 1900, when he came home and got married, and that he could not be said subsequently to have abandoned it; or, it was said that the whole period up to his death supported the contention of Indian domicile. But whatever period was taken, it was necessary to look at acts done afterwards as evidence of the intention of acts done before that period. So if one looked to 1900 as the material date, one could not shut out acts done afterwards.

Sir David Yule had two uncles who were prosperous Indian merchants, and it was under their auspices, and especially under the auspices of Mr. George Yule, that he went out to Calcutta at the age of 17. Mr. George Yule threw himself very much into Indian life and had great sympathy with Indian aims, and probably impressed upon his young nephew the importance of not holding himself aloof but of getting to know not only those with whom he must do business, but the people of the country. He was very properly imbued with those views, and he did succeed in putting himself on level terms with the Indians.

He (his Lordship) had a little difficulty in seeing how far that bore on the question of domicile. Did it amount to more than that he had made very close friends in the country? The allegation that he did not affect European society was hardly borne out, for Lady Yule had stated that when she went out after her marriage, though they did not entertain much, Europeans occasionally dined with them. It did not appear that he was averse from Europeans: he simply was not a social man. It was not suggested in any way that he departed from the habits of an Englishman, which were valued rather highly, and became Orientalized in outlook or habits. No doubt, whether in his house at Garden Reach, or in his flat over the offices in Clive-row, he lived the life of an ordinary Englishman.

"ENORMOUS TENACITY"

He stuck to business with enormous tenacity, and did not take a holiday, except once in 25 years—that was what it amounted to. When he did come home in 1900 his prospects were all in India and, if India had been wiped out, there would have been very little left for him. That was all very true: he had then not much interest outside India. But had he become a settler there? One must look at what followed. Did he put aside the idea of marrying his cousin and what it might lead to? Was it likely that at 42 he would come to the clear decision of being a Calcutta man and nothing else? He (his Lordship) could not have come to that conclusion even if the testator had died in 1900.

But, in fact, he married, and the sticking close to his desk in Calcutta came to an end. He was still the unexampled worker, the untiring man of business, but from that time more at home than in India.

When the case was opened he (his Lordship) was not sure whether there was not going to be some colour of this sort: that Mrs. Yule, as she then was, having gone to India, found it very dull and came home without even trying; and that he, being wrapped up in his business and finding that his wife would not share his life, had more or less cast her off.

Neither of those ideas seemed to him to be in the least true. His wife came home because she was desperately ill, and it was quite impossible for her to stay in India. On the other hand, it would be most unjust to Sir David Yule's memory to suggest that because of his business in India he in any way ignored his wife and daughter. His duties as husband and father were perfectly properly kept up. All those 25 years he had a house in England and an office in London, and nearly always a fishing in Scotland. In Calcutta he had, of course, also a flat over his office.

From the moment of his arrival home in 1902 he was a director of the Mercantile Bank of India. It was because he was an Indian magnate that he was asked to join the board, but the fact remained that he had a big London business life, and it was difficult to see how, in the latter part of his life, it could be argued that he was not more predominantly English than Indian.

Of more importance than the fact that the testator struck out his address at Hanstead House from his draft will was the fact that he was *de facto* in possession of Hanstead House and was rated and registered as a voter in respect of it. The declaration of domicile in the will was of more importance, but he doubted whether Sir David Yule understood what domicile meant. The fortunate ones who did so were few. He only meant that his centre of gravity, as it were, was in India. All his life he had looked with great interest and affection on India, regarding himself, perhaps, as a creature of India, but circumstances were too strong for him. He had a wife and daughter in England, and came to visit them whenever he could, and he had business interests in England. Whatever dreams he might have had of ultimately acquiring a house in Calcutta and persuading his wife and daughter to go and live there could not outweigh the actual facts.

The onus on the respondents had not been discharged, and he must declare that Sir David Yule died domiciled in the United Kingdom, because he had never lost his domicile of origin. That amounted to judgment for the Crown on the Information, with costs.

Solicitors.—The Solicitor of Inland Revenue; Messrs. Nye, Moreton, and Clowes.

LAW NOTICES, NOVEMBER 14

House of Lords

At 10.30:—Owners of s.s. Kitano Maru v. Owners of s.s. Otranto (the Otranto) (further hearing).

Judicial Committee of the Privy Council

At 10.30:—Appeal.—The s.s. Eurana v. the Burrard Inlet Tunnel and Bridge Co. (pt. hd.).

Court of Appeal

COURT I. (the MASTER of the ROLLS, LAWRENCE and ROMER, L.JJ.).—At 10.30:—Appeals.—From the Chancery Division (in Bankruptcy).—Re Rochdale; T. H. (1); re a Debtor (No. 652 of 1930) (2); re Fox (No. 1,804 of 1922) (3); re Fox (No. 87 of 1929) (4); re a Debtor (No. 501 of 1930) (5); re a Debtor (No. 892 of 1930) (6); re a Debtor (No. 396 of 1930) (7). (Final List).—Re Gray (Gray v. Howard) (18).

COURT II. (SCRUTTON, GREER, and SLESSER, L.JJ.).—At 10.30:—Appeals.—From the King's Bench Division (Interlocutory List).—Setridge Provincial Stores, Ltd. v. Financial Telegraph and ors. Not before 11:—(Final and New Trial List).—Hedinger v. the Vocalion Gramophone Co., Ltd. (pt. hd.) (33); Hooper v. D. Owen (Sanitary Abbestos Cement Co., Ltd. (26); Same v. Same (27); Same v. Same (28); Stroud and Co. v. Williams (36).

Chancery Division

COURT I. (EVE, J.).—At 10.30:—Witness List.—Part II.—Botting v. Williams (pt. hd.) (44).

COURT III. (CLAUSON, J.).—At 10.30:—Witness List.—Part I.—Flood v. Monat (pt. hd.) (34); re Galley, Infants, and re Guardianship of Infants Acts (19).

COURT V. (MAUGHAM, J.).—At 10.30:—Witness List.—Part I.—Re Hall (Jackson v. Hall) (pt. hd.) (to be mentioned) (27); Le Strange v. White (pt. hd.) (29); Parry v. Rochester Copse. (pt. hd.) (8); Same v. Matthews (9).

COURT II. (LUXMOORE, J.).—At 10.30:—Motions.—(From Mr. Justice Clauson's List).—Witness List.—Part I.—Hamilton Fulton, Ltd. v. Palmer (pt. hd.) (25).

COURT IV. (FARWELL, J.).—At 10.30:—Witness List.—Part II.—Amalgamated Carburetors, Ltd. v. Bowden Wire, Ltd. (pt. hd.) (30). At 3.30:—In Court (as Chambers).—Adjourned Summons.—Moore v. Bell.

LORD CHANCELLOR'S COURT (BENNETT, J.).—At 10.30:—Motions.—In Court (as Chambers).—Re Westminster's Settlement Trusts (Westminster v. McKenna) (pt. hd.) (37).

King's Bench Division

COURT VIII. (AVORY, J.).—At 10.30:—Special Jurie.—Berrogain v. Carlie (pt. hd.) (1106); Evans and wife v. H. S. Barnes, Ltd., and anr. (1023).

COURT VII. (HORRIDGE, J.).—At 10.30:—Special Juries.—Ames and anr. v. Froomberg (pt. hd.) (1014); Taylor v. Smart Bros. and Co. (1175).

COURT IX. (ROCHE, J.).—At 10.30:—Order xiv., Rule 8A.—Robert H. Saddock, Ltd. v. Masters (2799); Rule 8A.—Robert H. Saddock, Ltd. v. Masters (2799); Speer v. Mulder (2986).

COURT IV. (MCCARDIE, J.).—At 10.30:—Non-Jury.—Keene v. Essex Malt Vinegar Co., Ltd. (pt. hd.) (1944).

COURT V. (ACTON, J.).—At 10.30:—Order xiv., Rule 8A.—Frederick Sartenax and Vernet, Ltd. (2764); L. Jaffe and Co., Ltd. v. J. H. Stamp and Co. (2849); Browne and anr. v. Sexton (2920); Hockglock v. Wolf and Co. (2990); Same v. Same (2991); Same v. M.-A. Wolf and Co. (2992).

COURT II. (AVORY, J.).—At 10.30:—Common Juries.—Philips v. H. Baron and Co. (pt. hd.) (102); United Artists' Corpn., Ltd. v. Shepherd (1666).

COURT VI. (WRIGHT, J.).—At 10.30:—Commercial List.—Not attended by Counsel.—Safadi v. Scottish Boiler Insurance Co.—Commercial List.—For Judgment.—Calico Printers Association, Ltd. v. Barclays Bank, Ltd. and ors. (2241).—For Hearing.—Contise, Ltd. v. Vickers-Armstrong, Ltd. (pt. hd.) Contracts, Ltd. v. Vickers-Armstrong, Ltd. (pt. hd.) (2604).

THE "WARNED" LIST

The following cases will be at the head of next week's Lists subject to any case left over from to-day's Cause List:—Special Juries.—Setridge Provincial Stores, Ltd. v. Financial Telegraph, Ltd., and ors. (Hand Nov. 20).

AVORY, J.) (2620): Rhoades v. Rhoades, Same (contested).—Same (1169); Fonograph Great Britain Distributing Co., Ltd. (in voluntary liquidation) v. Birchmans and ors. (Nov. 21) (1311); Boot Same v. Hobbs (1240); Lyndon v. Guilfoyle (1339); Harrods, Ltd. v. Lemon (1403); Smith v. Hanson (1404); Blumore v. Gaumont-British Picture Corpn., Ltd. (1470); Bisman and anr. v. Tomalin and ors. (1466); Jenkins and anr. v. Jeffreys (1489).—Common Juries.—Smith and anr. v. Thorogate Construction and Maintenance Co., Ltd. (1684); Fox and anr. v. Goldbach (1690); Wright v. Real International Pictures, Ltd. (1710); Vesey v. Ady (1736); Hatter v. Kelly (1738); Williams and anr. v. Hatter and anr. (2003); Care v. Preston (1780); Smith Mackett's British Live Stock Assurance, Ltd. v. Bibby (1744); Attwell v. River Coals Omnibus Co., Ltd., and anr.; Finch v. Same (consolidated) (1750); Same v. Same (consolidated) (1751); Same v. Same (consolidated) (1752); Thurley v. Dix (1776).—Non-Juries.—Borland Société Anonyme v. Dickinson (Hand Nov. 17) (972); Dodd v. Cross Paper Mfg. Co., Ltd. (counter-claim only) (Nov. 20) (1466); Gordon v. Gordon (Nov. 21) (1715); Brit. Central Trust, Ltd. v. Birchmans (1868); Cohen v. Fabes (1882); Upton v. Dixon and anr. (2009); Chesfield and ors. v. Dean (2014); Pelham and Hamstead Properties Co., Ltd. v. Bradley (2083); Whisner v. Whisner and anr. (2056); Bentall, Horsley and Baldry v. Vinny (2092); Gamsey v. Wilcox (2050); Automobile Rust and Credit Corpn., Ltd. v. Webb (2053); Wyatt v. Smith and anr. (2064); Munro v. Liberts (1660).

Jurors

Special Jurors summoned for the Lord Chief Justice's Court must attend in King's Bench Court VIII. at 10.15.

Special Jurors summoned for King's Bench Court VII. must attend in that Court at 10.15.

Common Jurors summoned for King's Bench Court II. must attend in that Court at 10.15.

Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division

COURT III. (BARNARD, J.).—At 10.30:—Defended cause without Jury.—Beasley v. Beasley and Best. Beasley E. orse. B. v. Beasley, E. (pt. hd.) (28).

COURT I. (LANGTON, J.).—At 10.30:—Admiralty.—Hire, 1930-Folio 184 (Owners of ss. Torchbearer v. Owners of ss. Ibis), action for trial with witnesses (with Trinity Masters) (for judgment). Defended cause without Jury.—Collins v. Binford and ors. (pt. hd.) (28). Hire, 1930—Folio 35.—Appeal Summonses adjourned into Court (for argument).

Official Referees

COURT I.—R. C. J., No. 756 (SIR FRANCIS NEWBOLT, K.C.).—At 10.30:—Blunt and McCormack, Ltd. v. Blunt; M. Brown and Sons (Croydon), Ltd. v. Vincent; M. Brown and Sons (Bournemouth), Ltd. v. Vincent. At 11:—Woolf v. Rudland.

COURT II.—R. C. J. No. 234 (MR. G. A. SCOTT).—At 10.30:—Cresworth v. Whaley; Wallace v. Busby.

COURT III.—R. C. J., No. 603 (SIR WILLIAM HANSELL, K.C.).—At 10.30:—Clarke v. Woolland; Haskins Bros. v. Leverett Kearton and Co. (pt. hd.).

Bankruptcy

Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street, Lincoln's Inn.

COURT I. (REGISTRAR MELLOR).—At 11:—Moston, M. (orse. A. Moston and Co.); Black, L. (orse. Margurita and Co.); Mesto, B.; Levermore, N.; Lewis, J. R. and Mitchell, F.; Leavey, M.; Lazarus, S. L.; Cohen, A. (orse. Owen, A.); Litman, A. and Spurling, A. C.; Lochner, C. C. F. (orse. F. Lochner and Co.).

In CHAMBERS—ROOM 36 (REGISTRAR WARMINGTON).—At 11:—Dare, A.: Adjd. Petitions (692, 616, and 886 of 1930); Petition (962 of 1930); Adjd. Petition (39 of 1930); Petition (972 of 1930); Adjd. Petition (965 of 1930); Petitions (1,012 and 1,001 of 1930); Adjd. Petition (728 of 1929); Petitions (902 and 978 of 1930); Adjd. Petitions (436, 514, 742, 774, and 757 of 1930). At 11.30:—Adjd. Petitions (676, 860, and 222 of 1930); Adjd. Appln. to substitute (222 of 1930). At 12:—Channell, C. at 2.15:—Bird, M. At 3:—Farman, M.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS IN BANKRUPTCY (the OFFICIAL RECEIVER).—At Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street—Room 53—First Floor.—At 11:—Carr, A. R., first meeting.

Companies

CHANCERY DIVISION.—COMPANIES COURT (REGISTRAR STEERER).—In Chambers—Room 48.—At 11:—Ex parte Applications. At 11.15:—Chandos Investment Co. Ltd.; James Holman and Co., Ltd.; Lafayette (Brighton), Ltd.; Commercial and General Trust, Ltd. At 11.30:—Multidoor, Ltd.; Wilts and Somerset Farmers, Ltd.; Steens Bros., Ltd.; Broadmount Investment Trust, Ltd.; Cranfield, Ltd.; Cranfield, Ltd.; Klinger Manufacturing Co., Ltd.; Gladys Cooper's Beauty Preparations, Ltd. (Thompson v. Gladys Cooper's Beauty Preparations, Ltd.). At 12.30:—Celtic Collieries, Ltd. (Lords Bank, Ltd. v. Celtic Collieries, Ltd.); Asbestos and Holdings Trust, Ltd. At 2.15:—Turner Automatic Machines, Ltd. Room 86.—At 11:—J. S. Walker and Co. (London), Ltd. (Walker and v. J. S. Walker and Co. (London), Ltd., and ors.). Room 67.—At 11.15:—Sungei Tiram Rubber Estate, Ltd. At 11.45:—British Sulphides Smelting Co., Ltd. At 12.15:—Anglo-Burma Tea, Ltd. At 2.30:—I. and I. Craven and Co., Ltd. Room 57.—At 2.30:—Harry Zackheim and Sons, Ltd. Room 68.—At 11.30:—British General Film Enterprises, Ltd. At 12:—Buckingham Brick and Tile Co., Ltd. At 12.30:—Colonial Fruit Co., Ltd. At 2.30:—Ajax Investment Trust, Ltd. Room 88a.—At 11.30:—Textile Warehouse, Ltd. At 12:—Star Bazaar, Ltd.; Victory Real Estates Co., Ltd. At 2.15:—Zenith Motors, Ltd. (Collis and ors. v. Zenith Motors, Ltd.).

KING'S BENCH JUDGE'S CHAMBERS.—Branson, J., will sit in chambers at 10.30 for the disposal of 14 cases attended by counsel.

MASTERS sitting.—Bonner, Jelf, Ball, Simser, Baker, Moseley, and Bramall.

MASTER OF THE CROWN OFFICE sitting.—Kershaw.

OFFICIAL RECEIVERS.—COMPANIES (WINDING UP).—Meetings at 22, Carey-street.—At 11.30:—The Central Trust Co., Ltd., adjd. first meeting of creditors; W. E. E. Ltd., first meeting of creditors. At 12:—Ditto, first meeting of contributories. At 1.30:—A. Stanton and Co., Ltd., first meeting of creditors. At 2:—Ditto, first meeting of contributories; Carlton Films (1929), Ltd., adjd. first meeting of contributories. Meetings held at Bankruptcy-buildings (Court II.), Carey-street.—At 2.30:—Kerr, Stuart and Co., Ltd., first meeting of creditors. At 3.30:—Ditto, first meeting of contributories.

Central Criminal Court

COURT I. (RIGBY, J.).—At 10.30:—(1) W. Wells (pt. hd.); (2) C. Clifton.

COURT II. (THE RECORDER OF LONDON).—At 10.45:—(1) G. Mills; (2) G. Fowler; (3) W. Thornton, E. Fowler. Not before 2:—(4) E. I. H. Bassey.

COURT III. (THE COMMON SERJEANT).—At 10.30:—(1) G. Farnworth (pt. hd.); (2) F. C. Jeffrey, J. C. Jeffrey; (3) M. Handcock; (4) A. Ali.

COURT IV. (JUDGE GREGORY).—At 10.30:—(1) P. Cavanagh (pt. hd.); (2) W. Davis, F. H. Turner; (3) T. T. A. Varley; (4) G. V. A. Migliorini.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
KING'S BENCH DIVISION
A SELFRIDGE COMPANY'S LIBEL ACTION
SELFRIDGE PROVINCIAL STORES, LIMITED v. FINANCIAL TELEGRAPH, LIMITED, AND OTHERS.

(*Before* MR. JUSTICE AVORY)

His LORDSHIP heard a further application in the action in which Selfridge Provincial Stores, Limited, claim damages for alleged libel from Financial Telegraph, Limited, Mr. Donald Kennedy, Mr. Ernest Godfrey Bowering, and Mr. Mark Godfrey.

The action arises out of a circular, accompanied by statements, which, it was alleged, were sent out and suggested that the plaintiff company was insolvent.

Mr. CROOM-JOHNSON, K.C. (who appeared with Mr. T. F. Davis for Mr. Godfrey), recalled that the hearing of the case had been fixed for next Monday. An application, he continued, was being made for particulars of the claim against Mr. Godfrey. The time for the delivery of the defence had not expired and the order for discovery had not been complied with by either party. Mr. Godfrey had only been added as a defendant at a late stage of the proceedings, and the pleadings were not in order so far as he was concerned. The order for a speedy trial was made before Mr. Godfrey had been made a party. In those circumstances the hearing of the action, so far as he was concerned, could not be expedited.

The supreme issue for Mr. Godfrey was whether, as had been alleged, he was the principal behind the other defendants. As the other defendants appeared to have intimated that the only question, so far as they were concerned, was one of damages, it was vital that he should have ample time to prepare his case.

SIR PATRICK HASTINGS, K.C. (Mr. Valentine Holmes with him), for Selfridge Provincial Stores, Limited, opposed the application, which, he said, was a device to postpone the hearing as long as possible.

MR. JUSTICE AVORY said that he would alter the date of the hearing to next Thursday (November 20) that the summons for particulars of the claim against Mr. Godfrey might be dealt with. An application for leave to appeal was refused.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Guedalla, Jacobson, and Spyer; Mr. B. L. Elman.

LEAVE TO APPEAL GRANTED

Mr. CROOM-JOHNSON later in the day made an application to the Court of Appeal—Lord Justice Scrutton, Lord Justice Greer, and Lord Justice Sleesser—against the refusal, as stated above, of Mr. Justice Avory to grant Mr. Godfrey leave to appeal. The Court granted the application, and the appeal will be heard to-morrow morning (Friday).

LORD GLENARTHUR'S AFFAIRS
EXAMINATION IN BANKRUPTCY COURT

MR. REGISTRAR WARMINGTON presided at a sitting of the Bankruptcy Court yesterday for the public examination of LORD GLENARTHUR of CARLUNO, described as of 56, Pont-street, W. The receiving order was made on June 24 last and an order of adjudication followed on June 27. The accounts showed total liabilities £63,466 and a deficiency of £52,891.

Mr. W. N. Stable appeared on behalf of the debtor.

Questioned by Mr. E. PARKE, Official Receiver, the debtor said that he succeeded to the barony on the death of his father in September, 1928, and under the latter's will he became entitled to a share in the residue of the estate, in respect of which £5,000 was directed to be paid to him, while the remainder was to be held by trustees for his life use unassignable by him.

In 1907 he was given 20,000 £1 shares in a Glasgow company and was appointed a director at remuneration of between £400 and £500 a year. At that time he was also in receipt of an allowance of £1,200 a year from his father. In August, 1914, he joined the Army and served until December, 1918, when he was demobilized. For the next three years he was practically without occupation and dependent on the allowance from his father, which had been increased to £1,800 and ultimately to £2,000 a year until it was discontinued in June, 1927. Between that date and September, 1928, he received £1,500 from that source.

The debtor attributed his insolvency to his having lived beyond his income, to heavy interest on borrowed money, to loss of £1,500 invested in a wireless company, and to ill-health, which precluded him from obtaining employment. In April last he offered the creditors to set aside his future earnings over and above £500 a year, but in the meantime a bankruptcy notice had been issued and these proceedings ensued.

The OFFICIAL RECEIVER.—The real cause of your failure is extravagance?—Undoubtedly.

The debtor agreed that according to his deficiency account he had increased his deficit by nearly £25,000 since June, 1927. After January, 1929, he effected certain economies, and he expected to receive a substantial amount under his father will.

The OFFICIAL RECEIVER.—Did you think it justifiable to exceed your income on expectations?—No.

The examination was concluded.

PROVINCE OF CASE LAW
PROFESSOR DE MONTMORENCY'S LECTURE

Professor de Montmorency, the Quain Professor of Comparative Law in the University of London, delivered last evening at University College the first of a course of lectures dealing with momentous law suits and trials in various countries from classical to modern times.

He dealt, in this preparatory address, with the place of case law in General Jurisprudence. He said that there are general laws of nature which determine the evolution of law and of legal systems and are at the base of historical jurisprudence; that law itself is an element inherent in a political society and not merely something imposed by that society. Yet the classification and analysis of legal ideas, the ideas that historical jurisprudence is always bringing to light, is an essential part of the science of law, and thus the two aspects of jurisprudence, historical and analytical, must be combined into what the lecturer called General Jurisprudence.

The laws of nature—the necessary and fundamental relationships of the individual and the group, the group and families of groups—give rise to custom, and in the effort to fit the group to its varying environment custom had and has to be interpreted between parties by the machinery (slowly arising from the bed-rock of self-help) of customary law courts. The differentiation of decisions gave and gives rise to the turning points of a system of law, and therefore case law and legislation (which is, or ought to be, generalized case law) are of the first importance in the study of the science of law. Professor de Montmorency considered in this lecture various cases that illustrated his argument, and proposes in this course to elaborate his theme by the consideration of many concrete and fundamental cases.

"THE TIMES" LAW REPORTS

Among the cases reported in the issue of *The Times* Law Reports published to-day (Friday, November 14), price 1s., are:—Wimbledon and Putney Commons Conservators v. Tuely (Power to grant pension); In re Carroll (Habeas corpus); Rex v. Brennand and Others (Gaming); Seaham Harbour Dock Company v. Crook (Income-tax); MacColl and Pollock, Limited v. Indemnity Mutual Marine Assurance Company, Limited (Machinery insurance).

A BROKER'S LOSSES

An application was made yesterday to Mr. REGISTRAR WARMINGTON at the Bankruptcy Court for an order of discharge on behalf of YEHOUDA ABRAHAM GOURGEY, known as JOE GOURGEY, and described as a broker, of 25, Queen's-gate, Kensington Gore, W.

Mr. WHEELER, Assistant Official Receiver, reported that the applicant failed in November, 1927, with a ranking indebtedness of £49,380. No assets were disclosed, but a sum of £30 was recovered in respect of after acquired property by Mr. F. S. Salaman, the trustee under the bankruptcy. The bankrupt formerly carried on business in Baghdad as a merchant and shipper. He came to this country in 1914 and since 1919 he had speculated in stocks and shares and in the metal and produce markets. He attributed his insolvency to losses since April 1, 1924, of £57,978 on metal transactions and of £29,895 on produce, but, on the other hand, he had made a profit of £18,385 on share transactions during the same period.

The application was opposed by the Official Receiver on the ground of rash and hazardous speculations and the discharge was suspended for two years and six months.

NAVAL, MILITARY, AND AIR FORCE
NEW FLOTILLA LEADER

The flotilla leader MONTROSE is ordered to be brought forward from the reserve at Chatham for duty with the Sixth Flotilla, Atlantic Fleet, in place of the CAMPBELL, Captain A. J. L. Murray, D.S.O., O.B.E. The CAMPBELL is to pay off into dockyard control at Portsmouth prior to a refitting refit. The MONTROSE, at present in hand for refit, last served at sea as leader of the First Flotilla, Mediterranean Fleet, in 1927-29. She is a sister-ship to the CAMPBELL, both having been laid down in 1917 and completed in 1918. The Sixth Flotilla is the unit which carried out the torpedo attack on the NELSON during the display given for the delegates to the Imperial Conference on November 1.

ORDNANCE COMMITTEE CHANGE

Captain D. M. T. Bedford, whose selection to be Naval Member of the Ordnance Committee at Woolwich is announced, returned recently from Australia, where he had been the first commanding officer of the aircraft-carrier ALBATROSS. Captain Bedford is the son of the late Admiral Sir Frederick Bedford, Governor of Western Australia, and is a younger brother of Captain A. E. F. Bedford, now in command of the battle-cruiser TIGER. He specialized in gunnery in 1910, and during the late War was gunnery officer of the battleship AFRICA, the cruiser FURIOUS, and the battleship TEMERAIRE. He was promoted to captain in June, 1927, after being commander of the R.N. Barracks at Portsmouth.

HOME SURVEYING SHIPS

H.M.S. BEAUFORT, Commander W. V. Rice, D.S.O., D.S.C., which has been engaged on surveying duties from Falmouth, is ordered to arrive at Devonport to-day, and to reduce to winter complement there on December 17. Dates for the laying up of the three other surveying ships in home waters, the FITZROY and KELLETT (Chatham) and FLINDERS (Portsmouth) were announced in *The Times* on November 8.

ARTIFICER APPRENTICES

An amendment to the regulations concerning the entry of artificer apprentices with Service claims provides that the Engineer-in-Chief of the Fleet is added to the list of those who may grant recommendations for entry. The next examination for such apprentices will be held in April next, successful candidates being entered in the following July. Candidates must be between the ages of 15 and 16 years on May 1, 1931.

THE CHINA STATION

The cruiser CUMBERLAND, Captain L. F. Potter, from Wei-Hai-Wei, is ordered to relieve to-day the KENT, flagship of Admiral Sir Arthur Waistell, at Shanghai. The KENT will return to the base at Hong-kong for a fortnight, and on December 2 will leave for a cruise to Saigon, Bangkok, and Singapore, where she will spend Christmas. The SUFFOLK, Captain G. S. Arbuthnot, D.S.O., after refit and recommissioning at Portsmouth, is expected at Hong-kong next Friday.

AUXILIARY PATROL CLUB

Prince George will be the principal guest at the annual reunion dinner at the Hotel Victoria this evening of the R.N.V.R. (Auxiliary Patrol) Club. Others who have accepted invitations are Mr. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, Admirals of the Fleet Lord Jellicoe and Sir Roger Keyes, the Maharajah of Burdwan, and Captain Galbraith, U.S. Naval Attaché in London.

NEW D.P.S., AIR MINISTRY

Group Captain E. D. M. Robertson, D.F.C., whose appointment as Director of Personal Services, in succession to Air Commodore P. F. M. Fellowes, D.S.O., was announced yesterday, was one of the pioneers of the gunnery branch of the R.N.A.S. He went to sea as a midshipman in 1903, and four years later gained early promotion to lieutenant for meritorious examinations. In qualifying for gunnery lieutenant he won the Commander Egerton prize as the best student of his year. When war broke out he was given command of the seaplane-carrier RIVIERA, and was present in her in the Christmas Day raid on Cuxhaven. In 1915 he took charge of the experimental and gun section at Kingsnorth; in 1917 he joined the Air Department, Admiralty; and in May, 1918, was appointed in command of No. 70 Wing at Felixstowe. Group Captain Robertson has had previous service at the Air Ministry, where he was Deputy Director of Research (Armament) in 1921-24. Since 1928 he has represented the R.A.F. on the Ordnance Committee, Woolwich.

MOVEMENTS OF SHIPS

BARREN, Nov. 11.—Triad left for Dubar.
BERSEHAVEN, Nov. 12.—Tenedos arrived.
CAMPBELLTOWN, Nov. 12.—Regent arrived.
DARTMOUTH, Nov. 10.—Dahlia left for Port Sudan.
Nov. 11.—Effingham left for Zella.
GIBRALTAR, Nov. 11.—Clematis left for Portsmouth; and Vimiera left for Malta.
KEELUNG, Nov. 12.—Cornflower left for Amoy.
KIUKIANG, Nov. 10.—Sterling arrived.
PAGODA ANCHORAGE, Nov. 11.—Cornwall arrived.
PENANG, Nov. 11.—Suffolk arrived and left for Singapore, Nov. 12.—Cornwall left for Colombo.
PORTLAND, Nov. 12.—Fumarole left for Portsmouth; and Vulcan left for Devonport.
PORTSMOUTH, Nov. 12.—Ark Royal and Fumarole arrived; and Hermes left for Malta.
QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 12.—Tenedos left for Berehaven.
SINGAPORE, Nov. 12.—Suffolk arrived.
TRINIDAD, Nov. 11.—Danae arrived.
ZEILA, Nov. 11.—Effingham arrived and left for Berbera.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS

The following appointments were made by the Admiralty yesterday:—

CAPT.—A. H. TAYLOR, O.B.E., to Osprey (Jan. 12), and to Stuart (Jan. 19).

LIEUT.-COMMR.—P. H. MACKENZIE, D.S.C., to Greenwich (Dec. 15).

LIEUTS.—M. J. TOOLE, to Resolution (Dec. 9); C. B. S. CLITHEROW, to Ramillies; and G. S. TUCK, to Eagle (Nov. 14); and C. D. H. JOHNSTON, E. H. TILDEN, C. E. E. PATTERSON, and A. W. JACKSON, to Osprey, for A/S course (Jan. 1).

R.A.F. APPOINTMENTS

The following appointments in the Royal Air Force are notified:—

GENERAL DUTIES BRANCH

AIR VICE-MARSHAL.—E. R. LUDLOW-HEWITT, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C., H.Q., Iraq Command, on appointment as Air Officer Commanding (Oct. 10).

WING COMMANDERS.—W. E. READ, M.C., D.F.C., A.F.C., to Station Headquarters, Boscombe Down, to command (Nov. 3).

SQUADRON LEADER.—E. B. OPENSHAW, to No. 111 Squadron, Hornchurch (Nov. 10).

FLIGHT LIEUTENANTS.—L. M. ELWORTHY, to No. 33 Squadron, Biggin (Nov. 4); R. B. SUTHERLAND, D.F.C., to Station Headquarters, Boscombe Down (Nov. 3); D. M. FLEMING, to No. 22 Squadron, Martlesham Heath (Nov. 3); G. COMBE, to Station Headquarters, Boscombe Down (Nov. 3); C. E. A. JOHNSON, to No. 99 Squadron, Upper Heyford (Nov. 7); G. J. SOUTHAM, to Station Headquarters, Boscombe Down (Nov. 3); J. R. RICHARDS, D.F.C., to No. 7 Squadron, Worthy Down (Nov. 10); A. H. WHEELER, to Headquarters, Iraq Command (Oct. 18); H. H. V. TRISTEM, to Armament and Gunnery School, Eastchurch (Oct. 22).

FLYING OFFICER.—G. R. WERCHILL, to No. 13 Squadron, Netheravon (Oct. 30).

STORES BRANCH

FLIGHT LIEUTENANT.—J. S. BROWNE, to Station Headquarters, Boscombe Down (Nov. 2).

FLYING OFFICER.—J. R. E. HARVEY, M.M., to Aircraft Depôt, Iraq (Oct. 20).

ACCOUNTANT BRANCH

FLYING OFFICER.—G. H. WHITE, to No. 84 Squadron, Iraq (Oct. 24).

DENTAL BRANCH

FLYING OFFICERS.—S. C. ALLEN, to Medical Training Depôt, Halton (Oct. 13); F. F. KENNEDY, to Medical Training Depôt, Halton (Oct. 15), both on appointment to non-permanent commission.

DOG FOUND IN GAS OVEN
WOMAN SENT TO PRISON

At the East Ham Police Court yesterday KATHERINE MONK, of Elsenham-road, East Ham, was summoned for cruelly ill-treating a dog.

Mr. Gordon Jones, who prosecuted for the R.S.P.C.A., said that Mrs. Monk occupied the lower part of the house in which the owner of the dog, a Mrs. Denyer, also lived. There had been some disputes between the women about the dog. On the afternoon of October 27 Mrs. Monk called Mrs. Denyer down into her scullery, and in the oven the dog was found coiled up and unconscious. There was a strong smell of gas, but the gas tap was turned off. The case against the defendant was circumstantial, but he suggested that this was a very cunning and deliberate attemp

Sporting News

RACING

DERBY MEETING

STICK OUT'S VICTORY

(FROM OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT)

The Derby Autumn Meeting was continued yesterday in fine weather. The ground had dried up very considerably since the previous afternoon, and the going was really good. There was again a large attendance.

There has often been occasion in the past to observe in these Notes that horses who have been running fairly well in races of a quite good class fail afterwards to win selling plates. Khartoum has been running this season quite well in much better company than that which he met yesterday in the Elvaston Castle Selling Plate. Not unnaturally, he was made favourite, although he did not go too well in the market on the race, opening at about 7 to 4 and going out to longer odds. He was as well away as any other in the race, but it was clear a long way from the finish that not only would he not win but that he would not even be placed. He ran badly. Gallando, on the other hand, who was well backed, ran well, and, after making most of the running, won easily from Sweet Rocket filly, with Wheelrace third and Private Seal fourth. Many of the spectators were convinced that Private Seal was third. The winner, a filly by Knockando, had won at Doncaster but lost the race on an objection, and she had been a pronounced favourite when she finished second at Aintree last week. She must be a generous and brave filly, for she showed no signs in the race of her recent hard life. After her success she was bought in cheaply for 270 guineas, and may be worth twice that sum.

There is very little that needs to be written about the other selling event on the programme, the Foston Plate, for it was won with great ease by Maugre, who earlier in the season had been running with distinction in races of a very different class. Lady Haine was second and Obvious third, the favourite, Grandflight, finishing fourth. The distance of this race, a mile and a half, was too far for him. His rider quite properly tried to keep him for a final run, but, gamely as the horse tried, the task set was beyond him. Lord Glanely's grey horse Cupbearer made the running for rather more than a mile, but, although he may be able to stay for ever, he is at the moment very deficient in finishing speed.

Stick Out, a three-year-old filly who had never before won a race, was successful in the Chatsworth Plate, a six-furlong handicap. Admirably ridden by Butters's small apprentice, McCaffery, she was always prominent on the Stands side of the course, and, holding off Golden Earl in the closing stages of the race, she won by a neck, with Knight of the Vale third, a length behind the second. Grandma ran very indifferently, as did Negligence. Indeed, in the last quarter of a mile the race was always between the first and second. Stick Out, who is by Simon Square, is trained by Beedle, who has only a small stable. There was no evidence in the betting on the race that the winner was seriously fancied, for she started at 100 to 7 in the Ring and at nearly 25 to 1 on the totalisator. With the exception of the first race the totalisator's odds throughout the afternoon were better than those offered in the Ring. The first and the third to finish in the Osmaston Nursery were colts by Gainsborough, a sire that I have always admired in so far as his sons were concerned. The winner was Pinnacle, carrying the colours of Mrs. Chester Beatty and ridden by S. Wragg. This colt won very easily, after having always been in a prominent position on the rails. Mink, who was second, is by Trenola, and seemed to me to find the distance just too far for him. Boy Painter, the other Gainsborough to be placed, began slowly, and was afterwards always fighting a losing battle. Bold Venture ran well for a long way, as did St. Clements, and until the last furlong stopped him Royal Athlone had a good chance of being placed. In the end he finished fourth.

The race for the Allestree Welter Handicap was not altogether satisfactory, for there was not a little bumping and general scrimmaging at half-way, with the result that Perchance was forced on to the rails, largely, in my opinion, as a result of his rider trying to come through when there was no room for him to do so. An inquiry into the incident was held afterwards by the Stewards. Cloud Nymph, who won, escaped all the jostling, Childs having her behind the field at the point where it occurred. Indeed, at that time it did not seem that this grey mare had any good chance of success, but as soon as she found an opening she drew up to Merry Miller, who was in front, and went on to win in a quite convincing manner. Saugor was third. Sprint, who was well backed, never had a chance, for he was in the wars on more than one occasion.

Just as I have always liked the colts by Gainsborough, so, from a racing point of view, have I disliked the fillies by the same sire. It is only fair, therefore, that I should note that Lilium, who won the Hardwicke Plate, after making all the running, is by that sire, and that she is a filly. Ray rode her with fine judgment, for, after she had made all the running, he gave her a slight easy in the Straight, and then, asking her for a final effort, beat Napon comfortably. Ethics, who was third, did not give Carslake at all a pleasant ride. He is by Son-in-Law out of Morals of Marcus, and, like so many other horses by a staying sire out of a short-distance mare, is neither a good stayer nor a useful sprinter. It is strange to me that breeders will continue to persist in the belief that if a genuine stayer and a sprinting mare are mated the result will be a horse who can stay and also go fast. The result is almost invariably a useless animal.

TO-DAY'S PROSPECTS

1.0.—STAINSBY SELLING HANDICAP (5f.).—The horses who will take part in this race are very moderate, and I therefore do not like to make a selection. As, however, MARCO POLO seems to be more kindly handicapped than several other horses in the race I shall make him my selection. Quenda may be the best of the others.

1.30.—DRAKELOW SELLING PLATE (7f.).—Cloutsham has been running well in nurseries, and if this race were a handicap he would, I think, have to meet the other horses on worse terms than is actually the case. He puts yesterday's winner, Pinnacle, in here with just over 8st., and at that weight he surely would have a good chance. The best of the others may be Exodus and Polyphant. I cannot find a line to their chances, but CLOUTSHAM seems to be of a rather better class and is therefore my selection.

2.0.—FRIARY NURSERY (5f.).—This is a difficult race on which to make a selection. When I first went through the handicap I had thought that Charlwood would win, but he will not run, giving way to his stable companion JOY FOR EVER, who won a race recently. She may win.

2.35.—DERBY CUP (1¼m.).—Le Voleur is to run, and, although he has more weight to carry than he had when winning the Newbury race in a canter, I do not see why he should not once more finish in front of Sir Joshua, Promptitude, Custer Boy, and others, and that in itself must give him a good chance. Bay-town is to run, and no doubt has a chance, but even this mile and six furlongs may be too far for him. He has shown signs of not being as interested in racing as one would like one's selection for this race to be, and for that reason I shall leave him out. S. Darling will saddle both Oletta and Poor Man, and I do not pretend to know which is the better of the two, but at the weights I am inclined to fancy Poor Man, who has been rather dangerously dropped in the handicap. Glorious Devon, with 7st. 6lb., has a nice chance, and will, of course, be ridden by Gordon Richards. I do not make Truncheon well handicapped when using Story Teller, but there is no doubt that he is very much expected to have something to do with the finish of the race. Alight is fairly handicapped, and if Boldero had not earned a penalty he would have been my confident selection. Even with a penalty he must have a good chance, for he has won before over this course this season, and he won in a canter last week at Liverpool. He may win to-day, but I make him to be just too close in the weights to LE VOLEUR, who is my selection. Even with 8st. 8lb. Le Voleur is, in my opinion, very kindly handicapped. On past form Boldero seems to me the danger, and therefore the alternative selection.

3.5.—CHADDESDEN PLATE (6f.).—Gay Light was unlucky at Liverpool, and was running on at the finish. Indeed, he would have won in a few more strides. He must, therefore, have a chance here, as has Poor Lad, who, however, is probably better when the going is firmer. Through Merton Abbey, Grandiflora is as well handicapped as Gay Light, and that gives her a chance. At the weights I like best the chances of Red Queen, Grandiflora, and Gay Light, and I shall select GAY LIGHT, because I thought that he was unlucky at Liverpool, and seems as well handicapped this afternoon.

3.30.—QUARNDON MAIDEN PLATE (1m.).—Fairy Story and Lop Ear won last time out, but as CHARGER can be ridden by a strong rider this time, I shall select him to win. He is a lazy sort of horse, but on his Newmarket running must have a good chance here.

DERBY RESULTS

1.0 (1.2).—The ELVASTON CASTLE SELLING PLATE of 150 sovs.; for two-year-olds. Five furlongs (straight).

GALLANDO, br f, by Knockando—Gallinula (Mr. T. T. Downing), 8st. 6lb. ..... L. Tidey 1
SWEET ROCKET FILLY, by Santorb (Mr. F. Phillips), 8st. 11lb. ..... H. Wragg 2
WHEELRACE, b g, by Black Jester—Water Wheel (Mrs. J. B. Joel), 8st. 8lb. ..... B. Carslake 3
Ch-too-ca (Mrs. W. H. Cornelius), 8st. 11lb. ..... J. Sirett 0
Sunny Amy (Mr. L. E. Cribbin), 8st. 11lb. R. Jones 0
Khartoum (Lord Glanely), 8st. 11lb. ..... G. Richards 0
Joe On (Mrs. E. Gwilt), 8st. 11lb. ..... F. Lane 0
Viodel (Mr. G. W. Hands), 8st. 11lb. ..... F. Herbert 0
Corbally Queen f, by Battle-axe (Mrs. G. Hartigan) ..... C. Richards 0
Celtic II. (Mr. C. J. Ryan), 8st. 11lb. ..... R. James 0
Grand Rock (Mr. J. G. Storey), 8st. 11lb. ..... F. Fox 0
Ayonford (Mr. E. C. Nolan), 8st. 11lb. ..... Ray 0
Aria (Mrs. E. Clayton), 8st. 8lb. ..... H. Jellis 0
Lady Haine (Sir E. Cunliffe-Owen), 8st. 8lb. ..... A. Wragg 0
Belamour (Mr. R. Fenton), 8st. 5lb. ..... D. Jones 0
Clean Slate (Sir W. Gilbey), 8st. 5lb. ..... R. Perryman 0
Cupbearer (Captain A. Kyle), 8st. 5lb. ..... Doyle 0
Beryl Ode f, by Warden of the Marches (Lord Lovat), 8st. 5lb. ..... R. Dick 0
Cherokee (Mr. A. Lowry), 8st. 5lb. ..... T. Weston 0
Florsatie g, by Stratford (Mr. E. G. de Mestre), 8st. 5lb. ..... F. Hudson 0
Miss Chaucer f, by Fantomas (Mr. R. Purser), 8st. 5lb. ..... R. Fawdon 0
My Dolly f, by Ocijah or Thunderer (Mr. G. Todd), 8st. 5lb. ..... Doyle 0
The Nurse (Lord Sefton), 8st. 5lb. ..... H. Beasley 0

(Winner trained by Vasey, at Doncaster)

STARTING PRICES.—5 to 2 agst Khartoum, 7 to 2 The Nurse, Wheelrace, 10 to 1 each Gallando and Viodel, 12 to 1 Sweet Rocket filly, 100 to 8 Cupper, 100 to 6 each Ch-too-ca, Private Seal, Corbally Queen filly, and My Dolly filly, 20 to 1 Miss Chaucer filly, 33 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 14s. 3d.; places, 4s. 3d., 5s. 9d., 7s. 3d. Total win pool, 9,335 units; total place pool, 5,062 units.

Won by two lengths; three-quarters of a length separated second and third. Private Seal was fourth and Viodel last.

1.30 (1.32).—The FOSTON SELLING PLATE of 200 sovs. One mile and a half.

MAUGRE, b f, by Grand Guignol—Mandragora (Mr. S. B. Joel), 3 yrs, 8st. 11lb. ..... M. Beary 1
LADY HAINE, b f, by Haine—Superman (Mr. H. Kent), 3 yrs, 8st. 2lb. ..... W. Rickaby 2
OBVIOUS, bl g, by Black Jester—Translucence (Mr. J. M. Clayton), aged, 9st. 5lb. ..... J. Leach 3
Pomonain (Mr. W. Scott), 5 yrs, 9st. 8lb. G. Walsh 0
Chasper (Mr. H. Sidebottom), 5 yrs, 9st. 5lb. ..... R. Jones 0
Lounge Lizard (Lord Lovat), 4 yrs, 9st. 8lb. R. Dick 0
Grandflight (Mr. J. T. Downing), aged, 9st. 5lb. ..... G. Baines 0
Cupbearer (Lord Glanely), 4 yrs, 9st. 5lb. ..... G. Richards 0
Highland Reel (Mr. H. Braime), 6 yrs, 9st. 5lb. ..... S. Wragg 0
Lowberry (Mr. G. Clancy), 6 yrs, 9st. 5lb. ..... F. Herbert 0
Brigliatoro (Mr. P. H. Cundell), 6 yrs, 9st. ..... L. Tidey 0
Wolfe Tone (Captain F. Forester), 4 yrs, 9st. 5lb. ..... G. Richards 0
Lost Dynasty (Mrs. M. Lambert), 5 yrs, 9st. 5lb. ..... J. Taylor 0
Zig Zag (Mr. W. J. Peck), 5 yrs, 9st. 5lb. ..... J. Thwaites 0
Sabine Sailor (Mrs. B. M. Roundell), 3 yrs, 9st. 5lb. ..... B. Perryman 0
Dry Royal (Sir C. Hyde), 3 yrs, 8st. 11lb. ..... R. Carslake 0
Flying Call (Mr. H. Pullitzer), 3 yrs, 8st. 11lb. ..... T. Beasley 0
Glashdeian (Sir K. Fraser), 2 yrs, 6st. 5lb. ..... T. McCaffery 0
Irish Twin (Mr. R. Corbett), 2 yrs, 6st. 5lb. ..... F. Sharpe 0

(Winner trained by Leach, jun., at Newmarket)

STARTING PRICES.—11 to 8 agst Grandflight, 7 to 1 Lady Haine, 9 to 1 Maugre, 10 to 1 each Irish Twin and Flying Call, 100 to 8 Lounge Lizard, 100 to 7 each Obvious and Brigliatoro, 20 to 1 Cupbearer, 33 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 20s. 3d.; places, 5s., 5s. 6d., 6s. 3d. Total win pool, 8,110 units; total place pool, 4,187 units.

Won by three lengths; a neck separated second and third. Grandflight was fourth and Zig Zag last.

2.0 (2.2).—The CHATSWORTH PLATE (handicap) of 200 sovs. For three-year-olds. Six furlongs (straight).

STICK OUT, ch f, by Simon Square—Bustle (Mr. R. L. V. Sherwood), 6st. 9lb. ..... T. McCaffery 1
GOLDEN EARL, br c, by Golden Sun—Countess of Desmond (Mr. H. G. Blagrave), 8st. 4lb. ..... J. Collins 2
KNIGHT OF THE VALE, ch c, by Prince Galahad—Maids Vale (Sir G. Noble), 9st. 3lb. ..... F. Fox 3
Quartrain (Mr. W. H. Thorpe), 9st. 12lb. J. Taylor 0
High Peak (Mrs. D. Crossman), 8st. 6lb. R. Jones 0
Ann Estelle (Mr. E. A. Wheat), 8st. 5lb. C. Richards 0
Peruke (Mrs. V. D. Sainsbury), 8st. 5lb. ..... H. Wragg 0
Archimedes (Mr. W. J. Waldron), 8st. 5lb. ..... G. Gethin 0
Sarafan (Major H. T. Barclay), 8st. 6lb. H. Jellis 0
Negligence (Mr. W. J. Peck), 8st. 5lb. ..... J. Thwaites 0
Grandma (Lord Glanely), 8st. 2lb. G. Richards 0
Shoofly Star (Mr. J. Connolly), 8st. 2lb. G. Baines 0
Gunga Din (Mrs. G. H. Drummond), 7st. 9lb. ..... S. Dines 0
Priory Lad (Mr. J. W. Turner), 7st. 8lb. S. Wragg 0
Royal Bloom (Mr. M. Vasey), 7st. 7lb. W. Nevett 0
Bibiani (Mrs. E. Wallace), 9st. 10lb. F. Rickaby 0

(Winner trained by Beedle, at Newmarket)

STARTING PRICES.—11 to 2 agst Ann Bridget, 6 to 1 Knight of the Vale, 8 to 1 each Grandma and Royal Bloom, 10 to 1 Priory Lad, 100 to 7 Stick Out, 100 to 6 each Archimedes and Bibiani, 100 to 7 Stick Out, 100 to 6 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 51s. 3d.; places, 20s., 15s., 8s. 6d. Total win pool, 8,489 units; total place pool, 3,220 units.

Won by a neck; a length separated second and third. Peruke was fourth and Quartrain last.

2.35 (2.36).—The OSMASTON NURSERY PLATE (handicap) of 400 sovs.; for two-year-olds; second receives 50 sovs. Seven furlongs (straight).

PINNACLE, b c, by Gainsborough—Altiscope (Mrs. C. Beatty), 8st. 7lb. ..... S. Wragg 1
MINK, ch c, by Trenola—Russian Sable (Mr. T. Davidson), 7st. 8lb. ..... C. Richards 2
BOY PAINTER, b c, by Gainsborough—Campbell Kid (Mrs. Bendir), 7st. 8lb. ..... G. Richards 3
St. Clements (Mr. R. T. Watson), 8st. 13lb. R. Jones 0
Pallet Chief (Mr. J. Field), 8st. 12lb. ..... J. Childs 0
Bold Venture (Sir W. Gilbey), 8st. 5lb. ..... J. Sirett 0
Escolta Real (Lord Lonsdale), 8st. 5lb. ..... S. Wragg 0
Leg Before (Sir E. Cunliffe-Owen), 8st. 5lb. H. Wragg 0
Princiessa, (Mr. F. Butters), 8st. 1lb. ..... F. Lane 0
Royal Athlone (Mrs. F. C. Nolan), 7st. 13lb. R. Jones 0
Morado (Mrs. M. Lambert), 7st. 12lb. ..... J. Fox 0
Rocketter (Colonel W. F. Story), 7st. 9lb. T. Weston 0
Almeel f, by Tetrameter (Mr. R. Brendon), 7st. 4lb. 0

(Winner trained by T. R. Leader, at Newmarket)

STARTING PRICES.—2 to 1 agst Boy Painter, 7 to 1 each Bold Venture and Rocketter, 8 to 1 each St. Clements and Pinnacle, 10 to 1 each Eldorado and Royal Athlone, 100 to 8 Mink, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 37s. 6d.; places, 7s., 5s., 10s. 6d., 7s. 6d. Total win pool, 11,476 units; total place pool, 7,226 units.

Won by three-quarters of a length; half a length separated second and third. Royal Athlone was fourth and Pallet Crag last.

3.5 (3.6).—The ALLESTREE WELTER HANDICAP PLATE of 200 sovs. The Straight Mile.

CLOUD NYMPH, gr m, by Apology—Blue Wonder (Mr. N. Field), 6 yrs, 8st. 5lb. (car. 7st. 13lb.) ..... J. Childs 1
MERRY MILLER, ch c, by Flamboyant—Mill Belle (Mrs. G. H. Drummond), 4 yrs, 7st. 7lb. ..... C. Richards 2
SAUGOR, ch g, by Count Rosa—La Sauteuse (Mr. R. Dennis), 5 yrs, 7st. 10lb. ..... B. Rook 3
Mimsapouf (Mr. A. K. Macomber), 5 yrs, 8st. 12lb. ..... H. Leach 0
Rezain (Mrs. A. Mackintosh), 4 yrs, 9st. 1lb. ..... H. Wragg 0
Roscilo II. (Lord Michelham), 4 yrs, 8st. 12lb. ..... S. Wragg 0
Swiss Miss (Mr. A. K. Macomber), 3 yrs, 8st. 5lb. ..... G. Richards 0
I Am the Captain (Mr. W. J. Gresson), 5 yrs, 8st. 6lb. ..... F. Lane 0
Sprint (Major L. B. Hallard), 4 yrs, 7st. 11lb. ..... K. Gethin 0
Perchance (Lord Zetland), 4 yrs, 8st. 9lb. W. James 0
Dancon (Mr. J. Benson), 3 yrs, 7st. 10lb. W. Nevett 0
Bill Sykes (Mr. D. M. Gant), 4 yrs, 7st. 7lb. ..... Lowrey 0

(Winner trained by F. Armstrong, at Middleham)

STARTING PRICES.—9 to 4 agst Saugor, 9 to 2 Sprint, 7 to 1 Perchance and Rezain, 8 to 1 Bill Sykes, 100 to 8 Roscilo II. and Cloud Nymph, 100 to 7 Merry Miller, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 29s. 6d.; places, 7s., 5s. 6d., 6s. 3d. Total win pool, 8,723 units; total place pool, 5,907 units.

Won by half a length; one length separated second and third. Rezain was fourth and Perchance last.

3.30 (3.30).—The HARDWICKE MAIDEN PLATE of 200 sovs.; for three-year-olds. One mile and a half.

LILIUM, b f, by Galesborough—Wild Arum (Mr. W. M. G. Singer), 9st. 7lb. ..... C. Ray 1
NAPON, b g, by Forerunner—Green (Mr. C. R. Saroni), 9st. 7lb. ..... J. Taylor 2
ETHICS, b c, by Son-in-Law—Morals of Marcus (Mrs. C. Beatty), 9st. ..... B. Carslake 3
Faranga (Mr. V. F. Mica), 9st. ..... R. Dick 0
Ravenswood (Sir J. Rutherford), 9st. R. Perryman 0
Ellesmere (Mr. J. Cooper), 9st. 10lb. W. Sirett 0
Thought (Mrs. Parker), 8st. 11lb. ..... F. Roche 0

(Winner trained by Watts, at Newmarket)

STARTING PRICES.—9 to 4 agst Napon, 3 to 1 Faranga, 4 to 1 each Lilium and Ethics, 10 to 1 Ravenswood, 33 to 1 agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 9s.; places, 5s. 6d., 5s. 9d. Total win pool, 4,952 units; total place pool, 2,261 units.

Won by a length; one length and a half separated second and third. Faranga was fourth and Rossein last.

TOTALISATOR DAILY DOUBLE

STICK OUT and CLOUD NYMPH.—Dividend, £700 13s. Pool, £770 10s. One winning ticket.

DERBY PROGRAMME

(The letter "a" is prefixed to the names of horses which have arrived)

1.0.—The STAINSBY SELLING HANDICAP PLATE of 200 sovs. Five furlongs (straight).

	Yrs	st	lb
aBERLINGOTE (Miss H. Cooper) ..... Mairs	3	8	11
ARCH RAJAH (Mr. A. E. Ansell) ..... Thrale	3	8	10
AIDE DE CAMP (Mr. H. Stobart) R. W. Colling	3	8	8
LADY GAY (Captain M. Weyland) W. Nightingall	3	8	8
GLENAKEN (Mrs. N. R. Davis) ..... Clancy	3	8	6
aTETRIC (Mr. O. M. D. Bell) ..... O. Bell	4	8	5
aWHAT'LL YOU HAVE (Lady H. McCalmont) ..... Perse	3	8	5
aNO TRACE (Lieutenant-Colonel M. Wingfield) ..... Pope	3	8	4
aMARCO POLO (Mr. J. Baylis) ..... W. P. Howe	3	8	3
aLADY BROCK (Mr. H. G. Blagrave) ..... Blagrave	3	8	3
SOLDIERS' FARE (Mr. J. T. Coltman) Butchers	3	8	3
CORDIAL PRINCE (Sir J. Grey) ..... Stubbs	3	8	2
TULLAHOMA (Mr. J. Walsh) ..... Flynn	4	8	1
SNOOPS (Mr. G. H. Peck) ..... J. Cannon	3	8	0
STERLING BOY (Mrs. M. Yates) ..... Flynn	3	8	0
CHANAR (Mr. A. Savile) ..... J. Beary	4	8	0
VERILY (Mr. G. T. S. Unwin) ..... Smallwood	3	7	12
WEST MOUNT (Mrs. B. M. Roundell) G. L. Ward	3	7	12
aQUENDA (Mr. H. Pullitzer) ..... S. Darling	3	7	11
aBLUE IRIS (Mr. G. Crabtree) ..... Armstrong	3	7	8
aEUSHALA (Mrs. Andrews) Bennison	3	7	8
aGOOD STORY (Mr. J. E. Cottrell) ..... Gilbert	4	7	7
aBLUE HARE (Mr. E. T. Franklin) ..... Cundell	3	7	5
aTEVAN (Mr. T. Edson) ..... Ringstead	3	7	5
HELBURN (Mrs. H. Burney) ..... Harry Powney	3	7	3
ROYAL RUBY (Mr. J. Hamer) ..... Carr	3	7	0
CLARA VERE DE VERE (Mr. J. McLean) ..... McGuigan	4	7	0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

BERLINGOTE, C. RAY; TETRIC, H. WRAGG; WHAT'LL YOU HAVE, R. Marshall; NO TRACE, T. Weston; MARCO POLO, J. Strett; LADY BROCK, J. Collins; CORDIAL PRINCE, —; SNOOPS, J. Simpson; WEST MOUNT, Gethin; QUENDA, G. Richards; BLUE IRIS, F. Fox; RUSHALA, Downs, C. Richards; GOOD STORY, G. Skelton; BLUE HARE, —; SYLVAN CALL, —; AIDE DE CAMP, D. Morris.

1.30.—The DRAKELOW SELLING PLATE of 200 sovs.; for two-year-olds. Seven furlongs (straight).

	st	lb
THE LIMPET (Mr. H. D. Bazley) ..... Bazley	8	10
aCLOUTSHAM (Lord Glanely) ..... Hogg	8	10
aEXODUS (Mr. W. Hutchinson) ..... Hulme	8	10
THE RING (Mr. F. Leach, jun.) ..... Leach, jun.	8	10
aLAND O' CAKES (Mr. R. C. Morriss) ..... F. Darling	8	10
aMONGOLIAN (Mr. J. Murray) ..... Gyttrell	8	10
aPOLYPHANT (Mr. W. M. G. Singer) ..... Watts	8	10
STERSIA (Mr. A. Williams) ..... Coldbeck	8	10
aDETRIMENT (Captain A. S. Wilson) ..... Storie	8	10
ASIA (Mr. J. S. Austen) ..... C. Waugh	8	7
aAPRON STRINGS (Major W. V. Beatty) ..... Beatty	8	7
LAWBREAKER (Mr. R. J. Colling) ..... R. J. Colling	8	7
ARGILLA (Lieutenant-Colonel H. Crawfurd) ..... Cramsie	8	7
WHAT JOY (Sir Keith Fraser) ..... Fred Butters	8	7
FREE FARE (Mr. E. Gwilt) ..... Gwilt	8	7
HASHASHIN (Mr. W. Wyllie) ..... Wyllie	8	7
VA FOLIE (Mrs. E. Mines) ..... Hobbs	8	7
aBRONTON (Mr. V. F. Mica) ..... V. Smyth	8	7
aDUCATOON F, by Orjah (Mr. S. Morris) ..... Renton	8	7
aSHEREEF (Mr. H. Thorpe) ..... Pollock	8	7

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

CLOUTSHAM, G. Richards; EXODUS, A. Smirke; THE RING, J. Leach; LAND O' CAKES, F. Fox; MONGOLIAN, —; POLYPHANT, C. Ray; DETRIMENT, —; ASIA, F. Butters; APRON STRINGS, R. Elliott; BRONTON, R. Dick; ADULATION FILLY, —; SHEREEF, G. Baines; WHAT JOY, —.

2.0.—The FRIARY NURSERY PLATE (handicap) of 200 sovs.; for two-year-olds. Five furlongs (straight).

	st	lb
VAIN BACHELOR (Mr. F. G. de Mestre) ..De Mestre	9	7
CHARLWOOD (Mr. C. Leonard) ..... Hartigan	9	0
RULE NINE C, by Calvalrous (Lady Aylesford) ..... Douglas-Pennant	8	13
FLOWER SHOW C, by Polyphontes (Mr. J. St. Fox) ..... Jarvis	8	11
aLUZERNE (Lord Carnarvon) ..... R. Dawson	8	8
GOLDEN PHEASANT (Miss L. M. Harrison) ..... W. Nightingall	8	7
MARY FISCHER (Mrs. S. Whitburn) ..... Cottrill	8	7
aCUNIA (Mr. C. Jenkins-Pemberton) ..... Bretton	8	7
CAREFUL SAILOR (Mr. E. Robson) ..... Tabor	8	4
aVENCESLAS (Mr. H. Lester) ..... G. Todd	8	4
aJOY FOR EVER (Captain F. Forester) M. Hartigan	8	4
SILVADARE (Mr. Manasseh) ..... R. Dawson	8	3
SWISS NAVY (10lb. ex.) (Lady Chesham) ..... Darling	8	3
aMARCO POLO (Mr. J. Baylis) ..... W. P. Howe	8	3
aHEDRAGGLED (Sir Abe Bailey) ..... Cottrill	8	0
HURSTBOURNEUX (Major H. Playdell-Bouverie) Colling	8	0
TOTAL DARKNESS (Sir R. Carton) ..... Walters	7	11
CLINK (Sir E. Wills) ..... Nugent	7	8
aCHARIOT (Mr. G. H. Peck) ..... J. Cannon	7	8
GREENLAND (Lord Derby) ..... Frank Butters	7	8
MARJOLAINE (Major J. S. Courtauld) R. Jarvis	7	8
aLAST OF THE LENAS c, by Twelve Pointer (Mr. J. L. Rhodes) ..... Darling	7	5
DARK BLUE f, by Sansovino (Sir W. Cooke) Read	7	5
PUNKAWALLA (Mr. F. Roberts) ..... Cole	7	4
aAFALCONA (Mr. A. Wallace) ..... Wm. Griggs	7	4
STAINLESS (Mr. J. T. Downing) ..... Vasey	7	1
aSOCIETY BELLE (Mr. P. Rall) ..... A. Sadler	6	11
BROWN APPLE f, by Ethnarch (Mr. Dawson) ..... D. Waugh	6	10
TRACING (Mr. T. Davidson) ..... R. Day	6	8
SPORTING CHAT c, by The Visier (Mr. A. Schaffle-Owen) ..... O. Bell	3	8
SHARPLES) ..... Reader	6	6

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

LUZERNE, M. BEARY; MARY FISCHER, —; CASTALIA, P. Beasley; CAREFUL SAILOR, —; SILVADARE, J. Fox; REDRAGGLED, J. Dines; HURSTBOURNEUX, J. Simpson; CLINK, —; CHARIOT, B. Rook; GREENLAND, W. Nightingall; MARJOLAINE, J. Childs; LAST OF THE LENAS COLT, A. Richardson; PUNKAWALLA, W. Alford; AFALCONA, C. Richards; SOCIETY BELLE, —; BROWN APPLE, F. Sharpe; DANCING PRINCESS, Rickaby; TOTAL DARKNESS, R. James; STAINLESS, —; SPORTING CHAT FILLY, —.

2.35.—The DERBY CUP, a handicap plate of 1,000 sovs. (50 sovs. being in plate, or the value thereof in specie or otherwise), the second to receive 75 sovs. and third 25 sovs. One mile and six furlongs.

	Yrs	st	lb
aSIR JOSHUA (Major F. R. Sneyd) ..... Sneyd	5	9	0
aBATTOWN (Sir C. Hyde) ..... Scobie	4	8	8
aLE VOLEUR (The Aga Khan) ..... R. Dawson	4	8	8
OLETTA (Mr. H. Blanton) ..... Darling	4	8	8
aLOVAT SCOUT (Mr. J. A. Dewar) ..... F. Darling	3	7	12
BOLDERO (10lb. ex.) (Mr. J. S. Austen) C. Waugh	5	7	12
BRIGHTSOMAN (Lord Glanely) ..... Frank Butters	5	7	10
aVOETTA BOY (Mr. W. M. G. Singer) ..... Lawson	5	7	9
aPOOR MAN (Major D. Dixon) ..... S. Darling	5	7	8
SERVUS (Lord Derby) ..... Frank Butters	5	7	7
NOBLE STAR (Mr. H. F. Nickalls) ..... Cundell	3	7	7
aGLORIOUS DEVON (Lord Glanely) ..... Hogg	3	7	6
aSYCOMORE (Mr. H. C. Bolton) ..... Scott	3	7	6
DARK HILLOCK (Baron Baeyens) R. W. Colling	3	7	5
MASSAI (LadyLudlow) ..... Sneyd	3	7	4
ALIGHT (Mr. W. Foster) ..... H. Leader	3	7	2
HOMPITITUDE (Mr. D. Robertson) Rimell	3	7	2
TRUNCHEON (Mr. F. W. Horlock) R. W. Colling	3	7	2
PRINCE VANITAS (Mr. A. K. Macomber) ..... Leach, jun.	3	7	0
ALIGHT (Mr. A. de Rothschild) ..... Watson	4	7	0
HOT ISS (Colonel E. Nelson) ..... Gyttrell	4	6	12
NOTICE BOARD (Colonel B. Fitzgerald) H. Lowe	4	6	1

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

SIR JOSHUA, H. Wragg; BATTOWN, B. Carslake; LE VOLEUR, M. Beary; OLETTA, C. Elliott; LOVAT SCOUT, F. Fox; BOLDERO, G. Duffield; GLORIOUS DEVON, G. Richards; SYCOMORE, W. Stephenson; TRUNCHEON, C. Richards; PRINCE VANITAS, T. Lowrey; ALIGHT, B. Lynch; NOTICE BOARD, T. McCaffery.

3.5.—The CHADDESDEN PLATE, a high-weight handicap of 200 sovs. Six furlongs (straight).

	Yrs	st	lb
aGAY LIGHT (Mrs. D. Crossman) ..... Pope	4	9	2
POOR LAD (Sir E. Cunliffe-Owen) ..... O. Bell	4	9	0
aMISS LINN (Mr. W. M. Caralet) ..... Lawson	4	9	13
aSEA MONARCH (10lb. ex.) (Sir A. Bute) Marsh	4	8	13
BONFORD (Mr. W. Barnett) ..... R. Dawson	4	8	13
HALTO BRIDGE (Sir E. Wills) ..... Nugent	5	8	8
aGRANDIFLORA (Lord Glanely) ..... Hogg	4	8	7
STALACTITE (Mr. Anthony) W. Nightingall	3	8	5
PERTICUS (Lord H. de Walden) ..D. Waugh	3	8	5
aTUFFAN (Mr. W. H. Thorpe) ..... Pollock	5	8	1
PERGAMUS (Mr. F. Bullock) ..... Bullock	4	8	0
ALVERSTON (Mr. G. D. Smith) ..... Rimell	4	7	13
BELLIGERENT (Lady Z. Wernher) ..... Boyd-Rochfort	3	7	13
aRED QUEEN (Mr. G. C. Sneyd) ..... Sneyd	4	7	13
MARYLAND POINT (Mr. A. G. Whiteman) ..... O. Bell	3	8	5
aSCARLET FLY (Mr. R. R. Jeffrey) ..... Butchers	5	7	11
GLANREEF (Mr. J. C. Lund) ..... E. Parker	5	7	9
aAFRICORN (Lord Grimthorpe) ..... Beasley	5	7	7
aMONOCEROS (Mr. J. Rutherford) ..De Mestre	5	7	7
KONDA (Mr. A. Sevastopulo) ..... R. Day	4	7	7
SERAGEWO (Mr. D. M. Gant) ..... Lowe	4	7	7
HEWINSTONE (Mr. J. Arnold) H. Lowe	4	7	2
aBASTER GIFT (Mrs. A. B. Cornelius) ..... G. L. Ward	6	7	1
aGUNGA DIN (Mrs. G. H. Drummond) ..... Dyer	3	7	1
aASH PLANT (Mr. J. Baylis) ..... Hackett	6	7	0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

GAY LIGHT, R. Jones; POOR LAD, H. Wragg; MISS LINN, —; SEA MONARCH, F. Lane; GRANDIFLORA, C. Richards; TRIFTYCH, Perryman; TUFFAN, G. Baines; GAMESOME, T. Weston; RED QUEEN, E. Smith; MARYLAND POINT, R. Smyth; SCARLET FLY, F. Evans; AFRICORN, R. Dick; MONOCEROS, F. Fox; KONDA, J. Dines; BEWINGED, A. Smirke; EASTER GIFT, J.

Sporting News

(Continued from page 6)

GOLF

CAMBRIDGE AT ROYSTON

(FROM OUR GOLF CORRESPONDENT)

Royston had its great day of the year yesterday, a day of ecstatic hopes and dreadful fears, on which it encounters among its own hills the embattled might of Cambridge. Once it has won, but the memory of that victory has been growing faint. Yesterday with 12 aside—and a team of 12 is hard to produce from a small country town—it halved. The Lady Roisia, its legendary foundress, King James I., who had his hunting lodge there, and the Royston crow, "that notable bird," as the local history book calls it, may all be imagined to be rejoicing in spirit over so gallant a feat at arms.

The Royston course is now in point of age almost a classical one. Therefore any change in it is deserving of record, and it has got two new holes, the 15th and 16th. At the 15th we still stand on a high place and lash out gloriously over the Thurfield road, but the green is much farther on and somewhat to the left. Instead of a single shot, the hole now calls for a drive and a short chip, which has to be played with a delicacy so devilish that even some of the local champions think, in my opinion quite wrongly, that it is too difficult. The old 16th green among the tumuli has had to go because it was becoming a picnic ground or, alternatively, a lawn tennis court for innocent children, and one of the brats would sooner or later have been slain. In its place there is a one-shot hole uphill to a "gun-platform" green which has at least the merit of landing the player near the 17th tee, and saving him the old tedious walk back. I weep a little over the tumuli, but, after all, manslaughter will not do.

As a rule Royston has done well enough at the hand of its team but has been destroyed by its middle-aged, eight-handicapped tail. This time it produced a youthful tail which heroically saved the situation. The first match between Prain and Darwin was an odd one. Royston was certainly lucky to halve it, and yet came very near to winning it. At the end of 12 holes Prain had never lost the honour. Starting with a 6 he had holed those holes in 45 shots, good golf in a straight wind, and was three up. His holing-out had been heartbreakingly good on greens which, I hasten to add, were worthy of good putting, until he missed one holeable and important one to make himself four up at the 12th. Darwin then played a good second at the 13th, which is the blindest of all blind holes, and won it. He also won the two new holes in the right figures, having seen them once, whereas Prain had never seen them at all, and so played shots which were not in themselves bad but lacked that virtue so essential at Royston of ending in the proper place. Darwin had a chance at the 17th, but Prain played a fine recovering shot from a bunker, and the match was halved.

C. Shepherd, who knows Royston as Mowgli knew the rukh, beat Berningham, who was baffled by the approaching—a not uncommon fate for the visitor. I have seen Shepherd more deadly up to the hole, but he did what he nearly always does—he won. C. V. Grundy, another local demon and consistent winner, beat Carr. He was four up, was bravely pulled down to all square, and then wriggled away again. He holed some very long putts, as is his unkind habit. After that came something of a Royston landslide, for McRosty, Higginson, Drayson, and Turner all played well and all won their matches for Cambridge.

The fainter hearts in Royston thought now that all was up, but they had too little faith. The younger Shepherd kept up the family traditions by winning by five and four. Windsor sent a long putt streaking in for a 3 on the home green to save his bacon, and finally, with the dusk coming down on the heath, Royston stood dormy one. They lost the last match, but had done more than enough for honour. Dingley Dell had defied all Muggleton.

The results were:—

ROYSTON		CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY	
B. Darwin (halved) ..	0	E. M. Prain (Clare) (halved)	0
C. Shepherd (3 and 2) ..	1	W. H. Bermingham (Shirley Sussex)	0
C. V. Grundy (2 and 1) ..	1	W. T. Carr (Trinity) ..	0
H. H. T. Rowley	0	I. K. McRosty (Clare) (3 and 2)	1
D. R. Young	0	H. W. Higginson (St. John's) (5 and 1)	1
C. R. Waterston	0	D. A. Drayson (Clare) (3 and 1)	1
W. T. Dodd	0	G. M. Turner (St. John's) (5 and 4)	1
H. Shepherd (5 and 4) ..	1	R. S. Fletcher (Trinity Hall) ..	0
M. A. Windsor (halved)	0	J. W. P. Blenkin (Trinity) (halved)	0
C. R. W. Banham (5 and 4) ..	1	J. Smalley (St. Catharine's) ..	0
W. H. Ward (3 and 1) ..	1	W. M. Fiske (Trinity Hall) ..	0
A. H. K. English	0	C. R. Chronander (Emmanuel) (4 and 3) ..	1
Total	5	Total	5

CROYDON ALLIANCE

The greensome competition of the Croydon and District Alliance, which was decided over 27 holes at Royal Blackheath yesterday, resulted in a win for the Shirley Park pair, T. Trapp and Mr. H. G. Palmer, after a tie with the rather complicated score of $74\frac{1}{2}+39\frac{1}{2}=114$.

The leading returns were:—

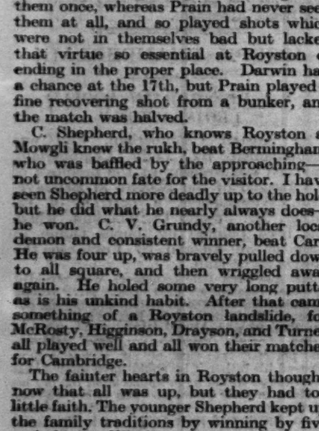
SECTION "A."

*T. Trapp (+4) and H. G. Palmer (9) (Shirley Park), $74\frac{1}{2}+39\frac{1}{2}=114$; W. T. Twine (+4) and R. Mackenzie Veale (9) (Bromley and Bickley), $74\frac{1}{2}+39\frac{1}{2}=114$; A. J. J. Lacey (+4) and R. S. Stuart (8) (Selsdon Park), $79+37=116$; W. C. Thomas (+4) and S. Offenden (7) (Royal Blackheath), $78\frac{1}{2}+38\frac{1}{2}=116$; H. Brown (+4) and G. R. Bradfield (12) (Beckenham), $80+40=120$; D. Jolliffe (+4) and H. K. Dinn (5) (Purley Downs), $79\frac{1}{2}+40\frac{1}{2}=120$; H. C. Klach (+4) and R. Barnard (6) (Woodcote Park), $80+40\frac{1}{2}=120\frac{1}{2}$; M. Darragon (+4) and J. Striker (scratch) (South Lodge), $84+37=121$; W. G. Oke (+4) and W. G. White (9) (Purley), $80\frac{1}{2}+40\frac{1}{2}=121$; W. G. Wilson (+4) and E. L. Martin (12) (Croham Hurst), $83+41=124$; J. Hartley (+4) and W. Peyton, J.C. (Merton Park), $82\frac{1}{2}+41\frac{1}{2}=124\frac{1}{2}$; A. Macdonald (+4) and B. Etherington (7) (Downe), $83\frac{1}{2}+41\frac{1}{2}=124\frac{1}{2}$.

*Won first hole after a tie.

SECTION "B."

H. Richardson (2) and W. J. Richardson (6) (Beckenham), $76+36=112$; H. R. Frisby (14) and S. J. Vine (14) (Purley Downs), $75+43=118$; W. K. Harland (12) and Dr. J. E. O'Loghlen (13) (Selsdon Park), $76\frac{1}{2}+29\frac{1}{2}=116\frac{1}{2}$; S. Buckland (12) and W. Banfield (10) (Langley Park), $77+41\frac{1}{2}=118\frac{1}{2}$; W. T. Wells (1) and G. F. Hooper (9) (Merton Park), $75+43\frac{1}{2}=118\frac{1}{2}$; P. C. Williams (8) and F. W. Elliott (12) (Purley Downs), $82+39=121$; F. Ward (18) and C. A. Lewis (18) (Shirley Park), $82+41=123$; G. A. Nightingale (6) and G. H. Chapman (12) (Purley Downs), $82+41\frac{1}{2}=123\frac{1}{2}$.



—IMPROVES EVERY RADIO RECEIVER

Adv. The Mullard Wireless Service Co., Ltd., Mullard House, Charing Cross Road, London, W.C.2.

RUGBY FOOTBALL

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY OUTPLAYED

Cambridge University gained a runaway victory over Dublin University at Cambridge yesterday by seven goals, a dropped goal, and four tres (51 points) to two tries (6 points).

There could be no clearer example of skill and the all-round speed that comes from confident passing easily overcoming a side possessed of boundless activity but little or no technique or combination. No amount of the former quality could cover the Irishmen's own goal-line or endanger their opponents'. At forward, Cambridge undoubtedly had a useful advantage in weight, but it was not merely in scrummaging, heeling, or rushing that the advantage became overwhelming. The vigour of the Dublin University forwards in the tight and the furious scrambles saw to that. The Cambridge forwards had to fight all the time, and it was not until the ball was in the open and travelling fast that the value of such enterprising players as P. W. P. Brook and G. M. Greenwood became clear. Brook used his weight and pace to great effect, and Greenwood repeatedly showed the importance of intelligent anticipation in the close backing up a half or three-quarter back who had broken away. As an all-round forward one of the most useful of the Cambridge eight was D. M. Marr, who was a man after the Irishmen's own heart in the mauls.

Behind the scrummage Cambridge, for all their 51 points, were not above criticism. Much of their passing and running was admirable, but it was significant that whenever the Dublin defence stiffened, as it did at intervals, particularly in the second half, the Cambridge centres began to bore their wing men into touch. G. C. A. Adams, who had shown good form in the recent Leicester match and during the first half of yesterday's game, was a bad offender in this respect. L. H. Collison seemed to be handicapped by his lack of weight. R. W. Smeddle, on the right wing, ran splendidly and scored a big share of the tries. C. C. Tanner, playing on the left wing—not his usual position—was under a handicap; but so long as he was well served he ran as strongly and cleverly as Smeddle. As he gains in experience Tanner should become better still.

At stand-off half-back J. L. H. Phillips took most of his passes well and got quickly into his stride. At scrummage half-back F. W. Simpson was less impressive, but he was opposed by one of the best of the Irishmen, J. W. Stokes. J. G. Askew, at full-back, was in his best international form as a left-footed kicker to touch and a player capable of setting up an attack from his own "25."

In the circumstances, the Dublin full-back came out of his ordeal with some credit; he nearly always went for the man with the ball, even when he was left to face three. He was unlucky, perhaps, that the first of his only two serious mistakes enabled Smeddle to open the scoring by means of a punt ahead and follow-up. A splendid break-through by Adams, supported by Tanner, brought about the next try, and, after a clever bit of passing by Phillips and Tanner had just failed, Collison feinted and slipped over at the side of the goal-posts. Brook charged straight through a scramble to score his try, and Greenwood well earned his by backing up a sudden breakaway by Adams. Next, J. P. McNeice, on the Dublin right wing, showed what indeed was evident enough in individual cases, that Cambridge did not have a monopoly of speed in the open, after which Collison dropped a goal and Smeddle ran in after another powerful dash for the line by Brook. Askew converted four of the six tries before half-time.

In the second half, C. H. Williams touched down for a try in a scramble, and Collison completed a move cleverly developed by Phillips, before Dublin University relieved the situation for a while, and R. C. Sutton, one of their struggling forwards, forced his way over in a terrific struggle on the Cambridge goal-line. In the closing minutes, however, there came three more runaway tries by Smeddle.

The teams were:—

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.—*J. G. Askew (Durham and Emmanuel), back; R. W. Smeddle (Durham and St. Catharine's), L. H. Collison (Mill Hill and St. John's), G. C. A. Adams (Radley and Pembroke), and C. C. Tanner (Cheltenham and Pembroke), three-quarter backs; J. L. H. Phillips (Weymouth and Trinity Hall) and F. W. Simpson (Merchant Taylors and Trinity Hall), half-backs; R. B. L. Johnstone (Christ's College, New Zealand, and St. Catharine's), A. R. Ramsay (Harrow and Trinity Hall), G. E. Valentine (Bishop's Stortford and St. Catharine's), G. M. Greenwood (Rugby and Christ's), A. C. Lasty (Rugby and Caius), C. H. Williams (Bedford Modern and Jesus), D. M. Marr (Fettes and Caius), and P. W. P. Brook (Whitgift and Emmanuel), forwards.

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY.—P. J. Mullaney, back; J. F. McNeice, E. McNeilly, M. Dee, and R. Davies, three-quarter backs; T. B. Hamlin and J. W. Stokes, half-backs; H. Michael (captain), D. L. Graham, C. Hall, H. Tighe, St. J. Pike, R. C. Lutton, T. S. J. Anderson, and G. Keays, forwards.

Referee.—Mr. J. A. Roberts.

BRIGHTON COLLEGE BEAT CRANLEIGH

Brighton College beat Cranleigh at Brighton yesterday by four goals and three tries (29 points) to one goal (5 points).

This was one of the heaviest reverses that Cranleigh have suffered for several years and it was all the more surprising because they had the better of the game in the tight scrummages and in the lines-out. Their three-quarter backs, however, were lacking in initiative and their passing movements were so obvious that Brighton had little difficulty in stopping them. Brighton, who played with seven forwards, had one man whose duty it was to put the ball into the scrummage and then worry the Cranleigh scrummage half-back if Cranleigh got the ball. He did his work most effectively and Cranleigh never found a way to deal with him. The Brighton scrummage half played very well and his three-quarter backs ran strongly when they got the ball.

Cranleigh nearly scored at the beginning when Auckland just failed to drop a goal, but Brighton were the first to obtain a try, Minton taking a pass from Walker and scoring easily. Cooper paved the way for the second try, which was scored by Walker, and before half-time Cooper himself went over. Lenton converted this try and Brighton led by 11 points at the interval. In the first minute of the second half a fierce rush by Couchman gave Jarvis a try, which Goodall converted with a good kick, but the expected Cranleigh revival did not materialize. Cooper, with a try that Lenton converted, restored Brighton's advantage to 11 points and Walker followed with another that made the game safe. Cranleigh seemed to get rather dispirited towards the end and further tries were scored for Brighton by Walker, after a clever cut-through by Clark, and by White, both between the posts. Lenton kicked a goal on each occasion.

The teams were:—

BRIGHTON COLLEGE.—E. H. Edlin, back; P. F. Cooper, P. N. Minton, D. V. C. Walker, and H. N. White, three-quarter backs; D. C. Clark and A. H. Lenton, half-backs; S. A. Lawrence, five-eighths; E. L. Armstrong, P. N. Wilkins, A. G. Powell, M. B. Falck, E. J. H. Churn, R. F. Harvey, and C. R. Sergeantson, forwards.

CRANLEIGH.—J. W. H. Kerby, back; J. L. G. Hartley, A. W. Peyton, J. C. Glover, and J. V. Stanbury, three-quarter backs; R. A. C. Auckland and F. A. Jarvis, half-backs; A. J. Goodall (captain), J. M. A. Ward, P. D. Carmichael, D. McKinnon Clark, G. T. Heath Robinson, S. R. Couchman, C. O. N. Walter, and J. L. Betts, forwards.

SCHOOL RESULTS

	Pts.		Pts.
*Brighton College ..	29	Cranleigh School ..	5
*Norwich School ..	21	Norwich Thursday ..	3
*Daunt'sey's School ..	12	Bryanston School ..	0
*Price Park	45	St. Brendan's College	6
2nd Battalion Dorset Regiment ..	14	*Weymouth College ..	12

FENCING

CAMBRIDGE BEATEN

The Royal Navy and Royal Marines Fencing Association beat Cambridge University Fencing Club in a three-a-side match with foil, épée, and sabre at Bertrand's Fencing Academy yesterday by 11 defeats to 17. Superiority with the sabre, the Navy's favourite weapon, was the turning point of the match, for with the other two weapons the teams were very equally matched.

The results were:—

FOIL

R.N. and R.M.—Mount-Hase and Pesanell, 1 defeat each; Howard, 2. Total, 4.

C.U.F.C.—Morse, 1 defeat; Abercrombie and Gedge, 2 each. Total, 5.

EPEE

R.N. and R.M.—Howard, 1 defeat; Mount-Hase and Pesanell, 2 each. Total, 5.

C.U.F.C.—Morse, no defeat; Stewart, 2; Nathan, 3. Total, 5.

SABRE

R.N. and R.M.—Pesanell, no defeat; Mount-Hase and Howard, 1 each. Total, 2.

C.U.F.C.—Stewart, 1 defeat; G. E. Wright and J. L. Sweeton, 3 each. Total, 7.

CRICKET

WELLINGTON, N.Z., Nov. 13.—After an hour and a half's bright batting by the West Indies team against Wellington here to-day rain fell heavily, and the match, which was begun yesterday, had to be abandoned. In reply to Wellington's total of 195 the West Indies scored 128 for four, L. S. Birkett making 40 not out. They added 103 to their overnight score of 23 for two in 90 minutes.

The team will now proceed to Australia, where they will make a four months' tour.—*Reuter.*

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

CAMBRIDGE AT WHITE HART-LANE

A reserve Tottenham Hotspur team beat Cambridge University at White Hart-lane yesterday, by eight goals to none.

The first half, during which Tottenham scored only two goals and the Cambridge forwards had at least four chances of keeping the scores level, produced some reasonable football, but the second half was, for the most part, a prolonged and sometimes amusing scramble round the Cambridge goal, in which the legs, heads, and bodies of 10 Cambridge men—the whole team had fallen back to the assistance of the backs, and for long stretches the Tottenham goalkeeper was the only living person in his side's half of the field—to say nothing of the gymnastics of Edwards in goal, managed to keep out all but six of the persistent hail of shots. Edwards, indeed, was the hero not only of his side but of the game. His kicking was prodigious, his handling and sense of position were seldom at fault, and, if he took risks in coming out of goal and punching away centres, they could, in the circumstances, easily be forgiven. Lister, at centre-half, also played a good game, and Webster was the only forward who did not seem compelled to give his passes straight to one of the opposing side.

From the very beginning Tottenham Hotspur looked as though they would win, even if they were handicapped by a rule which forbade them to move at a faster pace than a leisurely trot. The speed of Vale, at outside-right, was, it is true, a constant menace to the Cambridge defence, and a centre of his should have led to a goal in the first minute or so, but the inside forwards were not up, and the ball was left to travel safely across the goal-mouth. Vale, however, was responsible for the first goal, although he did not actually score it. He beat Long, and held on to the ball while Thompson ran into position, and Thompson's pass to Hunt left the centre-half with no alternative but that of scoring. This happened after eight minutes' play, and, soon afterwards, two Cambridge forwards were left with no one to beat except the goalkeeper. Webster's shot was hard enough, but it was straight to Nicholls, whereas Moxon, who had the better chance, shot wide and weakly. The second Tottenham goal was not so scientifically worked for as the first, as Edwards, coming out of goal to catch a high centre, could not quite get to the ball, and Ison had an empty goal at which to shoot. Just before half-time Cambridge had their best and, as it turned out, their last chance of scoring, but Moxon, who again found himself in front of goal with the ball, could only send it gently along the ground.

The second half began with a goal—Edwards misjudged a high shot of Ison's, which he seemed to think would go over the bar—and it continued monotonously with goals actually or very nearly scored. Edwards, however, seemed to be in three places at once, and, when the ball went to the fourth, there was always someone to kick it away before it had crossed the line. After 30 minutes, however, fortune deserted Cambridge, and five goals came in a rush. First a shot of Newman's was deflected by one of the 10 Cambridge defenders past Edwards, then, after Hunt and Thompson had scored, Evans shot through a crowd of players after a corner, and Newman headed through a centre of Vale's.

The teams were:—

TOTTENHAM HOTSPUR.—Nicholls, goal; Herod and W. Whatley, backs; Howe, Rowe, and Evans, half-backs; R. Vale, Thompson, Hunt, Newman, and Ison, forwards.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.—G. C. Edwards (Hongkong and Downing), goal; J. A. Cook (Westminster and Peterhouse) and C. H. J. Hill (Malvern and Trinity), backs; R. R. Vassar Smith (Lancing and Pembroke), W. H. L. Lister (Malvern and Pembroke), and Long (St. Edmund's, Canterbury and Trinity), half-backs; A. H. Fabian (Highgate and Caius), P. K. Reeves (Highgate and Clare), K. H. L. Westminster and Pembroke), W. H. Webster (Highgate and Pembroke), and G. R. Moxon (Shrewsbury and St. John's), forwards.

SCHOOL RESULTS

	Goals		Goals
Jesus College, Oxford ..	3	*Dean Close School ..	1
*King's School, Ely ..	6	Clare Unemployed ..	2

SQUASH RACKETS

QUEEN'S BEAT PRINCE'S

Queen's Club beat Prince's Club in the First Division of the Inter-Club Squash Rackets tournament for the Bath Club Cup in the Prince's Club courts yesterday by three matches to none. It was most important for Queen's Club to win all their matches, for they, as the result of a bad match against the Bath Club at Queen's, have not scored as many points as they should have done at this stage of the tournament.

The first two matches of yesterday were easy for Queen's Club. W. D. Macpherson is now playing just about as well as ever he did, and though Captain J. B. Hyde-Smith is a much-improved player and one whose game the Prince's Court suits exactly, he is not yet in the championship class of squash rackets. Hyde-Smith played as well as he has ever played yesterday, but, as one experienced judge of the game observed, he plays the same kind of strokes as Macpherson, but plays them not quite so certainly, so decisively, or so early as does that great player. J. D. P. Wheatley, in the course of comparatively short time he has played squash rackets seriously, is very good indeed. He is quick and well balanced on his feet and he uses his head extremely well, only trying to make winning strokes when he has got the openings necessary for their success. Unfortunately his opponent, G. C. Newman, was playing with a badly bruised right heel and was therefore hopelessly handicapped when meeting a player who is quite as good as himself in ordinary circumstances. The third match, that between P. W. Le Gros and W. Ross-Skinner, was far the best of the day as a contest. Ross-Skinner, until he had run himself almost to a standstill, played better than one has ever seen him do in a match. While he was fresh Ross-Skinner played a remarkably hard, low stroke down the left side wall, from which the ball never reached the back wall on the first bounce, and this he varied with hard cross strokes to a length and an occasional clever fore-hand drop. Le Gros has gone into hard training for the present squash rackets season—Queen's Club are the holders of the cup and are most anxious to retain it—and his training enabled him just to wear down his opponent.

W. D. Macpherson (Queen's Club) beat Captain J. E. Hyde-Smith (Prince's Club) by three games to none (9—6, 9—4, 9—7). Hyde-Smith led 2—0, 4—3, and 6—5 in the first game, but Macpherson played just too well for him at the critical moment, and in two hands went from 5—6 to game. Macpherson was always winning the second game, but in the third Hyde-Smith played a number of brilliant strokes and led 2—0 and 7—2, making a sequence of five aces, a rare performance for any amateur against Macpherson. Macpherson scored one ace in his next hand, and, after Hyde-Smith had been in and out without scoring, went to game and match with a sequence of six aces, which included nearly all the finer points that can be shown in squash rackets.

J. D. P. Wheatley (Queen's Club) beat G. C. Newman (Prince's Club) by three games to none (9—1, 9—2, 9—1). Wheatley scored six aces in his first two hands and won the first game in his third hand. In the second game he went from 4—2 to game, and on to 3—0 in the third hand, making a sequence of eight aces in all, and he went out with a sequence of six aces, Newman being too lame to do more than try to spin the match out.

P. W. le Gros (Queen's Club) beat W. Ross-Skinner (Prince's Club) by three games to two (4—9, 2—9, 9—5, 10—8, 9—0).

In the Second Division the Cavendish Club beat the Guards Club in the Cavendish Club court by three matches to none. Major J. C. O. Marriott did well to give P. de L. Cazenove such a hard match in his own court.

P. de L. Cazenove (Cavendish Club) beat Major J. C. O. Marriott (Guards Club) by three games to one (7—9, 9—4, 10—8, 9—6).

G. D'O. Sheppard (Cavendish Club) beat D. Forbes (Guards Club) by three games to none (9—6, 9—7, 9—2).

D. G. McIntyre (Cavendish Club) beat Captain G. R. Westmacott (Guards Club) by three games to one (9—0, 9—2, 1—9, 9—6).

GREENJACKETS BEAT GUARDS CLUB

The Greenjackets beat the Guards Club by three matches to none. The results were:—

Captain J. N. Cheney (Greenjackets) beat Major J. C. O. Marriott (9—6, 8—10, 1—9, 9—6, 9—2); Captain C. J. Wilson (Greenjackets) beat Sir John Child (9—0, 9—5, 9—7, 3—9, 9—4); W. Ross-Skinner (Greenjackets) beat J. C. Windsor-Lewis (5—9, 9—4, 9—5, 9—6).

ARMY AND NAVY CLUB v. R.M.A.

The Army and Navy Club, at home, beat the R.M.A. (Woolwich) by three matches to two. The results were:—

Colonel Crawford (A. and N.) lost to J. W. L. Denning (9—7, 9—7, 3—9, 5—9, 5—9); P. D. Maud (A. and N.) beat D. L. Burnett (9—1, 9—1, 9—6); Major Lacey (A. and N.) beat D. H. Dumbell (9—3, 9—3, 10—8); R. C. Pritchard (A. and N.) lost to W. A. E. Sumner (7—5, 3—9, 9—4, 9—5, 6—9); Major C. T. Beckett (A. and N.) beat H. M. H. Ley (9—4, 9—4, 9—5).

The Jesters beat Hadley Wood Golf Club in a Squash Rackets match at Hadley Wood by three matches to two.

BILLIARDS

DAVIS'S MATCH WITH NEWMAN

The match in the international tournament between Davis and Newman, each of whom is in receipt of 7,000 start, was continued at Thurston's Hall in Leicester-square yesterday, when Davis was leading by 1,134. The play in the afternoon went very much in favour of Davis, who increased his lead to 1,991, scoring 1,141 for an average of 143, while Newman made only 284 for an average of 35.

Davis did nearly all the scoring in the early part of the play. He increased a run of 71 (unfinished) to 311, making nearly all of the additional points by top-of-the-table play. Davis completed the second 100 before he had to play a stroke from the balk end of the table, and in the end he missed a little losing hazard, a kiss causing the cue ball to swing away. Newman had little option but to pot the white, but in playing for a double balk he left the white out, and it was fortunate for him that Davis had scored only 73 when he missed a cross loser.

Another mistake by Newman was more expensive. He missed a long-range thin loser, and Davis made use of the opportunity to increase his lead with a break of 248. Davis discarded all consideration of close-cannon play, and applied himself again almost entirely to the top-of-the-table game, in which his great potting ability possesses so much value. Although Newman made better use of his next chance, and played nicely in a break of 124, it was the only run of any note he made. Davis played consistently, adding breaks of 82 and 238 at successive visits. In the second of these Davis made a run of 38 cannons, but he made the top-of-the-table game his chief objective. Newman could not find his true form. After scoring 30 he gave a safety miss, but Davis scored by means of a very good cushion cannon. Although Davis made only a few points, Newman missed a long loser, and, with a break of 151, at the end of which he missed a slow screw loser, Davis increased his lead to 2,005. Newman's play was disappointing. He missed a long-range cannon after scoring 57, and his highest run afterwards was 54, while, after making a break of 60, Davis played out time.

The scores at the interval were:—Davis (receives 7,000, in play), 13,841; Newman (receives 7,000), 11,850.

Davis won the snooker at 67 to 43, and the scores then were:—Davis, 536; Newman (receives 200), 495.

Newman had a little the better of the play in the evening, when he reduced his opponent's lead to 1,798. Newman scored 906 for an average of 151, while Davis made 713 for an average of 102.

At his first visit Davis increased a run of 37 (unfinished) to 319. He made a run of 46 cannons, but played cleverly at the top of the table until he missed a cut winner. Newman had failed to show his true form in the earlier session, but he played beautifully at his first visit, when he made a break of 633. Newman's form was so good that he was able to retain position at the top of the table, making runs of 65 and 85 close cannons, without having to trouble much about the more open phases of the game. There are few players who show such constructive ability in the process of scoring by means of a series of winners and cannons as Newman experienced very few troubles, and he was playing so well that a larger break was anticipated, when he missed a long loser.

Davis maintained his good form by making a break of 388. He made a run of 41 close cannons, but showed such good all-round form that he had no difficulties to overcome until he left himself a bad position: With the first object ball tight against the side cushion, Davis played for a kiss cannon, and his failure to make it enabled Newman to score 76 before he lost the white and left a double balk. This gave Newman the advantage, but he failed to score by means of a cannon off the side cushion, and Newman added a run of 78. Newman made a brilliant all-round cannon when he had been left a double balk, but after some safety play Newman left the red ball out in playing from a difficult position to leave a double balk. Davis, however, did not make much of his opportunity, and Newman played out time with a run of 71 (unfinished).

The closing scores were:—Davis (receives 7,000), 14,554; Newman (receives 7,000, in play), 12,756.

Davis won the snooker at 63 to 53, the closing scores being:—Davis, 599; Newman (receives 200), 548.

LINDRUM v. MCCONACHY

Lindrum scored over 1,000 points more than McConachy in the first session of the match at Southampton, yesterday, his total being 1,285 for an average of 257, against McConachy's 197 for an average of 49. Lindrum took his overnight break to 995 and followed with a run of 674. Before the finish of the session he made further breaks of 187 and 124, while McConachy's only break of note was an unfinished 110. The score at the interval was:—McConachy (receives 7,000) (in play), 9,804; Lindrum, 7,249.

The closing score was:—McConachy, 10,312; Lindrum (in play), 8,383.

STOCK EXCHANGE HANDICAP

The first round heats of the Stock Exchange Billiard Handicap were decided at Simpson's Cheapside, yesterday. In the first of these H. R. Lacey (owes 20) beat W. Gray (owes 50) by 20 points. The winner's best breaks were 27 and 37 (unfinished). W. Daw (owes 40) beat E. Mumford (receives 10) by seven points. The winner went to his points with 32 (unfinished).

ICE HOCKEY

GREAT BRITAIN BEATEN

The first important Ice Hockey match of the season was played at Brighton last night, when the German team which is touring Great Britain beat England by three goals to two.

The game which roused a large crowd to great enthusiasm was played at a tremendous pace. B. N. Sexton showed great powers of endurance for England, and Jaenecke stood out for Germany. The Germans were clearly a little out of practice at the beginning, but improved as the game went on, and will take a lot of beating in their five remaining matches.

There was no score in the first period, though England had rather the better of the game. Most of the dangerous shots came from Sexton, who continually went through on his own, but Linke made some great saves, not only from Sexton, but also from Melland. Roemer checked well for Germany, and Jaenecke several times gave Little hard shots to save. While the Germans continually altered their side by bringing in substitutes, England only changed their forward line, N. Grace, A. J. Grace, and Bushell coming in to give Magwood, Melland, and Fair a rest. The last three were the most effective, both in attack and defence, but Bushell and N. Grace each got in some shots.

The Germans improved in the second period, but they would probably admit that their goal, the only one of the period, was rather fortunately got. Kummetz intercepted a loose pass and sent in a shot that Little easily stopped. However, he failed to kick the puck clear and Kummetz followed up to score an easy goal. Fair and Sexton made great efforts to get an equalizing goal, but Linke was too good for them. At the beginning of the last period Holzboer scored from a scramble in the goal mouth, and Roemer added a third after a shot by Jaenecke. Sexton reduced the lead with a splendid individual effort and added another after a fierce attack, but England could not draw level.

The teams were:—

Great Britain.—H. Little (Oxford University), goal; B. N. Sexton (London Lions) and W. H. Mackenzie (London Lions), defence; J. C. P. Maywood (London Lions), N. Melland (London Lions), P. H. Fair (United Services), A. Bushell (London Lions), N. Grace (Prince's), and A. J. Grace (Prince's), attack.

Germany.—E. Linke, goal; M. Holzboer and E. W. Roemer, defence; G. Jaenecke, H. Ball, A. Heinrich, J. Kummetz, B. Reichenbein, A. Korff, and R. Ball, attacks.

The match arranged to be played at Hove on November 25 will be played on November 18.

LAWN TENNIS

ARGENTINA CHAMPIONSHIPS

Buenos Aires, Nov. 13.—British players won three matches in the Argentina Lawn Tennis Championships here yesterday. In the Singles H. G. N. Lee beat Del Castillo by 6—4, 6—4, 7—5, and E. C. Peters beat the American. Gilbert Hall, by 9—7, 7—5, 6—2. G. Lyttelton Rogers, the Irish player, was beaten by Guillermo Robson (Argentina) by 6—2, 6—4, 6—4. Mrs. Holcroft Watson and Miss E. H. Harvey won their Doubles match against Señora Molina and Señora Guisti (Argentina) by 6—1, 6—4.—*Reuter.*

BRITISH TEAM FOR INDIA

H. W. Austin, J. S. Olliff, M. D. Horn, and A. Wallis Myers (captain), members of the lawn tennis team representing the International Club, which is to tour India, left Victoria Station yesterday *en route* for Marseilles, from where they will sail in the Viceroy of India. E. D. Andrews, the fifth member, will join the side at Port Said.

Broadcasting

THE PROGRAMMES

THE LONDON STRING QUARTET

To-night at 9.35, the London String Quartet and Mr. George Parker (baritone) will give a concert from the National station. The programme will consist of Haydn's Quartet in D, Schubert's Quartet in D minor, and a group of songs. Earlier in the evening listeners to the National station will hear a concert by the National Orchestra of Wales, conducted by Mr. Warwick Braithwaite.

PROGRAMMES

The broadcasting arrangements for to-day, November 14, are as follows:—

NATIONAL PROGRAMME.—193kc. (1,554.4m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30** :—Time Signal from Greenwich; Weather. **10.45-11** :—Strange People and Places, 6—India, 2, by Lady Chatterjee. **11-12** :—Ruth Araujo (violin); Denise Durbec (pianoforte). **12.30** :—Organ Recital by Leonard H. Warner, relayed from St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate: Joan de Ferrars (soprano), with Time Signal from Greenwich at 1. **1.30-2.25** :—Gramophone Records. **2.30** :—For the Schools—Rural Science, The School Garden, 4—The Winter Pruning of Fruit Trees, by Mr. C. E. Hudson. **2.55** :—East Anglian Herring Fishing Bulletin. **3-3.20** :—Peoples and Lands of the British Empire, 8—The Antarctic: South Georgia, Life in a Whaling Fleet, by Mr. J. S. Hodgson. **3.25-3.40** :—Friday Afternoon Stories and Talks, 8—by Mr. Frank Roscoe. **3.45** :—Dramatic Reading, 4—Scenes from Antony and Cleopatra (Shakespeare). **4.15** :—For Schools—Specially selected Gramophone Records. **4.30** :—Orchestra, from the May Fair Hotel, with Time Signal from Greenwich at **4.45.**

5.15 :—Children—The Disgraceful Affair at Mrs. Goose's (S. G. Hulme Beaman), being further news from Toy-Town, arranged as a dialogue story, with incidental music played by the Gershom Parkington Quintet. **6** :—Furnishing the Winter Table, by Mrs. Leslie Menzies. **6.15** :—Weather; News. **6.30** :—Time Signal from Greenwich. **6.35** :—London Stock Exchange Report: Fat Stock Prices for Farmers. **6.40** :—Haydn Quartets, played by the International String Quartet. **7-7.20** :—This Surprising World, by Mr. Gerald Heard. **7.25** :—The Dark Continent, 7—Black and White: Two Civilizations Meet, by Mrs. Buxton.

7.45 :—The National Orchestra of Wales (leader, Louis Levitus), conducted by Warwick Braithwaite, from Cardiff. **9** :—Time Signal from Greenwich; Weather; News. **9.15** :—Shipping Forecast; New York Stock Market Report. **9.20** :—People and Things, by Mr. Harold Nicolson. **9.35** :—George Parker (baritone); the London String Quartet—John Pennington (violin), Thomas Petre (violin), William Primrose (viola), C. Warwick Evans (violoncello). **10.45** :—Alarums and Excursions, by Stella Benson, read by Mrs. Hastings Brooke. **11** :—Band, from Ciro's Club, with Time Signal from Greenwich at **11.30.**

LONDON NATIONAL PROGRAMME.—1,148kc. (261.3m.).

11-11.30 a.m. :—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Sound). **12-2.25** :—National programme. **3-4.30** :—National programme. **5.15-11** :—National programme. **12-12.30** :—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Sound).

LONDON REGIONAL PROGRAMME.—(842kc.) (356.3m.).

10.15 a.m. :—National programme. **11-11.30** :—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Vision). **12** :—Midland Regional programme. **1.15** :—Orchestra from the May Fair Hotel. **2.15-3** :—Midland Regional programme. **4.30** :—National programme. **5.15** :—B.B.C. Dance Orchestra. **6.15** :—Weather; News. **6.40** :—The St. George's Singers. **7.10** :—The Ridgeway Parade, 6—devised, written, and produced by Philip Ridgeway; additional sketches by Holt Marvell and J. M. Holloway; music arranged by Dorothy Hogben; additional original numbers composed by Philip Ridgeway, with lyrics by Holt Marvell, with Hugh Dempster, Jack Hodges, Bernard Clifton, Gerald Osborne, Bert Meredith, Janet Linde, Paddy Prior, Dorothy Dampier, Doris Yorke, Hermione Gingold, Irene Vere, the Revue Chorus, and Philip Ridgeway; the Gershom Parkington Orchestra, conducted by Gershom Parkington. **8.25** :—Regional News. **8.30** :—Electricity in our Bodies, 1—Animal Electricity, by Mr. Bryan H. C. Matthews. **8.50** :—The Wireless Military Band, conducted by B. Walton O'Donnell; Katharine Arkandy (soprano). **10.15** :—Weather; News. **10.30** :—Band, from Grosvenor House. **11.15** :—Band, from Ciro's Club. **12-12.30** :—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Vision).

MIDLAND REGIONAL PROGRAMME.—626kc. (479.2m.).

12 :—The Midland Studio Orchestra, directed by Frank Cantell; Horace Priestley (tenor). **1.15** :—London Regional programme. **2.15-3

Parliament

AGRICULTURE AND UNEMPLOYMENT

GOVERNMENT BILL IN THE COMMONS

A DAY FOR DEBATE ON PALESTINE

HOUSE OF LORDS

THURSDAY, NOV. 13

The LORD CHANCELLOR took his seat on the Woolsack at a quarter past 4 o'clock.

VISCOUNT ASTOR introduced the Employment of Young Persons (Particular Occupations) Bill, which was read a first time.

The Merchant Shipping Convention Bill, 1930, introduced by EARL STANHOPE, was read a first time.

The Education (Local Authorities) Bill, the object of which is to prevent the constitution of new local education authorities by reason only of the creation of new boroughs or other urban districts or by the extension of the boundaries of existing boroughs or urban districts, was read the second time, on the motion of LORD PONSONBY, Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Transport.

STATE OF AGRICULTURE

LORD CRANWORTH called attention to the present condition of agriculture, which he described as disastrous; asked the Government what immediate measures of relief were proposed; and moved for papers. He referred to the difference for the worse which had taken place in conditions in the last 12 months. Lately high authorities had said that the British farmer was incompetent. He dissented from that view. He did not believe there was a better class of farmer in any other country in Europe or even in the world than the British farmer. The King's Speech was disappointing. It referred to three Bills, one of which dealt with the elimination of the scrub bull. He was in favour of that; it would help breeding, and in the long run be of some assistance to agriculture. Some farmers, however, would be put to greater expenditure by reason of the Bill. The Marketing Bill would be of no real good unless it was coupled with the control of imports which competed with the produce of agriculturists here. Although a quota might be useful, without a guaranteed price it would do very little. He asked the Government if a guaranteed price was part of the proposal—if it was a proposal—or if it was ruled out by the statements made recently that there could be no subsidy for the British farmer. He did not understand why a subsidy was considered to be such a dreadful thing. The Government should offer agriculture something a little more full-blooded than their present proposals, and give it a measure of hope, even at the eleventh hour.

LORD HASTINGS, speaking of conditions in Norfolk, said that landlords had reduced rents, and bankruptcies among farmers were of almost daily occurrence. None of the Government's measures would provide what was urgently needed—an instant remedy. What was to be done? It would be folly, from the agricultural standpoint, to attempt to reduce agricultural wages. It was necessary that agriculture should remain reasonably attractive to the younger generation. A sign of hope was wanted—something that would raise the agricultural community out of the depths of despair. Sugar beet was the sheet anchor of arable agriculture in East Anglia. It had stood between at least 50 per cent. of East Anglian farmers and bankruptcy for four if not five years. That industry was in great danger of coming to an end. Negotiations between the parties concerned were not broken off, but the moment had arrived when the Minister of Agriculture should carefully examine the stage which they had reached and save the situation before it was too late. A declaration was wanted without delay. So far as a wheat subsidy or quota was concerned, whatever decision the Government might come to he begged they would come to it quickly.

LORD ERNLE said he believed that we in this country were in a position of most grave danger because our economic structure was not built on a permanent basis of sound agriculture. Unemployment was rife in rural districts. People did not remember such conditions for the last 35 years. Had the Government closely considered the fact that farm workers got no unemployment insurance, and that if they did get it labour in the industry would be casualized and matters probably be made worse? Had the Government any practical method for dealing with the question? Extremely injudicious language had been used by the Minister of Agriculture. He had spoken of small-holdings and large farms. What did that mean but an attempt to penalize the farmer? Small-holdings, apparently, were to be created, not to keep skilled men on the land, but for the benefit of the industrial unemployed. By the formation of large arable farms fresh unemployment would be created. No doubt the Government had followed the example of Russia, where huge farms were being created. In 1934, when the end of the Five Years Plan came, the Russians were confident that they would have 75 million acres of land under tillage for corn and other grain. That was double the area of England and Wales. These farms were cultivated by American machines of the caterpillar kind, each of which would plough 30 acres in a day of eight hours. Double shifts were worked, so each machine ploughed 60 acres a day. On one particular farm of 155,000 acres, 2,500 workers were brought there for the sowing in the spring and employed for nine days. In the autumn, for the ploughing, 9,000 men were employed for 18 days. That was an instance of how the creation of big farms diminished employment on the land. Were the Government prepared to face the menace of the dumping of Russian wheat into this country?

The EARL of RADNOR, in a maiden speech, said that although the conditions in the Eastern Counties might be worse than elsewhere, the conditions in more favoured localities were from a national point of view just as bad, because the alternative systems of husbandry that were being undertaken had for their end the reduction of labour costs. The only solution for our immediate necessities was some form of assistance to wheat growing. There would then be a breathing space for all concerned to consider a permanent policy.

The BISHOP of NORWICH said the discharge of agricultural labourers, who swelled the unemployed already existing in the towns, ought to affect the minds of townspeople on this subject. It was important to maintain our rural stock in a strong and healthy state for the welfare of the whole country. If the one desire was that the people in the towns should be able to buy food at the lowest possible price, and all other considerations be thrown to the winds, it would be an advantage that corn grown in Russia under conditions of slavery should be brought to England, with the consequence that our farmers would go under, because corn so grown would reduce the price of food commodities. If, however, we were shocked at the thought that goods from Russia should be dumped here we should make a further survey and consider whether the question of the cheapest goods was the only matter that ought to guide our action. It was worth considering whether it would be possible to encourage the growing of such a quantity of food in England as would tide us over a short time in case of a crisis, when our supplies from abroad were stopped. As a member of a committee of Queen Anne's Bounty, which dealt with the administration of tithe, instances had come before him showing how our farming industry was going to the bad. Under the new Valuation Act a very large number of farms were certain to be assessed at a lower figure. When the assessments went down to a certain point a proportionate reduction would be made in the amount of tithe paid. That reduction was already taking place, and there was a very gloomy prospect in front of the clergy in consequence.

LORD STRACHIE referred to the Marketing Bill and asked what was the use of fixing prices in this country for produce raised here when there was competition from producers abroad who would undersell the home producer. He hoped there would be strenuous opposition to the Agricultural Land (Utilisation) Bill. One of its objects was experimental farming on a large scale. There had been experimental farming on a large scale under the system of cooperation. It was a failure, and the Wholesale Cooperative Society disposed of their land. Demonstrations of small-holdings were to be set up. Why should the taxpayer have to pay for such demonstrations? There had been demonstrations enough by county councils. He supposed that what the Government wanted to do was to spend more money and have more officials. Past experience was that farming from Whitehall was not an advantage.

VISCOUNT ELIBANK said that if one-third of the £472,000,000 worth of imported agricultural produce were produced in this country, the condition of British agriculture would be very different. A common-sense policy was required. We must have protective tariffs and anti-dumping measures, each case to be dealt with on its merits. Only with and after those two conditions could come measures for cheap transportation of agricultural produce and manures, with, if they liked, land settlement and agricultural and economic cooperation.

EARL DE LA WARR, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Agriculture, said he understood it would be for the convenience of the House if the discussion were continued next Wednesday, and the Government would reserve their reply until that occasion. He moved the adjournment of the debate.

The debate was adjourned, and their lordships rose at 27 minutes to 7 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

THURSDAY, NOV. 13

The SPEAKER took the Chair at a quarter before 3 o'clock.

INDUSTRIAL ADVISER

SIR HORACE WILSON'S NEW POST

Replying to Mr. BRACKEN (Paddington, N., U.) and LIEUT.-COMMANDER KENWORTHY (Hull, Central, Lab.), Mr. MACDONALD, Prime Minister (Seaham), said:—The new post of Chief Industrial Adviser has been created to give effect to the Government's offer of more active cooperation with the efforts now being made to develop and reorganize industry, both for production and marketing. The post is designed to focus the activities of the Government in all matters relating to the organization of industry, whether for production or distribution, which at present fall within the provinces of three Departments, the Board of Trade, the Ministry of Labour, and the Department of Overseas Trade. The Chief Industrial Adviser will work under the direction of the President of the Board of Trade, who will accordingly be the responsible Minister. There is no question of a new Department, but the Chief Industrial Adviser will be assisted by such staff as may be found necessary. The annual cost of the Chief Industrial Adviser and his staff is expected to be approximately £10,000, but a saving of approximately £4,500 is effected by a transfer of staff hitherto borne on the Vote for the Lord Privy Seal. The expenses will be borne on the Vote for the Board of Trade, and the question whether a Supplementary Estimate will be necessary for the current year will be determined at a later date when the total demands on the Vote of the Department can be more accurately estimated.

Replying to CAPTAIN P. MACDONALD (Isle of Wight, U.), Mr. MACDONALD said that the new arrangement did not mean that the President of the Board of Trade would supersede the Lord Privy Seal in regard to unemployment.

POLICE AND ARRESTS FOR MURDER

CAPTAIN P. MACDONALD asked the Home Secretary the result of the investigation which he promised into the failure of the police to effect arrests in murder cases since the Police Procedure Inquiry; the total number of such cases in which no arrest had yet been made; and whether he had any knowledge of reasons given by the police officers principally concerned as to why they were unsuccessful in securing the arrest of suspected persons.

Mr. CLYNES, Home Secretary (Manchester, Platting), said:—I promised on the 6th instant to make inquiry into the hon. member's suggestion that in addition to the cases referred to in my reply there were 19 murders, since the Royal Commission sat, where no arrest had been made. I presume that that figure related to the whole country. It is not to be expected that arrests will be made at once in every case, and I have not the information necessary to reply regarding very recent murders. In only two cases of murder of persons aged one year and upwards, between March 16, 1929 (when the Commission reported), and the end of 1929, has no arrest yet been made, one being in the West Riding and the other at Reading. If the hon. member will tell me of any other cases during this period which he thinks are in point I will look into them. The answer to the last part of the question is in the negative. The difficulties the police have to contend with are inherent in investigations of all classes of crime, and especially murder.

Replying to a further question, Mr. CLYNES said that he had not heard of any complaints by responsible officers of the C.I.D. as to restrictions placed upon them by the Commission's report.

POLICE RESIGNATIONS

Mr. CLYNES, replying to Mr. DAY (Southwark, Central, Lab.), said that in the 12 months ended October 31 25 members of the Metropolitan Police were required to resign, in addition to 12 who were dismissed. The offences were mainly discreditable and insubordinate conduct, disobedience of orders, or neglect of duty. The strength of the Metropolitan Police Force was approximately 20,000.

ELEPHANTS IN PROCESSIONS

In reply to Mr. FREEMAN (Brecon and Radnor, Lab.), Mr. CLYNES said that he had no power to prohibit the inclusion of elephants in public processions.

Mr. KIRKWOOD (Dumbarton Burghs, Lab.) asked if the right hon. gentleman would prohibit the inclusion of so many asses in processions. (Laughter.) Mr. CLYNES said that he thought the matter was well expressed in the schoolboy's statement that "the elephant was a useful animal, but when infuriated it would not do so." (Laughter.)

THAMES FLOODS

Mr. GREENWOOD, Minister of Health (Nelson and Colne), replying to LIEUT.-COMMANDER KENWORTHY (Hull, Central, Lab.), who asked what steps were being taken to meet the danger of floods along the River Thames, especially in the Millbank district, said:—I am informed by the London County Council that in March last they fixed new standards for Thames flood defences in the county, and that they are taking all possible steps to expedite the work involved, but that the completion of the work must necessarily take much time. The system of warnings recommended by the Committee appointed in 1928 to consider the question of floods from the Thames has been put in operation. I may add that, in accordance with a request made to me, I have summoned a conference of the interests concerned to consider the co-ordination of all activities relating to flood prevention in the tidal portion of the Thames.

NEXT WEEK'S BUSINESS

Mr. KENNEDY, Chief Government Whip (Kirkcaldy), answering SIR B. EYRES-MONSELL (Evesham, U.), said that next week's business would be as follows:—

Monday.—Debate on the policy of the Government in Palestine, and, if time permitted, second reading of the Cunard Insurance Bill.

Tuesday.—The second reading of the Agricultural Land (Utilisation) Bill to be resumed and disposed of by 7.30; and followed by the Committee stage of the Money resolution relating to the Bill.

Wednesday.—Private members' motions.

Thursday.—Committee stage of the Education (School Attendance) Bill and the Report stage of the Money resolution of the Agricultural Land (Utilisation) Bill.

Friday.—Private members' Bills.

CONSUMERS' COUNCIL BILL

Mr. GRAHAM, President of the Board of Trade (Edinburgh Central), presented a Bill to provide for the constitution of a Consumers' Council; to define the powers and duties of that Council; to enable the Board of Trade to regulate by order the prices to be charged for certain commodities and the charges to be made in respect of sales thereof; and for purposes connected with the matters aforesaid.

Miss BONDFIELD, Minister of Labour (Wallsend), presented a Bill to regulate the hours of work in industrial undertakings.

Mr. MARDY JONES (Pontypridd, Lab.) presented a Bill to provide for compensation in respect of subsidence damage to certain dwelling-houses and other buildings.

AGRICULTURAL LAND (UTILISATION) BILL

DR. ADDISON'S SPEECH

DR. ADDISON, Minister of Agriculture (Swindon), moved the second reading of the Agricultural Land (Utilisation) Bill. He said that during the past century this country presented a remarkable paradox. Towns were spreading at a great rate with ever-increasing demands for food supplies, and side by side with them the countryside was growing less food and providing less employment. At bottom, the explanation of this phenomenon was that organization, brains, capital, and enterprise were concentrated upon the development of urban industries, and the attraction of the towns to the agricultural community for the provision of a better livelihood was depopulating the countryside. An examination of the situation provided some indication of the right lines of advance. We had the greatest industrial food market in the world, except, perhaps, the United States, and we had a countryside of high productivity capable of producing a much greater volume of the food required by the town market. It was largely a question of organization. While towns had been enormously developed there had been but a slight progress in the methods of farming. The types of agriculture which had succeeded were mainly small cultivators, farmers who specialized, and farmers with large capital. The landlord who formerly was the only man to provide equipment was, for various causes—death duties among them—unable to provide and maintain equipment. The result was that a large extent of agricultural land was insufficiently equipped. In a later stage of the Session he might be allowed to introduce proposals affecting the vital issue of marketing, and relating to the difficulties which had arisen in our cereal areas. (Hear, hear.) But they must proceed step by step. The present proposals were designed to increase employment, which was desirable especially now, and to develop a system which would make good dilapidation and impoverishment which had overtaken the land. Finally, they must build up a system which would give the labour a chance.

The first proposal in the Bill was framed to set up a large Central Farming Corporation. It was a remarkable fact that agriculture was the only industry in the country where there had not been a collective application of capital and a collective assembly of science, skill, and organization for its development. The scale of operations must be large enough to allow for skilled management, to employ machinery which would be fully employed, and large enough to develop a market unit of sufficient size. Large-scale undertakings would provide opportunities for men of enterprise. Agriculture was the only industry where a young man with brains but without capital had not got a chance, while the agricultural labourer was locked in in a water-tight wages compartment all the time. These proposals would not be run from Whitehall, but by the best people who could be induced to help. He did not see why a million sterling should not be spent on developing the land, seeing that millions had been spent in developing rubber in Malay, coffee in Brazil, and in irrigating deserts to grow cotton.

COMPULSORY POWERS

Another provision authorized the establishment of demonstration farms. Our agricultural colleges, which were devoting themselves to these kinds of things, were longing to conduct them on a commercial scale. These farms must be commercially self-supporting, and he would not sanction any project which would not satisfy that condition. Then there was the reclamation of land. There was no question about the large amount of land which had been allowed to become waterlogged; but nothing would be done in the direction of reclamation unless there was prospect of the land paying for the work. Where it was shown that land had been seriously neglected, and continued to be neglected, there would be powers to take it over compulsorily.

A LABOUR MEMBER.—Who is going to pay?

DR. ADDISON.—The nation.

Further, there were powers to facilitate the provision of allotments where there was a specially large number of men unemployed. During the past two years there had been a most remarkable experiment conducted by voluntary means. The Mansion House Fund placed money at the disposal of the Society of Friends and others who concerned themselves with trying to find something for unemployed men to do. It was shown that in the mining districts, the iron and steel districts, Staffordshire, Wales, Northumberland, and other places the men were only too anxious to have something to do and that these modest allotments provided them with something. By this entirely voluntary organization 100,000 unemployed men were found these patches of ground to cultivate last year and they produced about £500,000 worth of food for their families. That must be useful, and it was therefore proposed to develop that organization on something of the same lines. They would work, he hoped, with the entire good will and assistance of the local authorities, using this excellent organization to the full. The various allotment societies had coalesced and it was proposed to work through them as much as possible. Power was taken to assist in the provision of tools and seeds.

With regard to the small-holdings proposals, he had seldom come across any case that had been more seriously misrepresented. There was no social expenditure that enabled people to become largely self-supporting so much as did that on small-holdings. Before the War 13,000 men were settled on small-holdings, and the records of 10,272 showed that only 493 appeared to have failed. In regard to the post-War group he fully recognized that many men who were not altogether suitable were rushed on to the land and that the costs were shocking, but notwithstanding all those disabilities, out of the 25,000 to 26,000 men who were settled, the number of those who had not made good was only 3,463.

Mr. HURD (Devizes U.).—What is the definition of a failure?

DR. ADDISON.—Well, a man who has to give it up. Proceeding, the right hon. gentleman said that another very remarkable fact was that, notwithstanding the high costs in those days, those small-holdings still paid 3 per cent. on their capital expenditure. Not many landlords in the country got 3 per cent. on their land. If the Unionist Party wanted to bring this movement to a standstill they had absolutely succeeded. In the four years following 1926 the total number of holdings provided was only 673. The 7,057 acres of small-holdings owned by the Ministry gave employment to 502 families before the land was taken over, and now gave employment to 1,254 families. A farm of 300 acres in Essex which was made into small-holdings last year and formerly had one house and three cottages was now supporting 51 families, who were all doing quite well.

The Government did not propose to establish small-holdings and then leave the men to themselves; and one suggestion which they proposed to try to develop in connexion with poultry holdings was to have them grouped according to the purpose and to associate them with first-rate men and women up and down the country who were capable of showing the men how to do the job. That was why it was proposed to associate with the special purpose holdings what was called in the Bill a demonstration holding. It was essential to success that holdings should be grouped together, that the men should be carefully selected, that they should be given technical guidance for at least the first year, and that everything possible should be done to facilitate their opportunities for marketing. In this respect, what applied to poultry applied also in many directions to horticulture. There was the canning industry. At present there was no difficulty on the mechanical side; the difficulty was in getting the right kind of vegetables in the right quantity at the right time. It meant introducing organization into the business.

In this matter of small-holdings, the Government were not suggesting that they should supplant the county councils; it was their business to try to develop the movement so far as it was sound with a view to giving an increased number of men a chance, and supplementing the work of the county councils. He would like to think that the Government's scheme would give a chance to the agricultural labourer and to the unemployed who were not previously agricultural workers, but many of whom originally came from country homes. The allotment schemes would provide a sort of sifting ground, and the chances were that, if a man made good on an allotment, he might make good if he got a bigger opportunity. The Government proposed to ally with this a training scheme, so that where necessary the men should have further training. The difference between profit and loss in this kind of enterprise was having the right kind of stuff to work with, the right breed of chickens, the right kind of vegetable seed, and so on, and it was therefore proposed that the Ministry, through appropriate agencies, should be able to arrange for these supplies on loan. They also took powers to give some cash advances to keep the men going until they began to get some produce from their holdings.

There might be a good many failures, but every man who got a self-respecting chance to withdraw from the nightmare of unemployment was a net gain to the community. He wished they could start a national endeavour which would withstand the petty things of party controversy. The issue was the restoration of our native land, and it was time that we threw down a challenge to adversity. (Prolonged cheers.)

OPPOSITION MOTION FOR REJECTION

MR. GUINNESS'S SPEECH

Mr. GUINNESS (Bury St. Edmunds, U.), in moving the rejection of the Bill, said that Dr. Addison had appealed to the House to get away from the pettiness of party controversy and to look at this Bill from the agricultural point of view. He hoped they would do so, but he would remind Dr. Addison that his party had not shown an inspiring example in that regard, because when in Opposition they voted against every proposal which the late Government brought forward. Dr. Addison's speech had not done much to inform the House as to how he proposed to administer the very wide powers for which he asked, or to allay their fears as to how he was going to transform the existing system of land tenure. He had asked the House to entrust him with a most powerful weapon for shattering the existing system and replacing the farmers by small-holders. Before the Bill went through the House ought to be told how fast and how far the Government proposed to go in that direction. The only financial limit in the Bill was the £6,700,000 for large-scale experiments in land improvements. Expenditure on those purposes could not possibly provide an adequate return, nor could it be justified in the present financial position of the country. The opinion of agriculturists was overwhelmingly against this Bill. They must look with extra alarm at these proposals in view of the agent which the Prime Minister had chosen to put the Bill into force. The engaging smile and disarming manner of the right hon. gentleman must not make them forget his very remarkable record—that he was the champion spender in the day of profligate expenditure just after the War.

DR. ADDISON.—One battleship costs as much as all I spent.

Mr. GUINNESS said that was an invaluable admission. It completely proved his conviction that the right hon. gentleman had no sense of figures or values. The country was paying nearly £7,000,000 for the right hon. gentleman's profligate scheme of housing.

DR. ADDISON.—The cost of one battleship.

Mr. GUINNESS.—One battleship, but this is every year. It is going on for scores and scores of years and will cause the right hon. gentleman to be ruefully remembered by the taxpayers long after he and I have passed away.

He did not believe there was a tittle of evidence for the opinion which was apparently held by the Labour Party that farmers were inefficient, and he did not think any support would be found for the view that the industry was to be saved by experiments on a large scale. He was aware that there were certain eminent scientific people besides Professor Orwin, to whom Dr. Addison had referred, who believed that technique could be improved; but surely the research organization of the Ministry of Agriculture was sufficient to carry that on without the great expenditure that was now proposed. Dr. Addison had talked about his proposals for the relief of unemployment. Did the House realize that Professor Orwin's argument was directed to keeping down employment on the land? Even if the experiment in large-scale farming could be done under the control of one man, that was not necessarily evidence that it could be done on a wide scale throughout the country. In agriculture, as in other industries, even in adverse conditions, exceptional and very able people could make profits even when their neighbours were on the verge of failure. Large-scale production had already been tried. It was tried by the Ministry of Agriculture, and, with all the best scientific advice and skilled management available, with all the facilities for farming from Whitehall, it was found on an estate of 2,300 acres that there had been an average loss of £8,200 a year. It certainly seemed to be a fearful waste when so much good land could not be farmed except at a loss to pour out money which certainly would not bring in any return. Surely it was a very slender argument upon which to found a case for compulsory powers to take over land which was alleged to be neglected that there was one classic case of that kind. (A MINISTERIAL MEMBER.—"There are scores.") That was the only case which Dr. Addison mentioned, and he (the speaker) would be interested to see if he was able later to add to that example.

SMALL-HOLDINGS

The small-holdings policy in the Bill departed from the commonly established policy. It did not propose to stem rural depopulation, as an object in which they would all sympathize, but to try to bring townspeople, who in many cases had no agricultural training, back to the countryside. After the small-holding scheme had been formed in 1919, out of 20,800 people who were settled on the land, 4,500 had failed or given up their holdings.

It was a cruel deception of the unemployed to put them on the land when, in existing conditions, there was no hope of an economic return from their produce. There was no solution for the present depression of agriculture but the securing of markets at remunerative prices. He was not opposed to fully qualified men being given small-holdings. But so slight was the demand that in his county, which was suitable for small-holdings, the county council had received only about 50 applications. (Mr. BLINDELL (Holland with Boston, L.).—"My county council has received 670 applications.") The proposal to provide working capital was contrary to the experience gained by the late Government under their 1919 small-holdings scheme. In certain cases working capital was provided, and about 40 per cent. of the advances had to be written off. Nor was there any case, so far as he could see, for public ownership. Our agricultural system had been developed out of our national needs, weather conditions, and varieties of land, and on the whole was sufficient for our purpose if the cultivators could be assured a reasonable ratio between their expenditure and receipts. (Opposition cheers.)

Mr. GRAY (Bedford, Mid, L.) said he had some doubts of the success of the proposed large-scale mechanized farming, as in the main the best results were obtained from small cultivation. At the same time he saw no objection to reasonable expenditure on proper lines to test new methods of agricultural production. The astonishing thing about the small-holding movement was its success. In all our trade depression and the terrible times through which industries were passing, the small-holders were the one group of persons who had managed to hold their own. It was a movement which should be encouraged to the utmost, but they must not neglect providing the small-holder with much better facilities. (Hear, hear.) The success of the Bill depended on the amount of "drive" that could be got behind it.

Mr. ALPASS (Bristol, Central, Lab.), in welcoming the Bill, said that during the War the Gloucestershire Agricultural Committee, of which he was a member, made a thorough survey of every agricultural holding in the county, and the net result was that at least one out of every six of the holdings was found to be so neglected or inefficiently farmed as to demand censure. If they multiplied that result by all the counties of Great Britain, it would show that most of the land was not farmed to anything like its full capacity. If all the land of the country was farmed up to the level of the best farmers they would have a very largely increased production of food. There was sufficient evidence to warrant the Government carrying out these large-scale farming experiments. There were great potentialities in the application of electrical power to agricultural cultivation in this country, and, if the experiments were carried out on the lines suggested in this Bill, such valuable lessons would be learnt as would enable a start to be made in ensuring that the agricultural labourer's occupation should at least be something approaching pleasurable and worth carrying on.

CAPTAIN DUGDALE (Yorks, Richmond, U.) said that the Bill did not touch the root of the depression in the agricultural industry. It was impossible at present for the farmer to get a price that bore any relation to his costs of production, but this Bill did not deal with prices at all. He wondered whether the Bill was not really an unemployment relief scheme. In that case, were the results that were to be obtained justified by the enormous expenditure involved?

POSITION OF WOMEN

Miss PICTON-TURBERVILLE (The Wrekin, Lab.) asked whether small-holdings and allotments would be open to women as well as to men. In one part of the Bill continual reference was made to "him" and "himself," but she assumed that those terms were generic and that women were included. (Laughter.) She was not speaking from the feminist point of view; she detested the word feminist. But she was convinced that unless the good will of the womenfolk of the men settled on small-holdings were enlisted they would drag the men back again to the towns. The womenfolk ought to be trained in rural domestic economy, because there was all the difference in the world between rural and urban domestic economy. Would the demonstration centres be open to women as well as to men? (DR. ADDISON nodded assent.) The staff of the Ministry of Agriculture would have to be increased on account of the Bill, and she suggested that places should be found for women on the staff.

CAPTAIN BRISCOE (Cambridgeshire, U.) said that if expenditure on agriculture was not immediately effective to relieve the distress of the industry it would be money wasted, and he was convinced that agriculture could not get a worse money's-worth than the Bill proposed to give it. There was a prospect that many agricultural labourers would lose their employment owing to land going out of cultivation, and the Bill would make it still more difficult for them to find employment. Large-scale farming as proposed would decrease the number of workers on the land, and, if land were taken to form small-holdings for the unemployed, there would be still less opportunity for the agricultural labourer.

Mr. PRICE (Whitehaven, Lab.) thought a good deal could be done in relief of unemployment by means of small-holdings, close to industrial centres, devoted to branches of farming, such as poultry keeping, which were the least subject to foreign competition. The cooperative system of small-holdings established by the Society of Friends close to South Wales mines enabled unemployed miners at least to keep the wolf from the door. In many districts small-holdings to be made a success must be combined with other employment.

SIR J. LAMB (Staffs, Stone, U.) said that the Bill was a fraud and a delusion. It was an Agricultural Bill in name only, and did nothing to relieve the disastrous condition of the industry. It was supposed to be a means of absorbing a number of unemployed, but, in his opinion, the proper place to absorb unemployed industrialists was in industry. He was tired to death of the continual cry of "back to the land," especially when it was made irrespective of whether the individual was suitable for working the land or not. (Hear, hear.) The Bill did nothing for the man who was in the industry to-day, it guaranteed no success for the future, and it could not but prove a tremendous financial catastrophe.

Mr. GRANVILLE (Suffolk, Eye, L.) said that this was not a Bill to assist agriculture, but a Bill to try to put the unemployed on the land, or at least to get back some of the 100,000 agricultural workers who had gone off the land since 1921. They would never deal properly with the agricultural problem until they dealt with marketing, transport and the prices the farmers got for their commodities in the arable districts. This was an attempt to create a new generation of farmers. He hoped the Government would not lose sight of those who were in the business now.

SIR D. NEWTON (Cambridge, U.), opposing the Bill, asked what was the use of settling large numbers of fresh people on the land when those who were already on the land found such a great difficulty in making a living from it. The first step ought to have been to provide for existing agriculturists.

Mr. HARDIE (Glasgow, Springburn, Lab.) and Mr. W. TAYLOR (Norfolk, S.W., Lab.) supported the Bill; and Mr. CHRISTIE (Norfolk, S., U.) said his farming constituents would regard it as an insult.

A UNIONIST SUPPORTER

Mr. SKELTON (Perth, U.) said that he found it impossible to follow the advice given from the Unionist Front Bench to vote against this Bill, the main object of which was to discover by practice whether or not it were possible to find in the land of Britain an outlet for unemployed men. He thought, however, that it was a misfortune to spend £1,000,000 in making large farms, which meant depopulating the land, by an attempt to bring into this country the ranch system. As there was no social advantage but only economic advantage in such a proposal it should be carried out through the ordinary flow of capital.

He urged the Minister of Agriculture to widen the scope of the Bill so as to enable town men to get back to the country. They could not apply purely economic principles to agriculture. He could not vote for the postponement of the second reading of this Bill. On a great occasion like this Parliament should be a council of State. He did not like this limited, out-of-date, paralysed point of view and he did not propose to endure it in silence. (Ministerial cheers.)

MAJOR DAVIES (Yeovil, U.) said the proposals in Part I. of the Bill regarding large-scale farming would mean waste of money. Mr. SCOTT (Kincardine, L.), on behalf of the Scottish members of the Liberal Party, welcomed the Bill.

CAPTAIN BOURNE (Oxford, U.) said that in a Bill to deal with unemployment by settling people on the land the clauses relating to large-scale farms were superfluous.

GOVERNMENT REPLY

Mr. JOHNSTON, Under-Secretary for Scotland (Clackmannan and Western), said that hon. members who had criticized the Bill assumed that it contained the entire agricultural policy of the Government, but it only dealt with a part of that policy—namely, the better utilization of agricultural land. A later measure would deal with marketing, and the great problem of cereal production could not be properly discussed by the House pending the results of the Imperial Conference. The country was facing great changes in agriculture, which could not be met by changes in the fiscal system. (Ministerial cheers.) The decreasing demand for oats, for example, could not be dealt with by a tariff. If it was found that there was a lessening demand for a particular product, or that it could be more easily or more cheaply produced in better quality in other ways, there was no economic reason why the country should continue producing in a backward, costly and non-economic way if agriculture could be readapted into more efficient courses. In 1929 this country imported 195 million eggs in shell from China—and no one in this country would ever think of asking for a Chinese egg (laughter)—286 millions from Poland, 355 millions from Belgium, 371 millions from the Netherlands, and 669 millions from Denmark. Could British activity and genius and the British hen not—(laughter)—produce eggs in place of those imports? We ought to abandon agricultural processes for which the market had disappeared and adopt those for which there was a profitable market.

Could a small-holding community in this country not produce eggs and poultry to supply the British market? Small-holding communities on the Continent of Europe had captured our home market. Since 1919 the number of failures on small-holdings in Scotland had been only 5.3 per cent. (Ministerial cheers.) The Government had also proposed large-scale farming schemes, and many farming experts were strongly in favour of experiments being made in that direction.

The debate was adjourned.

The Financial Resolution relating to the Education (School Attendance) Bill was agreed to on Report.

CLOSER UNION IN EAST AFRICA

On the motion of Mr. KENNEDY, Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury (Kirkcaldy), the House concurred in the resolution of the House of Lords that it was desirable that a Joint Committee of both Houses should be appointed to consider the reports on closer union in East Africa, together with the statement of the conclusions of the Government, and to report thereon.

The House stood adjourned at 3 minutes past 12 o'clock.

PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES

HOUSE OF COMMONS

AT 11

Workmen's Compensation Bill and Coal Mines (Minimum Wage) Act, 1912 (Amendment) Bill, second readings.

MR. AMERY AND THE GOVERNMENT

THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE

Mr. AMERY, M.P., speaking at the Birmingham Unionist Club last night said that the policy of isolation pursued for the last 80 years was giving way to a policy of cooperation and mutual help and support. The statesmen of the Empire who had come over here at great sacrifice, had put before us their willingness to cooperate. Now that the Conference was closing, and closing he was sorry to say, in failure on essentials, he felt that we were entitled to voice our regrets that the Government had proved incapable, even in a situation as critical as that with which we were confronted to-day, of rising above old prejudices and partisan considerations and finding at any rate some method to meet the wishes of those who wanted to help us.

"We are told," he continued, "that on the issue of tariff preferences there is a flat refusal, but I am afraid that it is only too clear that on these so-called alternatives, there has been no real effort to think out and present to the Dominions anything in the nature of a policy which can be accepted. I am afraid that they are going away impressed with the belief that the Government of this country has not meant business and that they have been invited over on something not far short of false pretences. If that was the last word in these matters, then I would say that the situation in the Empire might well prove disastrous in the very near future."

From The Times of 1830

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1830. Price 7d.

ADVERTISEMENT

Missing or lost, last Sunday night,
A Waterloo coin, whereon was trac'd
Th' inscription "Courage!" in letters bright,
Though a little by rust of years defac'd. . . .

One ne'er could, of course, the Cits suspect,
If we hadn't, that evening, chanc'd to see,
At the robb'd man's door, a *Mare* elect,
With an ass to keep her company.

Whosoever of this lost treasure knows
Is begg'd to state all facts about it,
As the owner can't well face his foes,
—Nor, indeed, his friends, just now,—without it.

And if Sir Clod will bring it back,
Like a trusty baronet, wise and able,
He shall have a ride on the whitest hack
That is left in old King George's stable.

[** These satirical verses refer to the share of the Duke of Wellington, the Lord Mayor-elect, and Alderman Sir Claudius Hunter in the postponement of the King's visit to the City.]

3 per cent. Cons., 83¼.

RAILWAY PAY AND CONDITIONS

PROPOSALS BY THE COMPANIES

FULL TEXT

The detailed proposals for the modification of the rates of pay and conditions of service of all the staff whose rates and conditions are subject to the jurisdiction of the Railway National Wages Board, submitted by the four group railways to the unions at the conference yesterday, are as follows:—

WAGES STAFF

1. RATES OF PAY

(a) ADULT MALE STAFF.—Reductions in current and standard rates of 6s. per week, subject to a minimum weekly rate of 38s. (In the case of canal staff in rural areas the minimum to be 37s.)

(b) JUNIOR MALE STAFF.—A reduction of 3s. per week.

(c) FEMALE STAFF.—A reduction of 3s. per week.

2. CONDITIONS OF SERVICE

The standard weekly hours, which may include Sunday duty, to be worked as the company may require. Where practicable the hours to be rostered—in six turns usually, but where the exigencies of the service require, in either less or more than six turns.

Spread-over turns of duty to be worked as and when required.

Meal intervals, either one or more per turn of duty, to be rostered as required; if not rostered to be taken at reasonable times convenient to the service.

The over-all rostered time on any turn, inclusive of meal intervals and other intervals free from duty, shall not exceed 12 hours.

Payment to be made only for time actually worked.

Overtime at rate-and-a-quarter to be paid for time worked in excess of the standard weekly hours.

Night duty to be paid for at ordinary rate and night overtime to be paid for at the rate of time-and-a-quarter.

Duty performed on Sunday, also on Good Friday and Christmas Day (England and Wales), January 1 and 2 (Scotland) if part of the standard weekly hours to be paid for at ordinary rate, but if in excess of the standard weekly hours to be paid for at the rate of time-and-a-quarter.

SALARIED STAFF

and staff paid on salary equivalent basis

1. RATES OF PAY

(a) ADULT MALE STAFF

The present scale rates from £180 to £350 inclusive to be reduced by £20 per annum. The salaries of staff at present in receipt of rates within this range to be reduced immediately by £15 per annum. Subsequent advances to be in accordance with the new scale rates.

The present scale rates from £80 to £170 inclusive to be reduced by £10 per annum. The salaries of staff at present in receipt of rates within this range to be reduced immediately by £10 per annum. Subsequent advances to be in accordance with the new scale rates.

The cancellation of the existing class 5 scale for male clerical staff and the substitution therefor of two classes, namely, class 6 and class 5. The new class 6 scale to commence at £70 per annum, rising by annual increments of £10 to a maximum of £150 per annum. The rates of pay for the new class 5 scale to be as under:—

1st and 2nd years	..	£160 per annum
3rd and 4th years	..	£170 ,,
5th year (maximum)	..	£180 ,,

The salaries quoted above are exclusive of the London allowance (£10 per annum), which remains unaltered.

(b) WOMEN CLERKS

The present scale rates from 47s. 6d. to 70s. per week inclusive to be reduced by 6s. per week. The rates of staff at present in receipt of rates within this range to be reduced immediately by 4s. 6d. per week. Subsequent advances to be in accordance with the new scale rates.

The present scale rates from 30s. to 45s. per week inclusive to be reduced by 3s. per week. The rates of staff at present in receipt of rates within this range to be reduced immediately by 3s. per week. Subsequent advances to be in accordance with the new scale rates.

The cancellation of the existing class 2 scale for women clerks and the substitution therefor of two classes, namely, class 3 and class 2. The new class 3 scale to commence at 27s. per week, rising annually by increments at the rate of 2s. per week to 37s. per week and thence by one increment of 3s. per week to a maximum of 40s. per week.

The rates of pay for the new class 2 scale to be as under:—

1st and 2nd years	..	42s. 0d. per week.
3rd year	..	44s. 0d. ,,
4th year	..	46s. 6d. ,,
5th year	..	49s. 0d. ,,
6th year	..	51s. 6d. ,,
7th year (maximum)	..	54s. 0d. ,,

The rates quoted above are

THE SIMON REPORT

VIEWS OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

SUMMARY OF DISPATCH

In a dispatch dated September 20, which is now released for publication, the Government of India, as a preliminary to the discussions of the Round-Table Conference, submit their views "on the further progress which might now be made towards the development of responsible government in India as an integral part of the British Empire."

The dispatch, which is published as a Blue Book (Cmd. 3700. Price 2s. net), opens with a brief discussion of "the political forces at work in India, the constitutional demands that are most commonly put forward, and the strength of opinion on which they rest." Some description is given of the elements that go to make up the political classes and of the factors which produce among them "a prevailing unity of view on certain broad issues." The more conservative elements are also analysed, and some interesting remarks are made about the relation of the masses, agricultural and industrial, to political movements. "The classes affected by political opinion form a wide circle, which is steadily expanding. It is continually establishing new contacts with those portions of the population which have hitherto been indifferent. But beyond the furthest range of the genuine influence of political reasoning and argument, those who wish to rouse the unpolitical masses are able to play on their feelings by appealing to the interests which are intense and vivid in their lives."

No attempt, however, is made to minimize the wide dissemination and the significance of nationalist ideas. "There is no doubt that a considerable degree of national consciousness has been evoked among the educated classes as a whole. With the economic and educational development of the country have come, naturally and honourably enough, a greater self-respect, both individual and national, and a demand for equality of treatment and status with the West." It is pointed out that "it was inevitable that this nationalist impetus should come, and it would be a grave mistake to under-estimate its force or to depreciate its value."

THE NATIONALIST DEMAND

The nationalist demand is stated to be for self-government and Dominion status. "It is couched in terms of British thought and British institutions, for it emanates from those who have been profoundly influenced by British ideas. The demand for self-government, stated in practical terms, is that India should be allowed to manage her own affairs, both in the provinces and, subject to any temporary safeguards that may be requisite, at the centre. The claim to Dominion status, so far as that can be separated from ideas of self-government, has perhaps a sentimental, but not on that account any less potent, aspect. The demand is not only that India should be enabled actually within necessary limits to settle her own affairs, but that she should be publicly recognized before the eyes of the world as competent to settle them." Both these ideas are included by Indian opinion in that Dominion status which the announcement by the Viceroy on October 31, 1929, described as the "natural issue of India's constitutional progress."

It is pointed out that "the course of the civil disobedience movement in the last few months has exhibited . . . the strength of the nationalist forces, and also their limitations. It is clear that they have on their side a substantial measure of support from educated Hindus of all classes. . . . There is little doubt also that the minority communities to a large extent share in these broad nationalist aspirations, but . . . generally speaking, they are not without apprehensions of their position in a self-governing India, and they are concentrating attention on the protection of their rights and interests." The general conclusion is drawn that "the time has passed when it was safe to assume the passive consent of the governed. The new system must be based as far as possible on the willing consent of a people whose political consciousness is steadily being awakened. There is still in the country a fundamental respect for authority. The new legislatures have established for themselves a position which is gradually coming to be understood and accepted by increasing numbers."

The Government of India then proceed to explain their general outlook on the constitutional problem and the principles which guide their conclusions.

FEDERATION

Of the ultimate constitution of India as an all-India federation including not only British India, but also the Indian States, as pictured by the Statutory Commission, the dispatch says:—

"That is an ideal which we fully accept. There is an essential unity embracing the whole of India, which we hope will at some future time find expression in certain joint political institutions. But it is clear, as the Statutory Commission have been careful to point out, that this ideal is at present distant, and that the federation of Greater India to which they look forward cannot be artificially hastened. Much may be done to promote a more vivid sense of the unity of interests in many spheres between British India and the various States, and to develop the conception that there are matters of common concern which can best be treated in consultation. Nevertheless, we must recognize that the time has not yet come when the general body of Indian States would be prepared to take a step so far-reaching in its character as to enter into any formal federal relations with British India.

"While, therefore, we are entirely at one with the Statutory Commission in holding that the ideal is a federation of all-India, and that this ideal should be clearly borne in mind when drawing the main outlines of the constitution of the new India, we must also recognize that the ideal is not likely to realize itself, save in its own due time. There is a certain danger that if we direct our gaze too fixedly to a distant future we may tend to overlook the needs of an urgent present. The main problem which must engage our attention is how British India may be developed in a manner which shall not only be consistent with the wider vision, but shall be appropriate to its own immediate requirements. . . . .

"We have already an administrative unity, and our first task is to decentralize with a view to permitting the development in the provinces of that degree of independent activity which should characterize the units of a federation. We are, therefore, in full agreement with the broad aim of the Commission to give to the provinces the maximum of autonomy consistent with the interest of India as a whole, and to make each province as far as possible mistress in its own house. But in following this policy we must be careful not to sacrifice the spirit of national unity which has gradually been developing under the centralized British administration. We require a vigorous central authority capable of sustaining the heavy burdens that necessarily fall upon it."

The form which the central authority should take is described as the most difficult problem. The Government of India offer in a later passage in the dispatch their own suggestions for the general treatment of this problem, which, while admittedly not proof against criticism, "seem to us on the basis of our own experience, less open to objection than others that we have seen." The conception underlying these suggestions is shown in the following words:—

"The conditions of the problem suggest to us the importance of defining as clearly as possible the purposes which Britain must continue to safeguard in India, and making it plain that where those purposes are not concerned India should be free to manage her own affairs. The British Government must satisfy itself on certain essential points, for instance, that the defence of India from external attack, which rests, and for many years must continue to rest, largely on British troops, is fully assured; that relations with foreign States, with the ultimate possibilities of war which they involve, are conducted under its authority; that the conditions of internal security are maintained; that financial obligations are provided for and the requisite financial stability and credit of the country adequately secured; that reasonable treatment is accorded to minorities; and that unfair discrimination is not practised against any section of the community. In our opinion the ultimate control of these matters must in present conditions reside in the British Parliament. It would be understood that upon Parliament rests an obligation to secure certain definite purposes, and that for these express purposes it may be necessary for Parliament to intervene at any point in the administration of the central Government."

But, says the dispatch, "whatever may be the plan adopted, we are convinced that no scheme of government at the centre can work with success, unless it is recognized that Parliament and the Indian Legislature have each their special contribution to make to the welfare of India which is the joint purpose of both. Our aim should be a partnership in a common cause."

In a paragraph headed "Ultimate considerations" the dispatch says:—"There already exists in the Legislative Assembly an organ which as it develops will become one of the main instruments of responsible government at the centre. Responsibility will come as the result of the relations established between the Legislature and the executive. We cannot at present foresee precisely what the ultimate development of those relations will be. But it seems to us plain that we should without delay set ourselves to the task of encouraging the establishment of effective relations between these two bodies, and thus prepare the foundation for the full responsible government which we desire to reach."

THE PROVINCES

Coming to a consideration of the detailed proposals of the Statutory Commission and following the Commission's order, the Government of India deal first with the Governors' Provinces. With regard to the vexed question of provincial boundaries they suggest the early appointment of two separate committees to investigate the proposals for constituting new Provinces in Sind and Orissa. The important proposal of the Statutory Commission for the abolition of dyarchy and the consequent establishment in the Provinces of responsible Governments (with no official *bloc*) dealing with the whole provincial field, including law and order, is accepted with full recognition of the risks inherent in so great a change. This conclusion is stated to be in agreement with the great mass of opinion in India, both official and non-official.

SECOND CHAMBERS

The Government of India accept the recommendations of the Governments of Madras, Bombay, the Punjab, the Central Provinces and Assam that there should be no second chambers in those provinces. Similarly they accept the recommendations of the Governments of Bengal, the United Provinces, and Bihar and Orissa that in those provinces there should be a second chamber and suggest that the manner in which the Upper House should in each instance be composed in those three provinces should be left to further investigation by the Franchise Committee in the light of the suggestions which the three Governments have put forward.

It is later explained that the Government of India agree with the majority of the Provincial Governments that "it would be unwise to attempt to force upon India measures for the enfranchisement of great numbers of women." They suggest, therefore, that this matter should "continue to be left to the decision of the provincial councils." So long, however, as the principle set out by the Joint Select Committee of Parliament is maintained, they "think it to be a proper course that the suggestions of the Commission for the special enfranchisement of women should be further investigated by the Franchise Committee."

COMMUNAL ELECTORATES

The problem of communal representation is discussed at some length, and it is pointed out that on its solution will depend in no small measure the success or failure of the new constitution. The efforts made to reach a settlement between the Hindus and the Moslems are briefly reviewed and the need for an agreed solution is recognized. The view is expressed, in agreement with the Statutory Commission and with every Provincial Government, that separate communal electorates should not be taken away "without the consent of the community concerned and that such consent should require the votes of two-thirds of the members in the legislature of the community concerned."

It is also explained that "on the more general aspects of this baffling problem we consider that it may be a legitimate grievance to deprive Moslems in the Punjab and in Bengal (where they form a majority of the population) of representation in the Councils in proportion to their population merely because of the weightage allowed to Moslem minorities elsewhere."

The recommendation which was made by the Statutory Commission to discontinue the representation of landholders by means of special constituencies is not approved. The special representation enjoyed by Europeans and other classes is maintained. The problem of the representation of the depressed classes and of labour should, it is thought, be further examined by a Franchise Committee.

PROVINCIAL CABINETS

With regard to the formation of Provincial Cabinets, special attention is given to the suggestion made by the Statutory Commission that the Governor should possess the discretion to appoint official Ministers. The Commission proposed that such Ministers should become *ex officio* members of the legislature and it was indicated that they would ordinarily be experienced officials. It is pointed out in the Dispatch that there is a "general consensus of opinion in the replies of the Provincial Governments that an official Minister would be difficult to maintain in office against the wishes of his colleagues." The Government of India, however, are reluctant to depart from the recommendation of the Commission that there should be a discretionary power with the Governor to make such appointment, should circumstances so require. They "think it likely that an official member would seldom be appointed, and that, if appointed, his appointment would rest on general consent." They agree, however, with the Commission that the Governor should be free to exercise discretion in the matter.

It is agreed that it would be "neither practicable nor desirable at once to create the position that the Governor should be bound on all subjects by the advice of his Ministers," but the use by the Governor of his overriding powers will, it is anticipated, be "infrequent and reserved for exceptional occasions when no other course seems appropriate." Not the least of the relevant considerations for giving the Governor overriding powers is stated to be "the reliance which the minority communities will repose in the Governor for their protection."

In regard to emergency provisions the Dispatch says:—

"We remark, however, that under the present constitution Governors do not possess powers corresponding with those of the Governor-General to make and promulgate ordinances, and it has been suggested to us that if powers of that description were now to be given to them it might be proper to make the use of the power, except in sudden emergencies, subject to the consent of the Governor-General. We put forward this suggestion for your consideration."

FINANCE

There follows a detailed discussion of Sir Walter Layton's proposals regarding the financial resources of the Provinces and the Centre and their distribution. The Government of India state that they have approached the scheme generally with a predisposition in its favour "mainly because it aims at the establishment of a uniform basis for the financial settlements with the Provinces," but in regard to the detailed anticipations of revenue it is suggested that these are likely to prove considerably too optimistic.

THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER

The problem of the North-West Frontier Province is discussed separately, and reasons are suggested for giving to this Province a form of government somewhat more liberal than was proposed either by the Statutory Commission or by the Indian Central Committee. The realities of the situation "make it a matter of the first importance that the scheme adopted should attract a reasonable measure of public support, and, subject to the necessary safeguards, that it should not leave the way open for invidious comparisons between the form of government in the North-West Frontier Province and that introduced elsewhere." A scheme prepared by the Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province is put forward for consideration, comprising a form of executive government in which the Chief Commissioner would be assisted by one official and one non-official Minister. There would, as suggested by the Statutory Commission, be a Legislature consisting of elected and non-elected elements in approximately equal proportions.

SEPARATION OF BURMA

With regard to the proposal for the separation of Burma from India, the conclusion of the Government of India is stated as follows:—

"Assuming that an equitable financial settlement will be made between the two countries, and that their respective economic interests will be safeguarded by arrangements which we hope may be mutually advantageous, we support in principle the proposal that Burma should now be separated. At the same time, we feel strongly that it is a matter regarding which Indian opinion should have ample opportunity to declare itself, and we would not ask his Majesty's Government to come to any definite decision until there has first been full discussion of the whole question at the Round-Table Conference."

Passing to the Central Government, the Government of India consider that the main problem is the nature of the Central Executive and its relations with the Legislature. In their view, conditions at the centre "involve an inevitable duality or sharing of power between Parliament and the Indian Legislature." In laying down the main conditions of a strong Government "on the lines which have already been drawn irrevocably for India," they indicate the difficulties at present experienced owing to lack of harmony between an Executive responsible in all matters to the Secretary of State and a Legislature with a substantial majority of elected members; they draw attention to the changes proposed by the Commission in the composition of the Assembly which involve a considerable increase in the total numbers and a reduction in the official element, and observe that there is little ground to anticipate that the substitution of indirect for direct election proposed by the Commission would produce a Legislature of which it could be predicted that it would work harmoniously with the Executive contemplated by the Commission.

The Government of India suggest that the proposals of the Commission are hardly likely to produce the strong Central Government which the Commission desire to see. "Indeed, they carry a stage further a process which we consider has already reached the limits of safety. The policy pursued in the past in developing the constitution has been to make successive advances in the Legislature while maintaining a more conservative treatment in the Executive. That may have been a wise course as a matter of political education, but in other respects it has had consequences not salutary. It has tended to foster irresponsible criticism in the Assembly and placed the Executive in a difficult position. A stage has now been reached when the appropriate course appears to be to endeavour to bring the development in the Legislature and the Executive into closer co-ordination. We should, therefore, prefer to pursue a somewhat more cautious policy in regard to the Legislature, and to consider whether it is not possible to contemplate some development of the Commission's proposals for the Executive, in its relations on the one hand to the Secretary of State and on the other to the Legislature, which would afford promise of more favourable conditions than these proposals, as they have been generally understood, would appear to contain.

"Under the proposals of the Commission we fear the Executive would find itself constantly faced with the dilemma either of conflict with the Legislature, under conditions in which it could never expect a majority, or of subordination to the views of the Legislature. The answer suggested by the Commission to this line of comment is that in fact Government policy will be profoundly affected by the action of the Legislature, and that the Executive will to an increasing degree be responsive to the will of the members of the Assembly. This doctrine of 'responsiveness' is one to which we ourselves attach great importance, but it must be recognized on the one hand that it cannot be applied when the popular view is in opposition to the policy which Parliament considers it necessary to pursue, and, on the other hand, that when it is applied consistently it approaches very near to responsibility. Responsiveness to the Legislature is difficult to combine with a strict adherence to the principle of responsibility to Parliament over the whole field. . . . The difficulties inherent in the situation would be greatly enhanced by constituting the Executive and the Legislature on principles which would widen the gap between them."

The Government of India then proceed to consider the various constitutional forms by which "the inevitable duality" might receive expression. One method would be to exclude certain functions from the purview of the Indian Legislature and administer them in unqualified responsibility to the will of Parliament. "The objections to any considerable extension of this system are obvious. . . . If the excluded sphere were appreciable there would really be two Governments."

DEFENCE

A little later comes the following passage:—

"The Commission have been greatly impressed by two incontestable facts. The first is that the defence of India involves interests in which the whole Empire is concerned. The second is that, though we look forward to a future in which India will assume responsibility for her own defence, for the present and for many years to come the defence of India must rest on an army which includes a large British element. From these two facts the Commission draw the conclusion, which we fully accept, that Parliament cannot now or in any future which is within sight divest itself of all responsibility for the army in India. The Commission view this conclusion as involving an obstacle in the way of progress to full responsibility. We agree that the problem of defence is the most serious difficulty that stands in the way of India's attainment of fully responsible self-government, and that it is likely to continue longest. But at the moment it is by no means the only difficulty, and we think it is important not to suggest that its removal would at once clear the way to fully responsible government over the rest of the central field. It is evident that that is not the view of the Indian Statutory Commission."

DYARCHY

Dyarchy is next examined, and the objections are fully stated. "We are not insensible to the fact that under existing conditions there must be an inherent difficulty in attaining complete unity within the Government at the centre, except at the cost of serious lack of harmony with the Legislature. But unity should be the ideal, and it does not seem to us a wise course to emphasize the duality by adopting a system of formal dyarchy. . . . Dyarchy offers no possibility of an extension of the sphere of responsibility except by way of an abrupt transition." It is admitted that if it were possible to have a scheme of dyarchy, in which only the subjects of defence and foreign and political relations were reserved, some of the difficulties of dyarchy would be diminished, but the obstacles which at present exist to transferring responsibility for finance and law and order are brought out. In a paragraph on law and order the Government of India say:—

"In regard to internal tranquillity, a critical change is being made in the provinces by transferring to popular control the administration of law and order. Until the results of this change have been observed, it does not seem to us possible for Parliament to part with the power to maintain the ultimate guarantees of stability."

A UNITARY GOVERNMENT

The conclusion of the Government of India is that "it would seem necessary to look to some solution on the lines of a unitary Government," and it is suggested that such a Government, "while containing a definite official element and not formally responsible to the Indian Legislature, would yet include an appreciable popular element consisting of elected members of the Legislature, who might command sufficient support in that body to afford in normal circumstances the promise of reasonable harmony between the Executive and the Legislature." The proposal of the Statutory Commission that the members of the Governor-General's Council should be appointed not, as now, by the Crown but by the Governor-General, is welcomed, and considerable constitutional significance is attached to this change.

"RESPONSIVENESS"

In a section on "responsiveness" the Government of India point out:—

"From the nature of things it is impossible that the party leaders should have the same sense of responsibility as members of the Government. If their advice is accepted and the results prove unfortunate, the discredit falls not on the party leaders but on the Government. If on the other hand their advice is not accepted, the Government is accused of being unsympathetic and unresponsive to the popular view, and there is no improvement in the relations between the Executive and the Legislature. Indeed if the advice of the party leaders is constantly rejected, these relations are likely to deteriorate. Such a state of affairs really makes neither for harmony between the Government and the Assembly, nor for strength and steadiness of purpose in the Government. We are convinced that if leaders of parties in the Assembly are to be taken into consultation, as they must be on any principle of responsiveness, it is better that they should be inside the Government rather than that they should advise in an irresponsible capacity from without."

HOW THE GOVERNMENT WOULD WORK

The Dispatch indicates at some length how a Government of the type proposed might be expected to work. The objections to it are not ignored, but stated as follows:—

"It involves a form of dualism within the Government; it will not work harmoniously without good will; it can be attacked on he one hand on the ground that, owing to the strong influence of the elected members and the Legislature, the responsibilities which the Government of India owe to Parliament will not be fully discharged; it can be attacked on the other hand for its failure to offer clear cut responsibility on the popular side. Most of these objections are inherent in any attempt to share power. For the success of any such attempt it is necessary to assume a measure of agreement. Without this no constitution will function satisfactorily. It may be that some other method than the one we have adumbrated can be devised. But let the main elements of the problem be remembered. The Executive must own responsibility in certain matters to Parliament. The Legislature must on any supposition have a substantial popular majority. If a completely irresponsible Executive is confronted by a predominantly popular Legislature, the result must be intolerable friction."

In discussing the powers of the Governor-General the Government of India declare that "it is evident that the powers of the Governor-General in relation to the Legislature must remain unimpaired."

The purposes which, it is suggested, his Majesty's Government must safeguard, are briefly summarized as defence, foreign relations, internal security, financial obligations, financial stability, protection of minorities and of the rights of services recruited by the Secretary of State, and the prevention of unfair economic and commercial discrimination.

Finally, the Government of India deal with the potentialities of development. "It must be expected that any scheme of government at the centre will be judged by Indian opinion on the promise it affords of development into full responsibility. We think that the suggested form of unitary government leaves the path open for such development on natural lines, and this is in our view perhaps its main attraction."

METHODS OF ELECTION

The composition of the Central Legislature is discussed with reference mainly to the proposal of the Statutory Commission to substitute indirect for direct election. The Government of India "hesitate to hold that the orthodox method of representation by direct election is unsuited to the conditions of India," and they express a preference, though without forming a final conclusion, for this method. The Dispatch says:—

"We now have before us the recommendations of the Commission for radical changes in the construction of both Chambers and the substitution of indirect for direct methods of election. The views on these recommendations expressed by local Governments show considerable divergences, and opinions within each Government are often divided. The general impression, however, conveyed to us by the reports of the provincial Governments is that public opinion is not favourable to the changes which the Commission propose. So far as opinion has yet been made articulate, it appears, among Hindus, to be hostile to indirect election; and, among Moslems, to be divided according to calculations of its effect on the representation of the community which it would secure. We cannot regard as final any of the views yet expressed. If after full consideration Indian opinion were to pronounce clearly in favour either of indirect or direct election, we would only on very strong grounds advise his Majesty's Government in a contrary sense. Our own view is that on principle the arguments in favour of direct election as the ultimate system for a Federal Assembly are the stronger, but we find definite practical advantages in the scheme of indirect election which the Commission put forward. . . . But we defer our own final conclusions until the matter has been thoroughly discussed at the Round-Table Conference and Indian opinion has expressed itself fully."

It is suggested, however, that it may be found possible to devise a combination of the direct and indirect methods which might go far to reconcile the different considerations which have force on either side.

THE LOWER HOUSE

In dealing with the Lower House the Government of India state:—

"It may be that the representation of provinces by indirect election might facilitate at a later date the representation of the States in the Federal Assembly, but we would make two comments. The first is that it is far from certain that federation for the whole of India will come about by the inclusion of the States in the Assembly. It may be that some new federal organ will be developed. The second is that even if the States did enter the Assembly, it does not appear to us to be necessary that the method of representation of the States and the provinces of British India must be uniform. We should therefore hesitate to put the federal argument of the Commission too high."

Turning to the "broad questions of the composition and size of the Assembly," the Government of India declare that they "do not think that the time has yet come for the abolition of the nominated portion of the Assembly. We would retain nomination for the two purposes of curing inequalities or defects in representation by election, and of obtaining some additional support in the Assembly for an Executive of the form which we contemplate. We would in this way secure an element to represent the unenfranchised and inarticulate, as well as spokesmen who would explain and defend the purposes for which Parliament must retain interest in the administration of India."

The present Assembly has 145 members. A somewhat larger House is suggested with a maximum of 200 members.

THE UPPER HOUSE

With regard to the Upper House, emphasis is laid on the importance of having a Second Chamber so constituted "as to be able to give to the Executive reasonable and discriminating support," and the view is expressed that the Council of State should remain "much as it is at present." It is recognized, however, that, "if the Assembly were to continue to be constituted on the basis of direct election, there might be some advantage in taking occasion through the Council of State of familiarizing men's minds with the federal idea and the system of indirect election." Subject to the two conditions that the change involved "no prejudice to the rights of minorities," and that it "commended itself to public opinion," the Government of India would be prepared to accept the proposals of the Statutory Commission for indirect election to the Council of State.

THE ARMY

The examination of the problem at the centre is completed with a series of separate sections on defence, finance, commerce, and railways. It is considered preferable, after an examination both of the constitutional and of the administrative aspects, that the proposal of the Commission to place the control of the Army in India under an Imperial authority should not be adopted, and that the Government of India should retain its control of the administration of defence. "The Commission themselves, however, recommend the adoption of their scheme only on the understanding that it meets with acceptance. If Indian opinion were decidedly in its favour we should be prepared to reconsider our views. The proposal hitherto does not appear to have enlisted any public support."

It is suggested, in agreement with the Commission, that the Commander-in-Chief should cease to be a member of the Indian Legislature, and that his place in that respect should be taken by a civilian member for defence, who would become the responsible member of Government and Government spokesman in the Legislature on all matters of defence policy. "This would constitute the simplest method of relieving the Commander-in-Chief of duties which are extraneous to the nature of his profession and appointment." It is proposed, however, that the Commander-in-Chief should as a matter of rule be present in the Governor-General's Council when military affairs are discussed.

With regard to the Indianization of the Army, it is stated to be "of paramount importance that we should satisfy Indian public opinion that we are in earnest in our policy, and that our measures of Indianization are directed towards a definite goal. It is equally important that our critics, on the other hand, should recognize that the maintenance of efficiency is an indispensable condition of progress, and that this plea is not raised for the purpose of obstructing legitimate demands." The policy of Indianization is reviewed and the arguments for and against establishing an Indian Sandhurst are fully stated, the Government of India not being unanimous on the point.

CENTRAL FINANCE

With regard to central finance, the special difficulties inherent in a transfer of responsibility are fully set out. Emphasis is chiefly laid, first, on the vital importance to India of the maintenance of credit in the widest sense, and secondly on the magnitude of the interests which have hitherto been safeguarded under the responsibility of the Secretary of State. Reference is also made to the unusual responsibilities now carried by the Government in relation to currency and to the special difficulties created by the immediate financial and economic situation, party as a result of the disturbance and mistrust caused by the recent subversive movements and the talk of repudiating debts.

After a review of these main factors in the present position the conclusion is drawn that "the occasion for a transfer of financial responsibility cannot be reached apart from the fulfilment of certain conditions such as the restoration of normal economic conditions, the re-establishment of credit and confidence, and the inauguration and successful working for some time of a reserve bank with adequate sterling reserves. . . . It would be the task of the Government to do all in its power to expedite the fulfilment of such of the conditions as it can influence." But, on the other hand, "we must emphasise that the chances of an advance are dependent on action to be taken on the Indian side, for we consider it essential that Indians should realise that they also have a definite task to fulfil . . ." The manner in which the necessary conditions may be fulfilled is only sketched in outline, for "it is precisely on the subject of these conditions that free discussion at the Round-Table Conference is likely to be helpful."

With regard to commercial policy it is suggested that, subject to two necessary limitations, "there should be no interference with India's management of her Customs tariff." The first of these limitations is financial. "The Government of India must look to the tariff as the principal source of their revenues," and the tariff, therefore, has a financial aspect which must receive full consideration. The second limitation is concerned with external relations. This "is not likely to involve constant interference, but is consistent with the grant of considerable latitude to the Government of India when commercial negotiations have to be undertaken either with foreign countries or with other parts of the British Commonwealth. So far as Great Britain itself is concerned, control might reasonably be exercised to secure for British goods most-favoured-nation tariff treatment, but it would be for the Indian Government and Legislature of the future to decide all questions of preferential rates of duty."

With regard to commercial and industrial policy generally, the belief is expressed that "if once agreement could be reached as to the position of British enterprise in India, and if by that means the apprehensions of the European business community could be removed, there is no reason why the control of policy should not pass into Indian hands. . . . While we cannot but sympathise with the earnest desire of Indians to see their countrymen taking an increasing share in the commercial and industrial life of the country, we must also take account of the anxiety with which European business men regard the future after the transfer of power has taken place, and in so far as this anxiety may seem to be well founded we are concerned to provide safeguards against injustice. . . . The matter is one which requires full and frank discussion between those principally concerned, and we have no doubt it will receive close attention at the Round-Table Conference."

RAILWAYS

With regard to railways, it is said that "if in the future the control of commercial and industrial policy is to rest with the Indian Legislature, the general direction of railway policy should be placed in the same hands." It is, however, recognized that there are certain aspects of railway policy in which Parliament must continue to be interested—namely, so far as concerns defence, finance, the Services, and the Anglo-Indian community. Emphasis is laid on the necessity of separating commercial management from direction of policy. "It seems to us clear that there could be no material change in control . . . until a system of administration has been set up which, while leaving the Government and the Legislature the control of broad questions of policy, would locate the commercial management elsewhere." The suggestion is accordingly made that an authority for the administration of the railways should be set up by statute, and that detailed inquiry to that end should be made by a committee or commission to be constituted as soon as possible.

THE SERVICES

The question of the Services which are still recruited by the Secretary of State on an all-India basis is said to be "one of great importance for the future administration of the country, and, we think, for the successful working of the new Constitution which it is proposed to set up." With regard to the Indian Civil Service and the Indian Police Service, the Government of India state that they have "no hesitation in supporting the proposal that recruitment should be continued on an all-India basis by the Secretary of State and under the guarantee of his protection." It is, however, made plain that "the continuance of recruitment for these two Services must not be taken as implying an intention that they should be retained indefinitely," and it seems to the Government of India inevitable that when the proportions of Indians to Europeans contemplated by the Lee Commission have been attained, the future of each of these two Services must be fully reviewed.

PARAMOUNTCY

A separate section on relations with the States contains a discussion of the Commission's suggestion that the exercise of paramountcy should no longer be a function of the Government of India. It is agreed that paramountcy should vest in the Viceroy. The proposal for the establishment of a Council for Greater India is supported, and emphasis is laid on the need for an early review of the financial and economic relations between the Indian States and British India. It is hoped that the occasion for reaching an agreement on broad principles may be afforded by the Round-Table Conference.

After a discussion of the relations between the Government of India and the Secretary of State which would seem to follow from the general scheme suggested by the Government of India the Dispatch concludes in the following terms:—

"The recommendations of the Indian Statutory Commission as to the provincial constitutions, with which in general we agree, represent a generous response to the popular demand for provincial autonomy. They contain within themselves the means of increasing adaptation to local circumstances, and to the wishes of those who will be charged with the task of working the constitution that the Commission have outlined. Our proposals for the centre, in amplification of the plan put forward by the Commission, have been designed with a double purpose. On the one hand we have sought to examine the means by which the relations between Executive and Legislature can be established on a basis which offers a reasonable chance of harmony in working. On the other we have endeavoured to point the way to action that may now be taken to place upon the constitution the first, but definite, impress of Dominion status. If we read history aright, it is exactly in this way that each and all of the Dominions have attained to constitutional nationhood.

"Accepting the recommendations of the Commission that the members of the Central Cabinet should be appointed by the Governor-General, we have drawn what appeared to us the consequential inference that the exercise of the functions for the government of India which reside in the Crown should be directly devolved upon the Governor-General, and that therewith should go the power to appropriate the revenues of India. We think it right to state clearly that if this were done the Government of India would no longer merely be the agent of the Secretary of State. For the first time it would possess a distinct individuality. It would, it is true, be within specified limits under the control of his Majesty's Government, but it is of the essence of our proposals that that control should be of such a nature as to establish partnership in place of subordination.

"The Government of India would then be a distinct entity, capable of acting in domestic matters on its own initiative and, within the ambit of its uncontrolled powers, free to pursue its own policy. *Vis-à-vis* the Dominions and foreign countries, it would occupy the new position which growing freedom in the conduct of external affairs would connote. That it would not be an entirely independent Government is due to circumstances, internal and external to India, which are generally familiar and which invest the problem with such peculiar difficulty. But, while we are bound to suggest means by which provision can be made for the period of transition which must elapse before the complete fulfilment of British purpose, as declared in the announcements made on behalf of his Majesty's Government, we would set up no artificial or statutory barrier to the natural evolution we desire to see. We believe that the greater part of Indian opinion will be ready to recognize the special interests of Parliament, provided that Great Britain on her side is prepared by action to show that she does not falter in her desire to invest India with the constitutional status that she seeks, and that her political development appears to us to justify."

PERSIAN PAINTING

The first of two lectures organized by the Royal Asiatic Society in connexion with the Persian Art Exhibition was given yesterday afternoon at the society's rooms, 74, Grosvenor-street, W.1, by Mr. J. V. S. WILKINSON. He spoke of the characteristics of Persian illustrated manuscripts and of the various arts of the book; also of the position of the artist in ancient Persia, who laboured under the disadvantage of belonging to a profession which was condemned by the theologians, and was one of a team of book-craftsmen, not a free agent. The lecturer accepted the fourfold division of periods or schools of Persian painting, though the first of these, the Abbasid, had nothing specifically Persian about it, being opposed to later developments; and the Mongolian, the Timurid, and the Safavid schools were not rigidly marked off from each other, for survivals of older traditions were always liable to occur. He illustrated from lantern slides how certain motives descended from pre-Islamic times, and were modified successively in each age. By decorative sketches and portraits he showed the changes that occurred when painting was no longer confined to manuscripts, and was deprived of its brilliant colouring.

THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

POSITION OF LAWYERS AND DOCTORS

Evidence was given before the Royal Commission on the Civil Service at the House of Lords yesterday by the Civil Service Legal Society, represented by Mr. S. P. Low, assistant solicitor to the Ministry of Labour. Lord Tomlin presided.

The society, in the statement of evidence, proposed that the present position of the senior members of the legal branch of the Civil Service should be raised to a higher plane and that the Service should be made more attractive to suitable candidates by placing before them superior and more certain prospects than those now possible.

In their observations on the evidence given by Sir Maurice Gwyer on a previous occasion, the society urged that under the present method of recruitment suitable candidates could not be obtained, and in order to meet this danger they suggested that a standard qualification of four years' actual practice as a barrister or solicitor should be imposed. An increase of salary was also recommended. It was pointed out that of the present numbers in the grades of assistant solicitor and solicitor seven out of every eight entrants into the Service could not possibly rise above the rank of chief clerk, the maximum salary being £1,087.

Dr. Baillie asked whether many of the applicants for posts in the legal service were failures in private practice.

Mr. Low.—Most certainly.

He added that the chief thing required to attract the best candidates was the likelihood of getting a good salary at the age of 40 and also good chances of promotion.

This concluded the evidence of the Legal Society.

MEDICAL STAFF ASSOCIATION

Dr. T. Carnwath represented the Medical Staff Association of the Ministry of Health, and in evidence he pointed out that there had been an important economic change in the position of the medical profession as a whole, which had had its inevitable effects upon the payments which public authorities had to make for medical services. This was due, in the submission of the association, to two causes: in the first place the effect of the National Health Insurance Act under which medical attendances per head per annum were doubled compared with 1912; and, secondly, on account of the increase in preventive medicine. On the other hand, the supply of doctors had declined in proportion to the population as a whole. Consequently public authorities had to offer higher salaries than formerly to attract doctors of the same standard of attainment in relation to the profession as a whole.

Dr. Carnwath pointed out that it was no use the Government offering a middle-aged man a salary equal to half that which could be earned by a younger man in private practice. The Civil Service and the Local Government service had both had the same difficulty in attracting the right type of medical officer. The attraction of outside professional practice was so much greater. Doctors, in the main, were not prepared to sacrifice better pay for the sake of more interesting work. He doubted whether the removal of the marriage bar would improve the quality of the women candidates seeking entry into the Service as medical officers. The association had no official policy on the marriage bar.

This concluded the evidence of the association.

TAX-INSPECTORS' FRIENDS

Evidence was given by Mr. E. L. Archer, on behalf of H.M. Inspectors of Taxes.

The serious consequences resulting from the abolition of the marriage bar were pointed out to the Commission in relation to a service that was subject to frequent removal. Married women officers would seek to remain in the districts in which their husbands resided. Normally their husbands would have local business or employment and they would be likely to offer strong opposition to proposed transfers. In a department in which for various reasons removal was inevitable, this might become a serious matter.

On this point Lord Tomlin said that the wife might be able to persuade her husband that the removal might be advantageous to him.

The statement of evidence pointed out that removals were a matter of necessity rather than policy. They were not due to any view of the Board of Inland Revenue that "tax officials should not be allowed to make too many friends."

In connexion with the lack of friends from which H.M. Inspectors have been stated often to suffer, the inspectors thought that a previous witness was not strictly accurate in referring to personal unpopularity.

The statement of evidence said, "An inspector of taxes who resides in the district for which he is responsible may find his position delicate and occasionally embarrassing, but the reputation of inspectors of taxes for fair dealing normally precludes anything of the nature of unpopularity or social ostracism."

Mr. Archer said that the prospect of frequent removals had deterred many students from becoming candidates for the inspectorate.

The Commission adjourned until to-day.

LANCASHIRE AND INDIAN TARIFFS

APPEAL TO THE CONFERENCE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MANCHESTER, Nov. 13

A resolution framed by the India section of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce has been sent to the Government and to the British delegates to the Round-Table Conference, asserting "that the true interests of British India, the Indian States, and the British Commonwealth of Nations can best be served by recognition of the fact that Great Britain's industrial and commercial existence is of paramount importance to India and the rest of the British Empire." The Chamber, therefore, "calls upon the Government and the delegates at the Round-Table Conference, in framing India's constitutional reforms, to uphold the supreme necessity of guarding the mutual trade between Great Britain and India against injury or suppression by penal tariffs and fiscal enactments."

Mr. H. W. Lee, president of the Chamber, states:—"We fear that the political aspects of the settlement of the Indian problem are being emphasized to the exclusion of the trade aspects, and none of the leading British delegates have said anything to reassure us that they will insist upon adequate safeguards for trade. We firmly believe that when the public of the country realize the great extent to which the prosperity of the whole nation, and not merely that of the Lancashire cotton industry, is bound up with the maintenance of our trade with India, they will absolutely decline to sanction any settlement without reasonable provisions to safeguard trade. Although we desire to safeguard all British trade with India, we think it will be generally appreciated that the test case is the question of the fiscal treatment of Lancashire cotton goods."

Defending the decision to intrude this resolution in the early days of an admittedly difficult conference, Mr. Lee says:—"It is only right for the Conference to know beforehand that it would be unreasonable to expect Lancashire to agree to any proposal which might involve ultimate ruin to her industry."

RENT RESTRICTION ACTS

TWO NEW MEMBERS ON COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY

The Minister of Health and the Secretary of State for Scotland announce that two further members have been appointed to represent local authorities on the Rent Restrictions Committee under the chairmanship of Lord Marley. They are Alderman E. Huntsman and Councillor Andrew Young.

The Committee, whose appointment was announced at the end of last month, was set up "to inquire into and report upon the present working of the Rent Restriction Acts (excluding the special provisions relating to agricultural cottages) and whether any modifications or amendments should be made to them."

ROYAL ARMY ORDNANCE EXHIBITION

An exhibition of work at the Royal Army Ordnance Factories, Woolwich, was held yesterday afternoon, and was attended by members of the Army Council, Board of Admiralty and Air Ministry, representatives from the Dominions and India, and officials from various Government departments. In addition to exhibits of work, which included gun-carriages, gun-mountings, forgings and stampings, demonstrations were given showing the operations of rifling a gun, wire-winding and oil hardening and tempering.

WINTER HOLIDAYS

FOLLOW THE SUNSHINE TO BOURNEMOUTH

Bournemouth's Season, with open-air Band Concerts;

COLONY OF SOUTHERN RHODESIA
GUARDIAN'S FUND.

NOTICE.

Master's Office, Salisbury,
Southern Rhodesia, 1st August, 1930.

An account of all the estates or property belonging to persons unknown or not residing within the Colony of Southern Rhodesia and not having any known legal representatives therein; and of the names and designations, so far as known, of the persons who are supposed to be interested therein; published in conformity with the provisions of Ordinance No. 6 of 1907.

All persons interested in any of the said estates or property are hereby required, under the provisions of the Ordinance aforesaid, to transmit their claims to the Master of the High Court of Southern Rhodesia.

All such claims must be supported by the requisite proof of kindred and an agent in Salisbury legally appointed by the claimant to prefer the same and to receive the payment thereof.

F. G. BROOKS, Master of the High Court of Southern Rhodesia.

ABSENT HEIRS.

Name of Estate.	To whom due.	Amount. £ s. d.
Anderson, Jocelyn Hepburn	Absent Heirs	397 0 4
Brown, Charles Armstrong	Florence Fraser Brown.	169 8 8
Bush, James	Absent Heirs	113 10 0
Butler, Herbert Edward Osmond	do.	171 17 1
Chapman, R. A.	do.	497 11 1
Clarke, William	do.	105 12 8
Odell, Robert	do.	210 12 3
Collenbrander, Henry Adolph	Tom Collenbrander	111 5 7
Dixon, William	Absent Heirs	150 10 7
Docherty, John	do.	201 5 4
Foster, James	do.	151 11 5
Grant, Henry James	do.	106 0 3
Herman, Louis	do.	416 12 5
Hill, Henry Arthur	do.	452 7 11
Hooper, John	do.	149 18 11
Johnson, Matthew	do.	373 14 2
Jordan, G. H. W.	do.	113 14 6
Lawson, Alfred	do.	215 19 9
McGregor, John	do.	231 19 0
McIlver, John Laughlan	do.	160 5 5
Mocke, James	do.	270 18 3
Montague, Brian Howard	do.	539 1 7
Mustaka, Pahayati	do.	527 2 7
Nelson, William John	do.	251 5 0
Oberholtzer, O'Michael	do.	104 11 10
Peel, Thomas	His children	97 17 6
Ploos, Peter	Absent Heirs	106 4 9
Popovich, Stephen	do.	282 5 8
Reid, James	William Reid (son)	315 5 8
Rogers, Richard	James Roberts	55 5 8
Roris, Alfred Glynne	do.	117 8 4
Rosen, Henry	do.	152 3 10
Smith, George	Fred Rosen	121 12 5
Thomas, John Noye	Absent Heirs	97 5 11
Tricquion, Georges	do.	35 0 0
Tucker, John M.	Disputed	112 9 9
Van Rooyen, Jeremiah Joseph	Absent Heirs	388 16 0
Waller, William	J. H. Van Rooyen	112 1 7
Weyers, Jan	Absent Heirs	345 5 0
Whittaker, Walter	do.	308 4 9
Williams, John	do.	382 14 10
Wood, Swithin	do.	52 5 0
	James Albert Wood	1,084 7 4

SUNDRY CREDITORS.

Estate or Source.	To whom due.	Amount. £ s. d.
Buck's Reef, Ltd. (in Liquidation)	Shareholders	586 11 11
Davidson, Archibald Flat, M.	Sundry Creditors	24 0 0
Goddens v. Katz	do.	75 12 0
Honey & Blanckenberg	Israel Katz	61 8 0
	Argent, Blundell & Kirton	24 16 6
Rhodesia Ancient Ruins Ltd. (in liquidation)	D. N. Viale	49 1 6
Salisbury Board of Executors	Shareholders	133 8 9
	F. S. Edmanson	40 5 0
	C. Masters	80 7 6
	Estate M. H. Morris	30 0 0
Salisbury Central Estates Co.	Sundry Creditors	36 9 1
Scanlen & Holderness	F. G. Hay	24 17 0
	A. H. Bradford	36 8 6
Sheriff of Southern Rhodesia	J. C. Judge	65 1 5
	Pranjwan Bhavaniseas & Co.	81 7 9
	Joseph Lazarus	108 11 5
	A. A. Jacobs	145 5 3
Standard Bank, Ltd.	John Cameron	39 18 0
	Matabeleland Printing and Publishing Co., Ltd. (in liquidation)	24 14 6
	Rhodesia Gold Storage, Ltd.	20 9 0
	William Robb Scott	24 4 3
	A. Southern	40 0 0
	M. A. Turner	28 11 1
	Care of The Hon. Henry Frederick White	31 11 2
	Mrs. A. Wilde	25 0 0
	Insolvent Estate Finnie & Finnie	98 4 8
Umtali Stock and Share Exchange	Shareholders	488 0 10
Viking G. M. Co., Ltd.	do.	130 5 3

SWITZERLAND
is
THE
country
for those who wish to have a really good time and enjoy the
WINTER SPORTS
under ideal conditions

Illustrated Booklets, Maps, Hotel Guides, Fare Lists and Time Tables supplied free on application to:
SWISS FEDERAL RAILWAYS,
11B, Regent St., LONDON, S.W.1,
also special publications relating to any of the following resorts:—

ADELBODEN (4447 ft.)
ANDERMATT (4737 ft.)
AROSA (5795 ft.)
CHATEAU-D'OEX (3180 ft.)
ENGELBERG (3500-6000 ft.)
GRINDELWALD (3445 ft.)
GSTAAD (3450 ft.)
GURNIGEL (3802 ft.)
JUNGFRAUJOCH (11400 ft.)
KANDERSTEG (4000 ft.)
LENK (3510 ft.)
LES AVANTS (3195 ft.)
LEUKERBAD (4628 ft.)
MURREN (5413 ft.)
RIGI-Kaltbad & First (4745 ft.)
SCHEIDEGG (6772 ft.)
WENGEN (4196 ft.)
ZERMATT (5315-7302 ft.)

For LOSS OF APPETITE, ACIDITY, FLATULENCE, coated tongue, bad breath, headache, take on rising or retiring ½ to 1 tumbler of
Hunyadi János
NATURAL APERIENT WATER
Physicians and specialists in stomach and intestinal complaints emphasize the fact that Hunyadi János is an ideal and unrivalled aperient. All good Chemists sell it.

The Choice of Books
The best advice upon the choice of English and Foreign Books is in
The Times
LITERARY SUPPLEMENT
Threepence — Every Thursday

Letters to the Editor

NEW BOUNDARIES IN SURREY

CLAIMS OF RURAL AREAS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In *The Times* of November 8 it is announced that the Surrey County Council has issued its "first tentative proposals" for the readjustment of district boundaries under the Local Government Act of 1929.

We trust that the proposals are subject to reconsideration. The scheme, as it stands, seems primarily calculated to accelerate the urbanization of one of the most beautiful tracts of country in England, the south-west corner of Surrey, now comprised in what are known as the Hambledon and Farnham Rural Districts. Both these districts are essentially rural in character. The former includes the parishes of Elstead, Thursley, Witley, and some dozen others equally charming to the east. With these it is proposed to incorporate the now distinct Urban District of Haslemere. But what concerns us more closely is the fate of the Farnham rural district. The major part of this administrative unit, which includes among others the exquisite parishes of Seale, Tilford, and Frensham, is to be merged with the Farnham Urban District. The parish of Seale, in which we live, has a wealth of heath and woodlands probably unsurpassed for beauty in the country. It provides a natural bird sanctuary; and its remoteness from town conditions may be inferred from the fact that for many years past roe deer have roamed over it and multiplied to the damage of our plantations and our gardens. To link up this charming stretch of country with any town—even with one possessing all the pleasant associations and historic past of Farnham—will, we believe, cause widespread consternation among its inhabitants.

We do not propose to dwell on the financial aspects of the scheme, though we can hardly be indifferent to a project which must saddle the countryside with the increased rates necessary to provide the conveniences of a town. But the problems of town and of the country are necessarily different. The officials of an urban authority must perforce tend to think in terms of fine broad trottoirs, of street lighting, and of other luxuries which we who live in more remote districts are content to forgo for the sake of the simpler delights of Nature. The tendency of a joint administration cannot be to ruralize the town. It can only be to urbanize the country. If there is good ground for the view that the present Farnham Rural District is too small to allow of efficient administration, then we believe that the proper course is to link it up with neighbouring rural areas. The adjacent district of Hambledon is homogeneous, and the combination of the two areas would afford full scope for an administration charged to maintain the amenities of one of the most favoured regions in the kingdom. The towns of Haslemere and Farnham could then pursue their normal urban development unencumbered by their poor relations who do not aspire to the same heights of municipal efficiency.

We have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servants,
HENRY C. BUCKINGHAM,
LENNOX RUSSELL.

November 11.

A WEST INDIAN TOUR

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—You kindly inserted a notice a few weeks since about an Empire tour of public school boys to the West Indies, great and small, the Panama Canal and British Guiana, including a visit to the Kaieteur Fall. The party will start on January 8, and will return at the end of March.

Will you now allow me to state that the director of the tour will be a Harrow master, Mr. J. F. M. Holland, of Rossall and Magdalene, Cambridge, and the advance agent Mr. Godfrey Norris, of Charterhouse and Balliol? If the numbers rise to 25 or 30 we hope also to secure an Army officer to join the party. The cost will be between £130 and £150.

All applications must ultimately come through the headmaster, but further information will be given by the Hon. Margaret Best at the Imperial Institute, London, S.W.7. It is of urgent importance that these applications should be made without any delay, otherwise berths cannot be secured.

Your obedient servant,
M. J. RENDALL, Chairman of the Committee.

The Athenæum, Pall Mall, S.W.1,
Nov. 11

THE MYSTERIOUS UNIVERSE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—All of us are indebted to Sir James Jeans for the luminous and fascinating description which he has given of the mysterious Universe, but our gratitude should not blind us to the fact that mathematics, being the most abstract of the sciences, ignores every aspect of reality save number and space. Clear statements are not necessarily complete statements, and the ordinary man not infrequently confuses description with explanation. It is because of this common confusion that multitudes of people still suffer from the delusion that the idea of mechanism is self-explanatory. Actually, as some one has said, "The world of mathematics may be a rational world, and a tidy world, but it is not a real world." A world of geometrical forms and positions in a space-time continuum hardly do justice to the richness and variety of our conscious experience. They may lead us to the idea of God as "the great Mathematician," but an idea of God and the Universe is needed which will harmonize not only the naïve realism of the child, but the necessarily abstract views of the man of science, the aesthetic attitude of the artist, and the value-judgments of morals and religion.

If we are to make a beginning in this task, we shall have to take to heart Professor J. S. Haldane's warning, that "Turn the matter as we may, we cannot account for conscious experience if we start from the assumption that the physical world, which we actually perceive, is something existing outside of and independent of our perceptions of it. We must get rid altogether of the idea, so characteristic of present times, that the physical interpretation corresponds to reality itself, and is more than a preliminary and quite inadequate representation of it." This warning concerning physical interpretation applies equally to mathematical interpretation; the mathematical method does not take us all the way.

We appear to be driven to a panpsychic view of reality manifesting itself in varying degrees from atom to man. If this conception were set forth simply and vigorously, I believe it would mean a reanimation of our ideas of God and man, which would bring very practical results in its train. It would certainly affect our idea of law, of the supernatural, natural, of sin and salvation, and of historical eddies, which have no significance apart from the stream of being. I suggest that it is the oneness, the indivisibility, the coherence of reality, which needs stressing to-day, and a realization of this will do much to break down the barriers which have produced the departmentalized mind.

Yours, &c.,
T. WIGLEY.

The Congregational Church, Blackheath, S.E.3, Nov. 11.

UNEMPLOYED GIRLS

A SCOTTISH SCHEME

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In view of the steady increase in unemployment, so dismaying in its magnitude, and the stupendous problem now presented to the whole nation, the question arises whether the time has not come for all competent agencies to take their share in an effort to solve it.

Towards this solution voluntary societies can make important contributions. Many of them have already done so. These societies work, for the most part, without extensive or costly machinery, and their activities might be greatly strengthened if definite financial assistance, on a quite moderate scale, could be assured to experienced and duly accredited bodies. The voluntary societies work humanly, and, from their very nature, it is easier for them than for Government Committees to bring into their work the personal touch, which counts for so much.

Reference may be made to nationally organized bodies, such as the Y.W.C.A., the Salvation Army, and, in Scotland particularly, to the Scottish Council for Women's Trades. The last-named are doing some valuable pioneer work on specialised lines. Under a scheme they are running, about 2,000 unemployed girls have been taken, largely from miserable and overcrowded city homes, where they were either directly or indirectly dependent on unemployment benefit or parish relief, and have been placed in domestic work in farmhouses throughout Scotland. Some of them have also crossed the Border. About 85 per cent. have proved successful, and the scheme has attracted widespread attention. Numbers of public bodies send girls to the Scottish Council to be placed and trained. The training they receive is thoroughly practical, as the girls get direct experience in the ordinary domestic duties and daily routine of the household, under the supervision of the mistress. This develops their initiative and sense of responsibility. They start at once as wage-earners, which has also a stimulating effect. The benefits are incalculable, both to health and character-building, and the girls developed into useful and self-supporting citizens, instead of being a burden and a tax on public funds.

No girl is placed at a farm until a confidential report has been obtained from the local parish inspector guaranteeing that the farm is one in which a young girl may suitably be placed.

The scheme has another important feature on which the Council place great value. At first the giving of free outfits was tried, but as this was found to lead to considerable abuse, the girls now repay by small instalments from their wages the cost of any outfits advanced. It is a testimony to the independence and the habits of thrift thus inculcated, that out of money expended in advance by the Council for outfits, fully 90 per cent. has been repaid by the girls. The latter take great pride in their repayments. Many of these city girls, after having their health built up, return to fill situations in town, for which the experience gained in farmhouses has proved an excellent and adequate preparation. The girls are encouraged to keep in touch with the Council and to feel that they have the organization behind them for help and guidance.

More recently the Scottish Council have started a scheme on practically the same lines for girls migrating to our British Dominions overseas. This owes its inception mainly to Sir Robert Horne. These girls, also, are placed for training in domestic service, either at a farm or in a manse in a rural district. Here, again, the personal touch is yielding excellent results.

Yours, &c.,
MARGARET H. IRWIN.

Scottish Council for Women's Trades, 58, Renfield-street, Glasgow, Nov. 12.

INTEREST ON WAR DEBT

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The Prime Minister, in speaking at Guildhall on November 10, again repeated the extraordinary fallacy that England is paying interest on the War Loans at the rate of "25s. or even 30s. in the pound." This statement, which assumes that the interest is now being paid in money which has a greater purchasing power than the money which was borrowed for war purposes, arises from a complete misconception of the facts and is without foundation in actuality.

The War Loans were raised between 1914 and 1918. The earlier loans were raised in "almost pre-War money," and those of 1916 and 1917 in money which had depreciated only slightly from pre-War value. In 1918 the loans were raised in money which had depreciated to a greater extent than the earlier loans, but even the 1918 loans were raised in quite as valuable, or even more valuable, money than that in which the interest is paid at the present time. It was in 1919 and 1920, after the War Loans had been raised, that money underwent its most severe depreciation in purchasing power, due to the reckless financial methods pursued after the War.

One fallacy which the Prime Minister and others have presumably fallen into is of assuming that the wholesale prices index level constitutes the measure of the general purchasing value of money. Actually it does no such thing, for in certain circumstances the wholesale price level can and does move up and down in accordance with supply and demand for wholesale commodities, almost entirely independently of the general purchasing power of money, such as it was and is in the pockets of the average man who subscribed to the War Loans. During the War the great demand and decreased supply sent up the wholesale price level of goods required for war purposes. At the present time lessened demand and improved methods of production have lowered the wholesale prices of raw materials. This state of affairs is almost entirely independent of the general purchasing value level of money —that is, what the average man can obtain in goods and services which he normally requires and which he pays for at retail prices.

Taken on the whole, £100 will now buy the average man rather less in goods and services than £100 would have done in 1918, considerably less than in 1916 and 1917, and very considerably less than in 1915. As the earlier War Loans of 1915, 1916, and 1917 form a considerable part of the total War debt, the country is paying its War debt interest in money which has much less value than 20s. in the £, instead of in money that is worth 20s. or 30s. in the £.

Yours very truly,
D. J. SINNOTT.

Newnham Lodge, Edge End-road, Broadstairs, Nov. 11.

THE ELEPHANTS AND THE MASCOT

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—As a witness of the encounter between the elephants and the King's College mascot during the passing of the Lord Mayor's procession, I am in a position to say that Dr. Halliday's theory, as expressed in *The Times* to-day, is not borne out by the facts.

The entrance to King's College from the Embankment is, at best, a tunnel; and, on this occasion, it was blocked with students, and no elephant would be silly enough to think that it offered an escape from the crowds. It was very evident that the mascot "Reggie" was the cause of the trouble. "Reggie" is a very respectable heraldic red lion, who, in his less famous days, was probably the sign of a publichouse; he was held by the students above their heads, within their own quarters, behind the pavement, and there was no sort of aggression on their part. When the largest elephant got level with the lion, he swung round, followed by the others, and made straight for it, trumpeting as he went. When the students removed "Reggie," in the direction of Waterloo Bridge, the elephant changed his direction, and followed, until the mascot was removed out of sight. There is no doubt that it was the lion which enraged the animal; but how an Indian elephant recognized the hereditary enemy of his African cousin is an interesting question. Possibly, if the students of King's will pardon the suggestion, he mistook "Reggie" for a tiger.

Your obedient servant,
H. T. WHITE.

November 12.

GUARDIANS OF THE WAR GRAVES

This being a time when we pay special honour to our glorious dead, is it not also the time to remember those who have the tending of their resting places? Sir Fabian Ware and Field-Marshal Lord Allenby, addressing the Royal Empire Society on Tuesday night, paid tribute to the beautifully kept cemeteries throughout the world, and we had ample evidence from the excellent lantern pictures shown how well these hallowed spots are cared for. The men whose duty it is to keep a watch and ward in which we in the busy round of life cannot participate are doing their duty by us. Let us do ours. Mention was kindly made by Sir Fabian Ware of my endeavour to raise £600 to provide a recreation ground for the men of the Ypres salient. Help from all who may have loved ones lying in those cemeteries will achieve this project. No sum is too small to be of account.—Mrs. MARGARET C. RUSSELL, 60, Oxford-road, Ealing, W.5.

BRITAIN AND INDIA

THE BOND OF COMMERCE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—An attempt is being made to drive the British mercantile community out of India and to prevent British vessels from trading on the coast of India. A boycott with this in view is now being carried on. A shipping company with which I have been associated for over 50 years has built up a trade which previously never existed. I was in India actively engaged in the operations of that company for many years and have made frequent visits to India since I gave up my permanent residence there. Our relations with the Indian mercantile community have always been of the most friendly description, just as they are to-day. In 1926 I paid a visit to India and was invited to a garden party in Calcutta, when the following address was read to me and handed to me in a silver casket:—

It is indeed a matter of great felicitation to us, members of the Indian mercantile community of Calcutta, to have your Lordship once again in our midst. We take this opportunity to offer to your noble self a most hearty and cordial welcome to this premier city of the British Empire.

Sir, the sphere of your activities has been world-wide, and the scope of your public services has extended far beyond the limits of India. But we cannot lay down one iota of our claim that you commenced your business career in Calcutta and that Calcutta was the first step of that high ladder of glory and renown that followed thereafter.

The League of Nations, which politicians have created, aspires to establish a bond of cordial relations between the great nations of the world. But the best and the most lasting cement to make this bond of cordial relationship secure, and to link the nations firmly together, is international commerce and trade. And the lifeblood of commerce and trade is transport and communication. The gigantic concern of the British India Steam Navigation Company, so well and ably conducted by your noble house of Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., has in no small way contributed to this great and desirable end.

Your Lordship's high and noble personality has left an indelible impression on the working spirit of your firm, and has tended in a very great measure to maintain the friendly relations that have always existed and continue to exist between your company and our community.

We assert with the greatest assurance that the secret of success of the British India Company lies in the continuance of this policy of mutual cooperation with the shippers. We hope and trust that this mutual spirit will continue to the benefit and advantage of both of us.

If I may venture to say so, I think this bears evidence of the good understanding which has existed and still exists between the Indian and British mercantile communities in India, and I feel sure that the attempted boycott of British goods and British vessels will do no good to India or to the Empire.

Yours faithfully,
INCHCAPE.

122, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3, Nov. 12.

THE CASE OF THE MINORITIES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I have read the letter of Sir Harcourt Butler in your issue of November 7 and the reply by Sir Albion Banerji. Sir Harcourt is quite right and frank in saying "We cannot leave India," but is Sir Albion Banerji right in saying, "There is no question whatever of the British leaving India." I think all who read the newspapers know the Indian Congress declaration for complete independence. The Congressites are still carrying on in and out of India a keen propaganda for complete independence and civil disobedience. Complete independence can only mean the complete departure of British rule from India. Therefore Sir Harcourt gave a very proper and brief reply, "We cannot leave India."

Undoubtedly, complete independence is the wish and desire of every Congressite, though now in London the pro-Congress delegates may not express or discuss it at all. Perhaps the present atmosphere is not quite favourable. But there can be no denying that the Hindu *intelligentsia* wishes to see Hindu rule in India. Therefore the fact remains there as expressed by Sir Harcourt. Sir Albion Banerji, further, agrees in a way, for in the same letter he says of the two parties in India, "One for the British connexion and the other for complete severance." Sir Harcourt's words, "We cannot leave India," are addressed to the party which is for complete severance.

Administrators of Indian experience know that the Hindu *intelligentsia* is very quick and the Hindu general public is a little slow to desire the revival of Hindu rule in India. This is the very great danger that alarms the minorities in India. It is the chief reason why the minorities wish for British rule in India.

All the minorities in India know well that the Hindu majority wishes to overpower them and gradually digest them in the following order:—(1) Educationally, (2) financially, (3) commercially, (4) politically. The Hindu majority, with the force of education and finance behind it, with the control of the Press, as well as the network of all the banks and private banking firms spread all over India, has been successful completely in the items Nos. 1 and 2 of their programme. Encouraged by their success they are resolved to obtain items 3 and 4, that is, commerce and politics. The Hindu trading element wishes to drive out the minorities with the British from the commercial field in India. The Hindus know well that if the British are beaten and driven out of the field of trade all the other minorities in India will automatically be defeated. The Congressites, confident in the strength of their banks, big businesses, commercial organization, &c., have deliberately started the boycott of all British goods and the British-managed industries in India, on the one hand, and simultaneously, on the other hand, have declared complete independence and started civil disobedience, indirect violence, paid propaganda on the frontier of India and abroad, and the demand for Dominion status as well as for a future Constitution of India on lines solely suitable to them. In short, on one side the Hindu majority wants the general control of commerce and trade, and on the other side large political and governing powers for themselves and indisputable supremacy over all the other minorities in India, with less power in the hands of the British, and a little nominal power in the hands of the other Indian minorities. And this is the chief reason why all other minorities in India fear the Hindu *intelligentsia*, and are therefore trying their best to have separate and communal franchise, electorates, representation in the Assembly, provincial councils, local bodies, in Government service, in all departments, so as to be able to maintain permanently their separate life and entity, their religious liberty, social freedom, racial rights and interests, commercial facilities and advantages, and family distinctions and traditions intact.

Yours faithfully,
MAJOR AHMAD NAWAZ KHAN,
The Nawab of Dera Ismail Khan.

34, Redcliffe-square, South Kensington, S.W.10, Nov. 11.

THE "KING'S BEASTS" OF WINDSOR

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In your issue of October 22 you print a photograph of St. George's Chapel, Windsor, showing the new "King's Beasts" on the pinnacles. Your footnote says:—"These are copies of the heraldic beasts which were removed on the advice of Wren."

In the *Architectural Review* for March, 1928, there is a fully illustrated article on "The King's Beasts" with a foreword by the Dean of Windsor, in which he says:—

"They are not copies, as the old ones were gone, but they have all the spirit of the old work, and are a constant pleasure to us and a constant witness to Mr. Minter's generosity and Mr. Armitage's artistic skill."

So far as I am aware, Mr. Hector Bolitho correctly states the position in his article in the *Illustrated London News* of September 3, 1927, in which he says:—

"The only existing illustration of the Chapel in which they were shown was Hollar's engraving, and in this the beasts were mere formless figures standing against the sky."

Certainly no illustrations were brought to my notice when I was carving the beasts. I appear to have succeeded in carrying out the condition laid down, that my work should conform to the spirit and manner of the old work at St. George's.

I am yours faithfully,
JOSEPH ARMITAGE.

12, Page-street, Westminster, S.W.1, Nov. 6.

Points from Letters

TELEPHONE CHARGES

The methods of the Telephone Service are further illustrated by the following circumstances. This district supports three nurses, and they live together in a house supplied by the East and New Barnet Nursing Association. For the convenience of the medical men and for cases of emergency it is necessary to have the telephone installed. The nurses scarcely ever use it for themselves. The London Telephone Service insists upon treating them as a "business concern," though, indeed, the association is a charitable organization, supported by voluntary contributions, subscriptions, and fees. The charge made for rent on the "business" basis is £2 3s. 6d. a quarter. The last quarter's account for calls was 9s. 8d. and that of the quarter before 9s. 10d.; £4 7s. is therefore paid in rent for 19s. 6d. worth of service.—Mrs. OVERTON, Honorary Treasurer and Secretary, East and New Barnet Nursing Association, The Rectory, East Barnet.

LEGACIES TO SERVANTS

It is becoming more and more the practice to remember faithful service in wills. Looking through the recent references to "Wills and Bequests" one cannot help noticing how this tendency is growing. The reward of service is all to the good, and in domestic service specially it is all important to discourage frequent changes. Wise staff will appreciate the fact that "from pillar to post" leads nowhere, whereas long service meets with its just reward. Modern habits and customs all tend to make the indoor servant a self-respecting and useful member of the community, and he or she is incomparably better off than a factory hand or a shop assistant.—Sir JAMES ERSKINE, 7, Eccleston-square, S.W.1.

LAST SURVIVOR OF THE GREAT WAR

The Rev. Percival Sexty says:—"As long as men live who experienced the horrors of the Great War they will honour God for peace and their once fellows-in-arms for the supreme sacrifice they made." Remarkable as it may seem, it is not unlikely that the last few survivors of the Great War may live till the dawn of the twenty-first century. Longevity among sailors and soldiers is well known. Included in the present day survivors of the Crimean War and Indian Mutiny are several centenarians. The last of the Waterloo men died 87 years after the battle. The last survivor of Edgehill (1642) died 90 years after the battle. Other instances could be given; also when the immensity of the numbers engaged in the more recent fighting is considered, it will be granted that our supposition is well founded.—Mr. A. J. WATERFIELD, Palmers Green.

THIRD PARTY INSURANCE

Is it too late to urge that compulsory third party risk insurance should attach to the person and not the vehicle? It is the driver, not the car, that incurs the risk, and a driver who owns more than one car should not have to pay double or treble premium when he can only incur one risk at a time. The insurance certificate should be a condition of obtaining or renewing a driver's licence.—Mr. LIFFORD BARKWORTH, Sandroyd Close, Cobham, Surrey.

SPEED INDICATORS ON TRAINS

It is curious that speedometers are not fitted to British locomotives, for as early as 1833 an appliance for registering the speed of the primitive locomotive was invented, and is described by Peter Lecount, of the London and Birmingham Railway, in his "Treatise on Railways" (1839): "By this device the engineman could always see at what velocity he was travelling; and the rate during the whole journey could be inspected by any person at its end, and any irregularity detected at once." The speed indicators fitted to the locomotives of French railways are thus described in C. J. Allen's "Steel Highway" (1928):—"These machines scribe a line on a moving roll of paper, with which the driver is unable to tamper, and at the conclusion of the day the roll shows the precise speed at which the locomotive has been running at every point on the journey. A dial in the cab gives the driver the same indication, so that he is able to reduce his speed to exactly the right figure. . . ."—The Rev. REGINALD B. FELLOWS, Fonthill Old Abbey, Tisbury.

RALPH KNOTT MEMORIAL FUND

A sum of £1,040 has been received to establish a memorial to the late Ralph Knott. It is proposed to create an annual maintenance scholarship, to be known as the Ralph Knott Scholarship, which will be tenable at the Architectural Association, and which will be open to necessitous architectural students all over the country. A candidate for the scholarship will be selected each year by the R.I.B.A. Scholarship Committee. In addition to establishing a scholarship, the committee has approached the London County Council for permission to affix a memorial plaque to the late Ralph Knott on the County Hall buildings. Mr. Gilbert Bayes has very kindly undertaken to make the plaque if the necessary permission is granted. The committee is still open to receive donations to the fund, which should be sent to me at the Architectural Association, 36, Bedford-square, W.C.1.—Mr. F. R. YERBURY, Hon. Secretary, Ralph Knott Memorial Fund.

FARNHAM CASTLE

Until comparatively recently the Bishops of Winchester had a residence in London as well as at Farnham, owing to the diocese extending to London. In the seventeenth century Bishop Andrewes had his Palace at Southwark. Afterwards a house was taken in Chelsea, and finally Bishop Sumner, about the year 1840, with the sale of this house and by cutting down some of the trees in Farnham Park, bought Winchester House, St. James's-square, which still keeps the old name. I think he was the last Bishop to reside in London.—The Rev. H. S. COCHRAN, at Chatteris Vicarage, Cambs.

PERICLES AND PROTECTION

Let not Mr. Rackham's heart be troubled. Thucydides stands where he did. "Because of the greatness of their cities" both Paris and New York get all the imports they require —but not more. I suspect Athens was not a free market, but market dues do not prevent sales. Ask any auctioneer at any market town.—Mr. A. M. MERCER, 69, Warwick-square.

THE TEST OF SPENDING

Under present conditions the State and its constituent individuals are harassed to make both ends meet, and both should be exploring avenues of economy and following such avenues until the private and the public budgets are balanced and reserves again built up. When the budgets are balanced and reserves re-established, both individuals and the State will, human nature being what it is, see new outlets for expenditure, but such outlets must only be followed if they can be afforded. "Can we afford it?" must be the acid test applied to all schemes, no matter how much we desire them. The division on the Education Bill in the House of Commons on Tuesday shows that there are 271 members of Parliament who are unfitted to take care of the public purse and save the State from ultimate bankruptcy.—Mr. ERNEST I. LEA, 38, Bennett's-hill, Birmingham.

AN OLD LONDON SIGN

Some time back you published letters as to the future of the Dog and Duck stone sign in the Bethlem Hospital, Lambeth-road. It may be of interest to your readers to know this stone has been handed over to the Southwark Borough Council for preservation, and may now be seen in the Cuming Museum, Walworth-road, S.E.17.—Mr. S. J. MULQUEEN, 62, Dover House-road, Roehampton, S.W.15.

EMPLOYMENT AND TARIFFS

In *The Times* of the 7th inst. "J. D. C." says:—"We ought first to employ one another by buying one another's products rather than employ foreign labour by buying foreign substitutes for them." "J. D. C." and many others omit to point out that the foreign goods we import are all honestly paid for, paid for either by other goods produced in this country by British labour or by certain services rendered also by British labour. If foreign goods cease to be imported the obligation to pay for them also ceases, and the British labour employed to meet that obligation is no longer required. The result, therefore, of protective tariffs is not to increase general employment, but to diminish labour in certain industries while increasing it in others.—Mr. J. RUSSELL GUBBINS, 22, Carlton-hill, N.W.8.

FOREIGN CARTRIDGES

Last week I endeavoured to purchase cartridges in Thetford, Suffolk, and found it was only possible to buy some of foreign manufacture. I thought it was disgraceful that in the centre of a large shooting district I was not offered British-made cartridges.—Mr. P. J. MAY, Polebrook, Hever, Kent.

A CLIMBING TOAD

The amusing "Studies of a Climbing Toad" in *The Times* of November 8 caused me to look up "Toadstool" in Prior's "Popular Names of British Plants." There I found (second edition, 1870, page 238):—"Toad-stool, any of the unwholesome fungi, from a popular belief that toads sit on them. So Spenser, in Sheph. Cal. Dec. 1.69:

"'The grisly todestool grown there mought I see,
And loathed paddocks lording on the same.'"

—Mr. L. B. ELLIS, 15, Addison Park-mansions, Richmond-road, W.14.

HOSPITAL AND INSTITUTION APPEALS

FOR CHILDREN

ROYAL NATIONAL ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITAL
FOUNDED 1838.
Great Portland Street, London, W.1.
Country Branch, Brockley Hill, Stanmore, Middx.
H.R.H. THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER, K.G., President
CURES CRIPPLED CHILDREN
Number of Out-patients in 1929, 103,254.
479 beds—Open Air Wards and Sunlight Treatment.
A long list of children waiting their turn for cure.
FUNDS URGENTLY NEEDED
Over £50,000 must be raised each year.
Please send a donation to the Secretary.

HOSPITALS FOR NERVOUS DISEASES

The NATIONAL HOSPITAL
QUEEN SQUARE, LONDON, W.C.
For the relief and cure of Diseases of the Nervous System, including Paralysis and Epilepsy.
Help the oldest and largest hospital of its kind.
GODFREY H. HAMILTON, Secretary.

WEST END HOSPITAL for NERVOUS DISEASES
73, Welbeck Street, W., and Gloucester Gate, Regent's Park, N.W.
URGENTLY NEEDS YOUR HELP
For men, women, and children suffering from Nervous Diseases, which are ranked fourth among the principal causes of death and embrace a wide variety of serious complaints, including paralysis, epilepsy, encephalitic lethargica and neurasthenia.
J. P. WETENHALL, Secretary.

GENERAL HOSPITALS

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL
700 YEARS
Are you aware how long the sick and suffering poor have been cared for at St. Thomas's Hospital, London? New annual subscribers of 2 guineas and upwards are wanted to replace past benefactors.
WON'T YOU HELP AND SEND A CONTRIBUTION?
Treasurer—The Hon. SIR ARTHUR STANLEY, G.B.E.
Secretary—A. P. B. IRWIN.

ROYAL NORTHERN Hospital, Holloway, N.7.
The Largest General Hospital in North London.
URGENTLY NEEDS HELP.

KING GEORGE HOSPITAL
(Ilford) for London-in-Essex.
Under H.M.'s Patronage.
H.R.H. PRINCE GEORGE, K.G., G.C.V.O., will preside at
Foundation Dinner, 4th December, 1930.
No so populated English area so lacking in voluntary hospital accommodation.
£100,000 desperately needed to complete.
Please SUPPORT the Prince's Dinner List.
Communications to Sir CECIL LEVITA, County Hall, S.E.1.

FOR THE SHIPWRECKED

BE THE WEATHER FOUL OR FAIR the resources of the
SHIPWRECKED MARINERS' SOCIETY
are daily called upon for help not only to shipwrecked men but to many widows and orphans of fishermen and sailors and to aged and distressed seafarers. Funds needed to carry on the work. Will you help?
Patron—H.M. THE KING.
Bankers—Williams Deacon's Bank Ltd.
Secretary—G. E. Maude, Esq.
50, Carlton House, Regent Street, London, S.W.1.

FOR WOMEN & CHILDREN

The ROYAL WATERLOO HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN AND WOMEN
Waterloo Road, S.E.1.
For 115 years this hospital has carried on its merciful work for Children and Women: to-day it urgently
NEEDS YOUR HELP.
Legacies are specially helpful.
W. S. Talbot, C.I.E., Hon. Treasurer.

THE
LONDON LOCK HOSPITAL & HOME REQUIRES £30,000
in the 184th year of its National Work.
Please send a special donation to J. F. W. Deacon, Esq., D.L., J.P., or The Lord Kinnaird, Hon. Treasurers, at 283, Harrow Road, London, W.9. Founded 1746.

HEART

PLEASE HELP THE
NATIONAL HOSPITAL for DISEASES OF THE HEART
Westmoreland Street, W.1.
Donations and Legacies are greatly needed.
73 years of splendid work.

CANCER

THE CANCER HOSPITAL
(FREE)
FULHAM ROAD, LONDON, S.W.3.
Devoted both to Treatment and to Research.
A certain number of beds are provided for inoperable cases, who are kept comfortable and free from pain.
An urgent appeal is made for
£150,000
for Building Extensions, the first part of which will be wards for "middle income" patients who can contribute towards their cost.
AND ALSO FOR RADIUM
Bankers: Coutts & Co. *Secretary:* J. Courtney Buchanan.

IMPERIAL CANCER RESEARCH FUND
(under the direction of the Royal College of Physicians of London and the Royal College of Surgeons of England). The scope of the work embraces detailed investigation of Cancer as it occurs in the human race and in the vertebrate animal kingdom.
DONATIONS and SUBSCRIPTIONS should be sent to the Honorary Treasur

COMMONWEALTH OF CHURCHES

THE PRIMATE ON REUNION

BISHOPS AND BIRTH CONTROL

Both Houses of the Convocation of Canterbury met yesterday at the Church House, Westminster.

The Upper House assembled under the presidency of the ARCHBISHOP of CANTERBURY, who referred to the death of Archbishop Lord Davidson, which had taken place since the last meeting of Convocation. Dr. Lang also referred to the recent sudden death of the Bishop of Worcester (Dr. Ernest Pearce). He liked to think, he said, that he died under the very shadow of the Abbey which he loved and had served so long. They would miss the courtesy, candour, and courage with which he contributed to their discussions as well as the constant delightful friendliness of his character.

The House was afterwards prorogued to January next.

The ARCHBISHOP of CANTERBURY, accompanied by several Bishops of the Province, visited the Lower House, and addressed the members on the Lambeth Conference. He said that certain resolutions passed by the Lambeth Conference must be considered by the Bishops of the Province, and at least some of those would naturally be referred to the Lower House for its concurrence. The Bishops were anxious to have more time to consider these matters, and it had been decided to defer the discussion of them till the meeting of Convocation fixed for January next. It seemed to him that it might be fitting if he used that occasion to speak to the Lower House about the resolutions of the Lambeth Conference, to call attention to some of the most important of them, and to explain their character and their significance. It was true that in themselves they had no binding authority on the Church, yet they could claim to have a real moral and spiritual authority, and were of great weight and importance.

THE ROUND-TABLE CONFERENCE

Perhaps the most important result of the Lambeth Conference was a realization, fuller and clearer than ever before, of the place in Christendom of the Anglican Communion throughout the world. He felt that the Lambeth Conference of 1930 might be as memorable in the history of the Anglican Communion as the Imperial Conference of 1926 was memorable in the history of the British realm and Empire. The previous day, with singular impressiveness, the King inaugurated that fateful Conference on the government of India, which they would follow with their earnest prayers, and it would be the task of that Conference to consider how the 300,000,000 of Indian peoples could become an Indian nation, and yet hold its own place within the British Commonwealth. Similarly the Lambeth Conference of 1930 recognized that the scattered ministries and isolated missions oversea had become a great commonwealth of Churches. Of their origin in the past those Churches would always be proud. But what was to be their future? English, plainly, they had already ceased to be. They no longer professed or attempted to reproduce the Church of England oversea. They would identify themselves inevitably more and more with the nations and peoples whom they served in their outlook, in their forms of worship, and in the aims of their teaching.

They had India before their minds. With splendid courage and faith in the future, the Church of India had set itself free from the privileges as well as from the restraints of establishment in order that it might be free to give an Indian expression of the spirit, the thought, and the life of the Church universal. One effective link of fellowship for the future must be the common council of their Bishops. No one could contemplate the future of those independent Churches without anxiety, but the experience of the Conference enabled them to meet those anxieties of the future with undaunted hope and resolute courage.

THE REUNION OF CHRISTENDOM

For the last 40 years the Lambeth Conference had devoted special thought to the great cause of the reunion of Christendom. Ten years ago it issued its familiar appeal to all Christian people. Beyond doubt that appeal marked a new stage in the long and often disappointing quest of unity. There had been an impression abroad that in some way or another the Lambeth Conference of 1930 had gone back from the Conference of 1920. There was, of course, no foundation for such an impression. They had solemnly reaffirmed the appeal of 1920. But it was very important to note what had often been forgotten, that the appeal of 1920 indicated a very clear and definite ideal. The ideal plainly set forth was that of a community of Churches whose unity was to be made visible by the acceptance of a structure of faith and sacrament and order, and yet made more rich and true by the freedom of each of the several parts to fulfil its own special function and develop its own characteristic life. The door which was opened in 1920 had not been closed in 1930. Then, as now, the door was one which led to a definite road following a definite ideal.

Most of their Free Church friends here in England had never yet really entered that door. That was not true of the leaders. His constant converse and conference with them still gave him hope that if their hearts were really set towards the same ideal, and they kept together on the same road, many of their difficulties and misunderstandings might be removed. The last Conference not only reaffirmed the ideal of 1920, but took some definite steps to realize it, and in two main directions. First of all, by a prolonged intercourse with representatives of the Eastern Orthodox Churches, endeavouring to pave the way for some measure of authorized and visible inter-communion. It was impossible to foretell what ultimate success awaited these conversations, but there could be no doubt as to the sincerity and the desires and the hopes of the Orthodox delegation. Certainly no such delegation had ever visited the Church in the West. Steps were already being taken to follow up those most interesting and hopeful conversations.

Then the representatives of the Church of India, and all the various Protestant Missions, had been striving to inaugurate in South India a United Church. Their aim was to bring together the several traditions which the different communions represented within one accepted framework of catholic faith and order. It was desired that the South Indian Church, if it were ever formed, should be an independent Church within the universal Church of Christ. They had sent their brethren into that new Church with their hearty good will and benediction. The prospect was now opening up before their eyes of groups of Churches in all parts of the world, Anglican, Orthodox, Old Catholic, National Churches, like that of Sweden, new Churches, like that of South India, all of them self-governing, and all of them free to develop their own special character and mission, yet all in visible communion by virtue of their acceptance of a common bond of faith and order.

THE CHURCH OF ROME

There was, continued the Archbishop, one cloud which overshadowed the prospect; it was that at present there was no place within it for the largest and the greatest Christian communion, the Church of Rome. The committee of the Conference repeated the words which had been used in 1908 and in 1920, that there could be no fulfilment of the Divine purpose in any scheme of reunion which did not ultimately include the great Latin Church of the West. Perhaps in years to come there would arise within that great Communion some movement which would compel it to reconsider its claim that unity could only be achieved by absorption within itself and by submission to the absolute power of its sovereign Pontiff. They could not tell. But at least they could not refuse to enter one open door because another door was closed against them, nor could they abandon their own ideal of unity, which seemed to them more true and more deep and more in accordance with the mind and movement of the Spirit of God.

BIRTH CONTROL

The Archbishop then turned to another subject which, he said, had unfortunately attracted a large share of the attention of the public mind, the subject of what was loosely called birth control. He could not but regret, nay, resent, the way in which in certain quarters the impression had been given that that subject had been the main concern of the Lambeth Conference. There had been much misunderstanding and, indeed, misrepresentation. It was, of course, open to the Conference to ignore the whole subject, but that would have been impossible in the presence of a great and growing change, almost a revolutionary change, in the customs of married life throughout the whole world, a change which was the main factor in causing a general decline by 50 per cent. of the world's birth-rate. It was also open to the Conference merely to repeat the words of the 1920 Conference; but that would have been the policy of the ostrich and not of Bishops expected to give guidance to their flocks. He thought it would be true to say that the great majority of the Bishops approached the matter with a strong prejudice against any use of artificial means to control the birth of children, but they could not divest themselves of their sense of responsibility.

The Conference clearly and fully asserted the duty and the privilege of parenthood. It declared that it was wrong to enter the marriage state with the deliberate intention of avoiding and evading or disregarding that duty, but it was also compelled to recognize that there were circumstances in which there might be a moral obligation to control the number and the spacing of children: circumstances when a birth would involve great danger to the health, and, possibly, to the life, of the mother; when means available at the time might make it impossible to provide for the rearing and the training of another child; when the mother might be prematurely exhausted, and an additional child would render her incapable of doing her duty to the existing family. What in those circumstances was to be done? The resolution of the Conference said that when there was such a clear and moral obligation to limit or avoid parenthood, the primary and obvious method was to abstain from intercourse.

A LONG CHURCH TRADITION

Speaking for himself, Dr. Lang said he could not set aside the weight and the influence of a long Church tradition and the natural repugnance of many pure-minded people to the use of such artificial means, and in view of that he would ask himself whether what was plainly the first and the clearest method was not also the nobler course. It was universally admitted that intercourse between husband and wife as the consummation of marriage had a value of its own, that thereby married love was enhanced and its character strengthened; and that complete abstinence might induce nervous disorders and injury to body or mind. In such exceptional cases could the use of means to avoid conception be denounced as in itself sinful? It was clear from their discussion on the matter that there was no clear direction, or even guidance, from the words of Christ or of the New Testament. The contention that a course was sinful because it involved interference with the course of nature would carry it farther than could be justified.

The Conference, therefore, was unable to condemn the use of artificial methods as in themselves sinful, but it insisted that their use was permissible only in exceptional cases. It condemned their use from motives of selfishness or luxury or mere convenience. The Conference further clearly asserted the absolute sinfulness of the use of such methods apart from the marriage state. It declared that the motives which in the great majority of cases led to their use within the marriage state were to be strongly condemned. It emphasized the duty of parenthood, and declared that if that duty could not rightly be fulfilled, abstinence should be regarded as the first and clearest method to be followed in reliance on the power of the Holy Spirit. Was it not really a gross misrepresentation to describe the Bishops as being in favour of the use of contraceptives?

It was a relief to the Lambeth Conference to turn from that difficult, and, in many ways, painful, subject to the highest theme to which the mind of man could rise, the Christian doctrine of God. In addressing the clergy the Archbishop urged them to be foremost in encouraging the gatherings that were now being held in every diocese to recover in a fuller sense the length, the breadth, the height of the revelation of God which had been entrusted to them.

The PROLOCUTOR of the LOWER HOUSE thanked Dr. Lang for his address, and the Archbishop and Bishops then withdrew.

LOWER HOUSE

The PROLOCUTOR (the Archdeacon of St. Albans) presided in the Lower House.

The House considered the report of the Joint Committee on the position of chaplains to public institutions, and passed a resolution commending both to the Church and to the public authorities the great need for adequate care of the sick in mind or body, of the aged poor, and of prisoners under sentence.

The report and resolutions of a committee appointed to consider the relations between Church and State were discussed, and it was decided, on the motion of the WARDEN of KEBLE, Dr. Kidd, to refer the resolutions back to the committee for further consideration.

On the motion of the REV. C. E. DOUGLAS a resolution was passed thanking the President (the Archbishop of Canterbury) for bringing the resolutions passed by the Lambeth Conference of 1930 before the Synod with a view to the framing by the Upper House of regulations, with the concurrence of the Lower House.

The House was then prorogued.

THE NEW LORD MAYOR

MEETING OF THE CITY CORPORATION

The new Lord Mayor of London, Sir Phené Neal, presided yesterday for the first time at the meeting of the Corporation and received the congratulations of the members. On the motion of Mr. John Stopher a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Alderman Sir William Waterlow for his eminent services during his year of office as Lord Mayor.

The Corporation voted £3,000 to St. Bartholomew's Hospital and £2,000 to Bethlem Hospital, and a grant of £250 was made for urgent repairs to the organ of St. Stephen's, Coleman-street.

Sir HENRY KIMBER drew attention to the fact that Corporation tenants in the Central Markets were selling the goodwill of their businesses, which was not permissible under the regulations. Mr. JOHN CONOLEY, the chairman of the Central Markets Committee, said that the explanation of the transaction alluded to was simple. One tenant who had two shops was doing very bad business owing to the stoppage by the Government of the importation of pork. His neighbour wanted additional accommodation for the sale of home-killed meat. The two tenants came to an amicable arrangement whereby the prosperous came to the relief of the less fortunate. The sum had been agreed upon between them.

EAST KENT YEOMANRY

BOOK OF REMEMBRANCE UNVEILED

A Book of Remembrance, which completes the memorial to the Royal East Kent Yeomanry, was unveiled in Canterbury Cathedral yesterday afternoon by Lord Harris.

The book, which is beautifully illuminated, is bound with leather and bears the regimental colours and crest, and a feature of the front page decoration is a cluster of Kentish hops. About 400 names are inscribed on vellum, and the book has been placed in a carved oak panel, with glass top, beneath a window on the south side of the Warriors' Chapel, near the memorial to The Buffs.

LORD HARRIS, in an address, traced the history of the regiment from its formation, and said that during the whole of its existence it was closely connected with the city of Canterbury and that Cathedral. In the South African War it set an example to all the yeomanry regiments of the country by sending out a few volunteers to General Buller in Natal. A cable sent by General Buller saying:—"I wish I had more mounted men like these," resulted in the raising of the Imperial Yeomanry, which numbered, eventually, some 30,000 men. During the late War the regiment served in Gallipoli, in Egypt, in the Holy Land, and subsequently in France.

INDUSTRIAL PROFITS

REVIEW IN "THE TRADE SUPPLEMENT"

The Times Trade and Engineering Supplement publishes in to-day's issue its half-yearly review of industrial profits in 1929-30. Tables are given of the capital, dividends, and profits of 13 groups of industries, and it is shown that while there was a small increase in the earnings ratio of five of the groups, the trend of profits has been unmistakably downwards—which is the more significant since 1928-29 itself was a less profitable year than 1927-28. It is stated that the general impression left by the figures is that the first phase of a severe depression—the worst experienced for 10 years—has severely affected those industries which showed less than average strength before the trade recession began. It is regarded as improbable that the reports which will be issued during the next few months will make as good a showing as those under examination.

Among several articles in the Supplement on Latin-American markets, there is one from a Buenos Aires correspondent, who sends the cheering news that trade in Argentina is improving, and that there are better prospects for British goods. There are also several articles reviewing the commercial outlook in various parts of the Empire and in foreign countries.

The Times Trade and Engineering Supplement is not published as part of *The Times*, but is on sale to-day separately, price 3d., and is obtainable from all newsagents and bookstalls. The annual subscription is 17s. 4d., post free at home or abroad.

DR. TEMPLE ON WAY TO REUNION

CHURCH SCHOOL POLICY

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

YORK, Nov. 13

The Convocation of the Province of York met at St. Williams College, York, to-day. Both Houses met in joint synod for the presidential address by the Archbishop. Afterwards the Upper House met in private, while the Prolocutor, the Archdeacon of Halifax, presided in the Lower House.

The ARCHBISHOP, in his address, said that two things, he thought, had become plain as a result of comments made upon the Lambeth Resolutions. One was that those chiefly interested in reunion between the Anglican and the Free Churches had drifted into a misunderstanding because each was assuming the other to intend what in fact was not intended. They must recover full mutual understanding, even at the cost of emphasizing differences, before they could fruitfully discuss further the way to reunion. The other matter that had become clear was that the point at issue was not the claim of this, that, or another principle of Church order, but the bearing of the whole question of order upon the life of the Church as a spiritual society.

"The comments made show that our fellow-Christians in the Free Churches find it both painful and shocking that any of us should at once believe that God bestows grace upon them through their sacraments and yet maintain that it would not be right for us to participate with them in those sacraments. This seems to point to a divergence of view so deeply ingrained as to be quite spontaneous between our respective conceptions of the place of sacraments in the life of the Church, and therefore also of individual members of the Church." He hoped soon to have an opportunity of expressing his personal views on this matter.

SCHOOL REORGANIZATION

The Education Committee, reporting on the Church's policy, said that it should include cooperation with education authorities in carrying out schemes of reorganization, and that managers would be well advised to enter into negotiations with the authorities on the lines of the Government Bill. The committee was of opinion that if the school age was raised some contribution to the cost should obviously be made from public funds.

The ARCHDEACON of RICHMOND (the Rev. A. H. Watson), in moving the adoption of the report, said that while they wanted cooperation it could not be all give and no take. That would be absorption. In fairness to the Church children transferred to senior schools should be taught the distinctive religion of the Church of England on the premises of the senior schools. Emphasizing the service which laymen might render by serving on education authorities, he said he doubted if the laity had a sufficiently complete idea of the extreme importance of religious education for working people or indeed for their own. From his experience it was very doubtful if they had, and that was because they did not attach sufficient importance to Church schools.

CANON J. T. MITCHELL seconded.

CANON W. J. BROWN (Wakefield) said he had good information that it was exceedingly possible that another Bill dealing with the contributions from the local authority to Church schools towards the enlargement necessary under reorganization would be introduced very much upon the lines of that recently dropped by the Government. They asked that the denominational principle recognized under the Education Act in the case of secondary schools should be recognized in the case of the post-primary schools.

ARCHDEACON LAMBERT said that in a large number of council schools the religious teaching was good and the personal influence of the teachers was excellent. It was also true, he was bound to say, that some Church schools he could not say the same, and that in many parishes the clergy never went into the schools at all.

The report was adopted.

COOPERATION WITH DOCTORS

BISHOP FRODSHAM moved a resolution asking the president to convene conferences, particularly in Leeds, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Liverpool, Manchester, and Sheffield, university cities with medical schools, to give effect to the resolution of the Lambeth Conference that there is urgent need for cooperation between clergy and doctors, since spiritual and physical treatment of the sick are complementary and equally necessary for true well-being. He said that steps should be taken to get into closer cooperation with medical men on the subject of health and spirit. There were signs that we were forgetting that there was a connexion between the spirit and the body, and this had a very bad effect upon the whole work of healing.

It was a mistake to think that the two things were separate, but there were still those who, like the materialistic scientists, said there was nothing in religion which was not created by the human mind, and, on the other hand, the Christian Scientists who told them that health and disease were entirely a matter of the mind. His proposal was to create some method of reuniting the two and bringing about a better understanding of the work of the clergy and doctors, and he thought these conferences would help to that end.

CANON R. BROOK (Sheffield) seconded, and the resolution was carried.

FREE CHURCHES AND REUNION

Sir HENRY LUNN, speaking at Liverpool Diocesan Conference yesterday on the attitude of the Free Churches on reunion at home, said that, while it had to be admitted that the movement had made slow progress, when they contrasted the position to-day with what it was in the nineties, so far as the non-episcopal communions were concerned, they had to recognize that measures of reunion had taken place which would have seemed impossible at an earlier date. In spite of this, earnest advocates of reunion had complained that the last Lambeth Conference had not marked an advance, but after all had not their anticipations to some extent been realized?

When they looked back on what had been accomplished in the last decade they could say triumphantly that the purpose of unity running through the ages had manifested itself with great power and influence, and they could look forward with increased hope to a time when the unity of the Church would be the compelling influence to lead an unbelieving world to the foot of the Cross. He hoped the day would come when they would all sit together round one Lord's Table, but they must move slowly.

COPYRIGHT OF ADMIRALTY CHARTS

CANADIAN PUBLISHER FINED

ALBERT CLOSE, a Canadian publisher, of York-road, Ilford, was summoned at Bow-street Police Court yesterday, before Sir Chartres Biron, who sat specially, for contravening the Copyright Act, 1911, by making for sale an infringing copyright of Admiralty charts. Mr. M. D. Lyon defended.

Mr. A. Lawson-Walton, for the Director of Public Prosecutions, said that copyright in charts made under the direction of the Admiralty had been vested by letters patent in H.M. Stationery Office. In 1904 Close was granted permission by the Admiralty to reproduce, for the benefit of fishermen, masters of small vessels, &c., material parts of their big and rather unwieldy charts, and he accordingly published them in book form, known as "Close's Handy Wheel House Chart Book." In 1926, after a conference at the House of Commons, Close was notified that in regard to future charts based on Admiralty surveys he would be required to pay a royalty of £1 1s. on every 125 copies published. In 1929 his chart-book was republished, with the addition of six new Admiralty charts, in regard to which royalties of £2 2s. were claimed.

Close, giving evidence, said that the letter he received claiming royalties stated that this did not apply to charts in respect of which Crown copyright did not exist. He had tried to ascertain from the Stationery Office which charts they had copyright in, but had received no answer.

Mr. Lyon submitted that at the most only a technical offence had been committed. He pointed out that under an international agreement foreign Governments were not only permitted to print Admiralty charts, but to sell them in this country without paying for the privilege.

Sir CHARTRES BIRON said that no doubt Close had done very admirable work, and he was sorry to have to convict him. He imposed penalties amounting to £6, with £3 3s. costs.

From January to October 200,000 miles were flown by the Imperial Airways air-liners from London to India. On only four occasions, despite adverse weather frequently encountered, were the mails late in arriving at Karachi.

THE DYESTUFFS ACT AND INDUSTRY

SIR WILLIAM POPE ON ITS VALUE

At a meeting of the British Science Guild in the Goldsmiths' Hall yesterday afternoon the Norman Lockyer Lecture for 1930 was given by Professor Sir William J. Pope, who took as his subject "Science and Modern Industry."

Sir Samuel Hoare, M.P., president of the Guild, was unable to take the chair as he had been summoned to a meeting of the Round-Table Conference on Indian Affairs. Sir RICHARD GREGORY, who presided in his absence, said that during the last half-century science had had more influence on industry than was ever contemplated previously.

Sir WILLIAM POPE said that since modern industry consisted in the application of science to industry and could only remain successful so long as it was carried out on scientific lines, it would seem natural to conclude that yet another condition was essential to success. This further condition was that whenever modern industry made contact with legislative or other controlling bodies it must be treated scientifically; the facts relevant to any particular situation which might arise must be ascertained, logically marshalled and subjected to the consideration of scientifically trained minds in order that the correct course of action should be determined. There was, unfortunately, little ground for believing that this essential condition was always present to the minds of our legislators; and yet it would not seem difficult to understand that a complicated and delicate scientific instrument such as one of our modern industries would be wrecked by unscientific handling.

The lecturer showed that the widespread lowering of prices of essential dyestuffs had been of inestimable value to the British textile industry and other colour users, in whose interest and at whose request the Dyestuffs Act of 1920 was passed. Other advantages had accrued simultaneously with the building up of a virile dyestuff industry in this country. For many reasons it was generally conceded that the passing of the Act, involving the precedent of entire prohibition of imports of previously untaxed manufactured products, placed in the hands of modern industry a scientific instrument which had proved of enormous value.

EXPIRY OF THE ACT

At the same time a curiously unscientific provision was introduced limiting the operation of the Act to 10 years. The provision was unscientific in that it involved the assumption that a legislative body could foresee what would be the position of a very complex scientific industry 10 years later, an assumption which obviously attributed miraculous foresight to a very human association of men. The existence of this unscientific provision had given rise to an embarrassing position; the Dyestuffs Act would expire on January 14, 1931, just two months hence, but the Government had given no indication whether it proposed to renew it or to allow it to lapse.

Throughout the past 10 years detailed records had been kept of dyestuff manufacture and consumption; the Board of Trade was in possession of minute particulars of the progress made, reduction of costs of production, and every other aspect of the subject. So much information was available that it should be possible to put up the case for and against retention of the Act to a judicial body with the practical certainty that the issue would be decided on questions of fact. This would be the scientific method of deciding whether the present prohibition of imports should be continued; there was, however, a great danger that the conflict between the old political party convictions on free trade and protection would settle the question. This was, of course, quite unscientific because the subject was so fully documented that it lay outside the category of those vaguely defined and sparsely informed questions which were dealt with by the empirical party method of discussion and decision based on political conviction.

Practically all the relevant details of the operation of the Dyestuffs Act had been published, and their consideration had led the speaker to the conclusion that if the Act lapsed our present flourishing dyestuffs industry, built up so laboriously by the last 10 or 15 years of intensive effort, would fall in decadence. Other nations besides ourselves had been striving to build up a flourishing dyestuffs industry; the available potential supply of dyestuffs from the large industrial nations was several times greater than the demand. It would pay such large producers as Germany and the United States to dump their excess production into this country at uneconomic prices and wait until the destruction of the British industry gave them the opportunity of imposing famine prices upon us. A scientific industry called for scientific treatment by the legislature if it was to flourish; its fate must not be left to the throw of the dice implied by the clash of political party convictions.

PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT OF SCHOOL CHILDREN

POSSIBLE EFFECT OF EDUCATION BILL

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CARDIFF, Nov. 13

The annual report presented to the Juvenile Employment Committee of the Cardiff Education Authority to-day showed that the trade position in the area during the past year, as affecting juvenile labour, was as difficult and depressing as at any time within the past six or seven years. There was a considerable increase in the number of placings, but this was due more to the development of the bureau organization than to an improvement in the industrial position.

The report described the proposed raising of the school-leaving age to 15 as a solid contribution towards the practical solution of the juvenile unemployment problem, and one which would materially affect adult employment also. Its effect on boy labour in the city would be to bring the figures of supply and demand almost coincident, but there would still be a considerable surplus of girl labour available over and above the normal demand of past years. In regard to maintenance allowances, the report pointed out that considerable uncertainty existed as to whether these were to be made to parents who, often at great sacrifice, sent their children to secondary and other higher schools up to the age of 16 and more. Some declaration of policy was urgently needed, otherwise there was a danger that parents would decide in favour of the elementary school up to 15 years of age, where a maintenance allowance was tolerably sure, rather than the secondary school.

It was reported that a complete survey of industrial conditions in the area as affecting juveniles from 14 to 16 years of age is to be undertaken immediately. The results will be available to head teachers, after-care workers, and others interested in juvenile employment.

DISCIPLINE IN LONDON UNIVERSITY

CONSIDERATION BY THE AUTHORITIES

Consideration is being given to the question of stricter discipline among the students of the University of London. It will probably be discussed by the University authorities as a whole in the near future.

The maintenance of proper discipline in a university whose students outnumber those of Oxford and Cambridge put together is sometimes a difficult problem. In ordinary circumstances the "public opinion" of the students themselves ensures that rules and regulations are observed. The principal of a college can take appropriate measures for dealing with any situation that arises within his own college. With regard to "ragging," the view has been expressed that it is impossible to lay down a system of rigid penalties for disciplinary offences, which may range from a harmless joke to damage to property. When property is damaged it is difficult to find out definitely who is responsible for the damage. It is not always the students; there is a strong belief that some of the recent incidents in London in which students have been concerned have been brought about by a few men who are no longer associated with the University.

Dr. W. R. Halliday, Principal of King's College, stated nearly a year ago that in spite of the fact that the students lived in a metropolis where any explosion of high spirits attracted immediate attention under conditions which made such explosions peculiarly infelicitous, he believed that the record of the undergraduates of the University of London in this respect would not suffer by comparison with that of the students of any other university in the British Isles.

CRIPPLED CHILDREN

CONFERENCE ON LOCAL WELFARE WORK

A conference, organized jointly by the Invalid Children's Aid Association and the Central Council for the Care of Cripples, was opened yesterday at Drapers' Hall for the discussion of "problems relating to those handicapped by physical and psychological defects." Sir Robert Jones presided at the morning session. About 500 delegates attended, from 18 county councils, 71 borough and urban district councils, a large number of London and country hospitals, special schools, voluntary organizations, the Ministry of Health, the Board of Education, the Ministry of Labour, and the Ministry of Pensions.

The following message from the Duchess of York was read:—

"I have heard with interest of the conference that is to be held this week under the joint auspices of the Invalid Children's Aid Association and the Central Council for the Care of Cripples, and, as Patroness of the latter society, I should like to send my best wishes for the success of the two days' meetings.

"I hope that the discussions may bear good fruit in the future, and in the meantime I am very glad to have this opportunity of expressing to all the delegates present my deep appreciation of the work they are doing for invalid and crippled children throughout the country."

Mr. ARTHUR GREENWOOD, Minister of Health, addressed the conference. He said orthopaedic surgeons would be the first to admit the value of the educational and propaganda work done by the two societies, but they had gone farther than that and had inspired practical work. He thought that every one now recognized that local authorities had an important part to play in the treatment of crippled children. He was highly gratified by the progress local authorities had made in schemes for the treatment of crippling diseases, but there were still many areas in the country where no such facilities existed. The ideal scheme, which he would like to see in operation all over the country, was a central open-air hospital supported by a chain of clinics. He fully realized the many claims on local authorities, but he thought it right to urge them in their own interests to develop this extremely important side of preventive work. It was almost impossible to translate human loss and suffering into pounds, shillings, and pence, or into terms of burdens on the rates, but it was quite clear that there was enormous material loss caused by the continued existence of crippling diseases which could be wholly or largely removed at an early stage. Local authorities, by their permanence, could afford to look ahead, and it was their duty to look ahead. No doubt a good deal of ambulance work must be done, but it was not the best kind of work. Preventive work was sounder, not only financially, but from the broad social point of view.

Mr. A. H. WOOD (vice-chairman of the Central Council for the Care of Cripples) reviewed the progress made since the last conference in 1926. He said a good deal had been done to link up the work of different agencies. The Central Council was now a federation of all orthopaedic interests, lay and medical, public and voluntary. So far as he knew no other country had yet established anything of the same sort. Four new orthopaedic hospital schools had been established, and a large number of previously existing schemes had been extended.

DAME GEORGIANA BULLER dealt with the organization of local orthopaedic associations. She said that, while the clinical aspect must always remain at the heart of the cripples problem, an orthopaedic unit did not consist, as it was once thought it should, of a hospital with associated clinics.

A paper by Mr. S. J. C. Holden (medical officer of health for Buckinghamshire) was read, in which he advocated that every established or potential cripple should be entered upon a register so that the health visiting staff of an area could cooperate with voluntary organizations in after-care.

Sir GEORGE NEWMAN, chief medical officer of the Ministry of Health and Board of Education, presided at the afternoon session, when the subject of discussion was the prevention and treatment of rheumatic heart disease.

The conference adjourned until this morning.

GOVERNMENT'S RURAL POLICY

DISAPPOINTMENT OF LANDOWNERS

At the quarterly meeting of the Central Landowners' Association, held yesterday in London, the following resolution was carried unanimously after a discussion on the agricultural policy of the Government, outlined by Mr. Snowden at the close of last Session:—

The Council of the Central Landowners' Association express their disappointment with the agricultural proposals of the Government, which leave untouched the real problem of the excess of cost of production over prices obtainable for produce, and the urgent need for immediate assistance to the agricultural industry.

Discussing the Agricultural Land (Utilisation) Bill, CAPTAIN R. C. BOURNE, M.P., described the Bill as an unemployment rather than an agricultural measure. Under its provisions the Minister of Agriculture would be able to set up small-holdings without consultation with the local authorities, and then call upon the county councils to administer them. As far as dealing with unemployment was concerned, it appeared that some people would have to be dispossessed in order to put others in occupation. There seemed to be a danger that the supreme powers proposed to be given to the Ministry would be sufficient to override agreements between landlord and tenant. The small-holding policy embodied in the Bill foreshadowed an expenditure of £1,100,000 for every 1,000 holdings provided, without houses.

LAND VALUATION

Another resolution which was also carried unanimously referred to the Government's intentions regarding land valuation as outlined in the Land Valuation Bill, introduced last Session, and ran as follows:—

The Council of the Central Landowners' Association regard with grave anxiety the provisions of the Land Valuation Bill as calculated to add further burdens to agricultural land. The mere threat of such legislation accentuates the feeling of uncertainty as to the future of the agricultural industry, and in view of the disastrous failure of a previous effort to tax land values, any further attempt can only result in serious financial loss to the nation.

LOCAL TAXATION

Another matter of importance, submitted by the Cheshire Branch, dealt with the great incidence in local taxation, and was adopted as follows:—

"The branch desire to call the attention of the Council to the continued increase in local rates throughout the whole of England, and suggest that they should take every possible step to impress upon his Majesty's Government and the public generally the necessity for curtailing the expenditure of county councils and all local government spending authorities. The following comparison of rates in 1914 and 1929 illustrates the enormous increase during the last 15 years:—

—	1914	1929
Average rate in the £	6s. 8½d.	12s. 5d.
Total receipts of local authorities from rates ..	£71,276,000	£186,250,000
Rate per head of population	£1 18s. 11d.	£4 4s. 3d."

"FORTY YEARS OF CHANGE"

Under the title of "Forty Years of Change," there is to be published on November 24 the first volume of results of the New Survey of London Life and Labour, which will describe and measure the principal changes in the economic and social conditions in the life of the working population of London since Charles Booth's great inquiry of 1886-1903. This volume will be introductory, and the whole survey is expected to occupy about eight volumes, including maps.

The Director of Survey is Sir Hubert Llewellyn Smith, of the London School of Economics.

Mr. Arnold Inman, counsel on the Western Circuit, has been appointed by the Home Secretary to be a member of the Tribunal of Appeal under the London Building Acts, in place of Mr. Alfred Arthur Hudson, K.C., who died suddenly from heart failure while on holiday in Switzerland last August. The other members of the Tribunal are Mr. Dendy Watney and Sir Banister Fletcher, president of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

News in Brief

Over 18 acres of land have been given to the Tunbridge Wells Council by Councillor E. J. Strange to be used for rest and recreation purposes.

When the Barnsley works of the Yorkshire Paper Mills, Limited, close down to-morrow, 400 to 500 workers will be thrown out of employment.

Frank Huby, a local auctioneer, was at Doncaster yesterday committed for trial on six charges of fraudulent conversion of sums amounting to £1,475.

Captain C. E. Homan, of the Glen Line of steamers, has been elected an Active Elder Brother of Trinity House, in the vacancy caused by the retirement of Captain T. Golding.

A poppy wreath from the British Legion was placed on the Foch memorial at Victoria on Tuesday, bearing the inscription, "In grateful memory of a great soldier and sincere friend of British ex-Service men."

A draft Order in Council was laid before Parliament on November 12 requiring wrought enamelled holloware to bear an indication of origin on importation into, and on sale or exposure for sale in, the United Kingdom.

Mr. Frederick Craufurd Goodenough, the chairman of Barclays Bank and an Old Carthusian, has been appointed as a governor of Sutton's Hospital in Charterhouse, London, in the place of the late Archbishop Lord Davidson.

Mr. Bennett, Prime Minister of Canada, will visit Belfast next Tuesday, when he will be entertained at luncheon by the members of the Ulster Parliament and will receive the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws at Queen's University.

Two aeroplanes circled over Wilford Hill cemetery, near Nottingham, yesterday, during the funeral of Mr. Ronald Leslie Wing, who was killed in an aeroplane crash last Sunday. Nottingham Aero Club sent a wreath in the form of an aeroplane.

The new offices for the City of London Police in the Old Jewry will be formally opened by the Lord Mayor on Tuesday, December 9, at 12 noon. Sir Harold Downer, the Chairman, and the members of the Police Committee will give a luncheon at Guildhall afterwards.

Miss Columbia, the monoplane which flew the Atlantic, made a forced landing through fog near Walsall on Wednesday night. The airmen, Captain Boyd and Lieutenant Connor, attended a dance at Walsall Town Hall and left yesterday morning for Liverpool.

William Bore Stephens, 73, labourer, indicted at the Salop Assizes yesterday for attempting to murder Charles Roberts and James Robert Mullard with a double-barrelled gun, was found by the jury not fit to plead, and he was ordered to be detained during his Majesty's pleasure.

The Blackburn Chamber of Commerce has passed a resolution calling on the Government to secure a reduction of the cotton import duties imposed by British India and to take steps to enable textile goods to be imported into the Indian Native States without protective duties damaging to Lancashire and the Indian people alike.

The Labour Party in the Sutton Division of Plymouth have selected Mr. George Ward, J.P., of Melksham, Wiltshire, who is associated with the N.U.R., as prospective candidate to contest the seat against Lady Astor. The selection is subject to endorsement by the National Executive Committee of the Labour Party.

NEWS IN ADVERTISEMENTS

The following items are taken from the advertisement columns in this issue of *The Times*, where details will be found:—

The Director-General, India Store Department, invites tenders for materials for the conversion of locomotive boilers to superheat. (p. 4)

A collector wishes to purchase early Engl'ish water-colours. (p. 1)

Notice is given that application has been made to the Board of Trade for a licence concerning an association about to be formed under the name of "The National Pawnbrokers' Association (Incorporated)." (p. 3)

Women are needed for free training as Church Army sisters. (p. 3)

The jubilee dinner of the Old Stortfordians' Club will be held in London on December 16. (p. 1)

A reward of £100 is offered in respect of a quantity of pearls stolen last night from a jeweller's shop in Great Portland-street. (p. 1)

One of the New Style International Branches

SUCCESS

The International Stores policy to supply the best quality food products at the minimum prices, to offer only such as are invariably fresh and perfect, to provide a quick, attentive and courteous service to every customer whether a penny or a pound is expended—this policy, carried into practice at each of their hundreds of branches has brought SUCCESS.

That "nothing succeeds like success" is proved year by year, for it is the success of one year which provides the means for still better service during the next; this greater service in its turn brings greater success.

The splendid organisation of the International Stores with its Factories, Bakery, Warehouses and Transport System, brings to customers a wonderful variety of necessities at prices which would be impossible apart from such an organisation.

International Stores

The Greatest Grocers in the World

Tea, Coffee, Groceries and Provisions

L. 2.

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.
(Editorial Room), London.
NOTE.—This space is occupied every day by an article reflecting the policies, principles, and opinions of this House of Business upon various points of public interest.
SELFRIDGE & CO., LTD.

READY FOR INFORMATION

By CALLISTHENES

A business ceases to grow as soon as its knowledge ceases to grow.

There are those who think that they can keep a business going on information ten years out of date. The knowledge of method handed over to them by their fathers, the knowledge of manufacturers based on a visit long ago, the knowledge of markets got from representatives who last revised their ideas "after the war"—these they think will enable them to retain their customers against new competitors, even to get new customers.

But it is all a mistake. The growth of every business, especially of a great Store such as this, is dependent upon a vast amount of detailed knowledge, knowledge of retail distribution, knowledge of markets and manufacturers, knowledge of the world.

To keep all this knowledge vital and renewed requires the utmost energy of mind.

But it also requires openness of mind—and sometimes we think this is of the greater importance.

There are men who are quite energetic in the acquisition of knowledge provided it comes to them from books. Such men miss information every day which they might get by conversation. There are men alert in accepting information when it comes from a director, a manager, or a member of the same golf club, but almost incapable of recognizing a good idea or a valuable piece of information when it comes from an unfamiliar subordinate, from one who was not at a Public School or from a "foreigner."

Every such limitation upon readiness for knowledge is a weakness. If a man in his travels will only drink from hand-cut glass he will often go thirsty, and if a man can only accept ideas and knowledge from fellows who were at the same school with him or from his cronies at the club he will soon be ignorant.

There is no part of the equipment of this Store to which we look more carefully than our power of assimilating new ideas and new knowledge. We are energetic in the search for information but, above all, we seek to be open-minded—open-minded not only in the sense of being willing to accept ideas, but in the sense of welcoming an idea no matter from whom it comes, in the sense of realising that a proposition of Euclid is equally valid whether it be recited by the captain or the cabin-boy, by the Oxford don or the Hottentot.

Knowledge is power, and we close no channel—not the smallest—by which new knowledge can come to this Business.

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.

RNLI
There is
NOT ONE DAY
in the Calendar
which is not the anniversary of an heroic rescue.

LIFE-BOAT SERVICES OF THE PAST.

No. 6.—On November 10th, 1915, the Berwick-on-Tweed Life-Boat rescued six lives from the Fleet Auxiliary "Redhand" in a whole gale with a very heavy sea. The Acting Coxswain was awarded the Silver Medal for his gallantry.

THIS WORK HAS BEEN GOING ON FOR 106 YEARS.

Over 62,000 lives rescued
11 LIVES EVERY WEEK

YOU CAN HELP
by sending your
5/- TO-DAY
and by remembering the life-boats in your Will. The whole service is supported entirely by voluntary contributions.

THE EARL OF HARROWBY, *Honorary Treasurer.* GEORGE F. SHEE, M.A., *Secretary.*

Royal National Life-Boat Institution,
Life-Boat House,
22, Charing Cross Road, London, W.C.2.

Under one roof

A simple ticket to any British or Continental destination, a book of tickets for a world tour—either can be supplied by Cook's.

Here under one roof are assembled all facilities for making travel arrangements, however limited or however extensive in scope.

Cook's remuneration is derived from the thousands of Transport Companies and a multitude of Hotels for which they act as agents—so that whilst it costs no more to book through Cook's, the public has the advantage of the free service offered by

THOS. COOK & SON, LTD., & WAGONS-LITS CO.,
"THE TEMPLE OF TRAVEL"
BERKELEY ST., LONDON, W.1. & 300 offices

Entertainments

RECITALS OF THE WEEK

THE MUSIC SOCIETY

A programme of English music, with, alas! the usual and indeed inevitable gap between the seventeenth and the twentieth centuries, was arranged by Mr. Mangeot for the meeting of the Music Society at St. John's Institute, Westminster, on Tuesday. There were a good many first performances, but none of them was of the first importance.

The best was certainly Victor Hely-Hutchinson's Three Fugal Fancies for string quartet, neat and concise bits of pattern music that were not in the least dry and generated a mood as a by-product of their mathematics; they fitted together, too, so as to produce a satisfactory three-movement piece. Miss Kathleen Long played "An unnamed piece" by Holst, a slight addition in the form of a study in octaves and polytonality to his small store of works for keyboard. If, however, it comes to modern English works for keyboard, Bax's second sonata in G, which Miss Long played at the end of a programme which ingeniously combined voice, piano, and string quartet, is a fine work: its structure in one movement gives one rather too much material to think about all at once, but that is a matter of adjusting the mind of the listener to the music, not an error of judgment on the composer's part. Mr. John Goss was the singer, and on this occasion confined himself to modern songs by Frederic Austin, Peter Warlock (both with string quartet), and three new songs by van Dieren. The latter had a straightforward vocal line, and the arabesques with which it is embellished in the piano part are in this case more restrained, economical, and relevant than is usual with this composer.

MR. JOHN HUNT

At his second recital at Wigmore Hall on Wednesday afternoon this promising young pianist made up his programme of three composers, Schubert, Chopin, and Schumann. We heard enough to rank his playing of Schubert above his playing of Chopin. The former's Sonata in D major is not very often heard in the concert-room, because its beauties lie in long stretches of melody with much repetition rather than in strong dynamic contrasts of tone and mood. It is in the long stretches that the higher musical qualities of Mr. Hunt's art display themselves. When he has a long way to go he takes a long view of his road. When, as in Chopin's Ballade in G minor and the Fantaisie in F minor, he is faced with a mountainous climax, he is apt to accelerate too soon and too impulsively. In such places his playing becomes rough and untidy, not from any technical limitation, but because he seems to be suddenly seized by an exuberant energy which overrides his usual discretion.

SPENCER DYKE STRING QUARTET

A note on the programme of the Spencer Dyke String Quartet, who gave a concert at Wigmore Hall on Tuesday night, drew attention to the death of Mr. B. Patterson Parker, which occurred about a month ago. Mr. Parker held an honourable place in London musical life as leading violoncellist in the L.S.O., as a conductor of amateur orchestras, as a teacher, and, last but not least, as violoncellist for 12 years in this quartet. Mr. Spencer Dyke has now reconstituted his quartet with Mr. Tate Gilder second violin, Mr. Bernard Shore viola, and Mr. Cedric Sharpe violoncellist. The tone is not quite homogeneous, the leader playing with a sharper-edged tone than the warmer, more muffled *timbre* of his colleagues. The *ensemble* was good and there was a pleasing freshness and vigour, most noticeable in Bax's G major quartet, which came between Schubert (Op. 168 in B flat) and Schumann (Op. 41 in A). The slow movement of Bax might with advantage have begun at a slower *tempo*, and the first movement of Schumann might have had a more romantic flow. The spirited movements of the first two quartets were the best, because in the *Assai agitato* of Schumann there was a deal too much rosin spilled.

MLLE. ANDREE ALVIN

Mlle. Andrée Alvin, who gave a recital at the Wigmore Hall on Wednesday night, is a very accomplished violinist, but it was not until she got to the Bach unaccompanied sonata in G minor that one realized exactly how good her technique is. There was hardly a rough note or a slip in intonation throughout the four movements, and the fugue was played with exceptional clearness and ease. It gained, and the *presto* likewise, by not being taken too fast. The programme began with a Mozart concerto in which the playing was generally extremely neat, though not flawless; but the harmonics and other executive difficulties in a piece of Sarasate were well done. Mlle. Alvin needs to infuse more personal conviction into her interpretations; accurate as she is, she seems somehow to leave it all to the instrument, and the whole effect is interesting rather than imaginative.

MISS CLARISSE SPEED

The recital given by Miss Clarisse Speed at the Grotrian Hall on Tuesday night made one feel yet again how difficult it is to talk about music in any other way than a technical way. Before playing some Debussy pieces Miss Speed described their illustrative qualities, as they appeared to her—others may, of course, find other explanations—and then went on to say that they were really music after all. In speaking of Franck's "Prelude Choral and Fugue," her remarks were more elucidatory, since they were chiefly concerned with the structure. Here one has facts to deal with. Otherwise, music is a thing to listen to, and its appreciation ultimately is very largely due to the intelligence and skill of the performer, and it does not help much to be told that it is the expression of a soul-experience.

MISS BUTLER AND MISS LONG

An interesting programme of music for violoncello and pianoforte was played by Miss Antonia Butler and Miss Kathleen Long at the Wigmore Hall on Monday night. The most important work was the Brahms sonata in F, and the best played was the curious and unequal sonata of Honegger. Miss Butler has already shown us that she possesses an advanced technique, and she seemed to thoroughly enjoy the latter with its many opportunities for effect making in diverse ways. Miss Long, too, tackled her angular part with great spirit. The Brahms would have sounded better with a finer-felt expression, and in fact neither in this music nor in the Bach sonata in G major did Miss Butler produce quite the right kind of sensitiveness of phrasing, while too often did the tone seem to be on the superficial side, all of which is doubtless largely a matter of inexperience and immaturity. Two Bach Chorale-preludes, arranged by Kodaly, were given with dignity.

MME. EMMY HEIM

At her first visit Mme. Emmy Heim, the Viennese *Lieder* singer, made a good impression as a singer with a true voice and a polished style. On Wednesday afternoon at Wigmore Hall she reasserted her eminence as an interpreter of the most varied *Lieder*, from Schubert's grand "Dem Unendlichen" to Schumann's playful "Marienwürmchen." But she also added a group of Italian songs (two by Paisiello), in which she showed the lighter side of her art, the *soubrette* touch, so to speak, and a group of Slovak and German folk-songs, which called for a modification of her normal cultivated style on the other side towards simplicity. The Slovak songs arranged by Carl Pichler were first rate, full of character and colour, and better than the square and placid German tunes. To each Mme. Heim brought the exactly right mode of delivery, including swoops and slurs to "Der Furman." A tendency to swoop, both in attacking a note and in coming off it *portamento*, was the only mannerism which marred the excellent phrasing of her *Lieder*; this, it seemed now and again, was too big a price to pay for the beautiful *legato* singing. But Mme. Heim is a singer who will undoubtedly please the British audiences who go to hear authentic *Lieder* singing from such artists as Mme. Gerhardt and Mme. Schumann.

MR. THOMAS MARSHALL

The blind pianist Mr. Thomas Marshall is a player with a markedly individual style, and is able, consequently, to command the absorbed attention of his audience. For he is not aggressive, but by under-statement rather than exaggeration compels the listener to meet his views. His playing is clear, aerated as it were, and analytical; he is very sparing in his use of the sustaining pedal, and he has a liking for one of the rarely exploited effects of the piano—the "wumph" of semi-staccato bass notes. His playing of Bach and Beethoven at Grotrian Hall on Wednesday night was quiet and rhythmically spacious; the clarity and delicacy of two arrangements of Gluck were exquisite, and here was a touch of the feeling which was missing from the slow movement of Beethoven's D minor sonata (Op. 31). But it is no good taking Chopin to pieces, one does not want to hear the part playing, analysis must give place to a more integrated style, and it was Chopin, therefore, which revealed the limitations of the style which Mr. Marshall applied so successfully elsewhere and even to Beethoven.

KINGSWAY THEATRE

"WOODEN SHOES"

By BEATRIX THOMSON

Based on "Ouida's" novel, "Two Little Wooden Shoes."

Antoine Mears	H. R. HIGNETT
Mere Kre	MAY AGATE
Marie	LILIAN SUTCH
Tetue Krebe	MARGARET HALSTAN
Lise	PRUDENCE VANBRUGH
Martha	SYBIL BROOKE
Jeannaut	RALPH TRUMAN
Jan	GEORGE ELTON
Bebee	BEATRIX THOMSON
Flamen	GEORGE DE WARFAZ

In however many ways Ouida was out of touch with life, she had a very true tenderness for the suffering, and something of that quality in this play should commend its unfashionable simplicities to the public. She had also an undeniable gift of story-telling, which was never better employed than when, leaving her demi-gods to their regimental mess, she wrote of peasant life.

Miss Thomson has made effective use of this gift in her stage version of the story of the Flemish peasant girl who is deserted by a brilliant Frenchman from Paris. It moves more leisurely than most stories in the modern theatre, but it creates an atmosphere in which the humours of village life may be gently drawn out and the character of the heroine may, rose-like, unfold itself and spread a fragrance on the air.

The roses of Bebee's garden are an important part of the story, for she herself has the freshness and innocence of a rose, and, like a rose, she lightly charms the painter from Paris and is thrown away. The best of the play is the contrast between simplicity and completeness of her just awakened love and the slight impression it makes on an entirely sophisticated man.

The rest of the story is told well, but its charm is rather the affair of the actor than the author. The painter resists the temptation to betray the girl, and having painted her portrait, leaves her with a promise to return. When she has waited a year she learns that he is ill. She walks (in her wooden shoes) from Brussels to Paris, bursts into his house and, shocked by what she sees, falls into an illness through which she mysteriously finds her way back to her faithful village lover. But where the story is in danger of losing its charm, Miss Thomson, Mr. De Warfaz, and an extremely competent cast come to the rescue of the author. Miss Thomson plays Bebee with a skill that brings out all the delicate pathos of the part and only falters in some of the more wildly emotional passages. Flamen, the interloper from Paris, occasionally suggests a schoolgirl's dream of a great painter, but Mr. De Warfaz, gaily bewhiskered, urbanely triumphs over his handicaps. As a shrill-tongued, kind-hearted neighbour, Miss May Agate distinguishes her performance from others.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS

MEMBERSHIP DIPLOMAS

An ordinary meeting of the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons was held yesterday, with Lord Moynihan, the President, in the chair.

The congratulations of the Council were given to Sir Arthur Keith, the Conservator of the Museum, on being elected Rector of the University of Aberdeen.

The membership of the College was conferred on:—

Adams, E. F., Manch.; Alcock, G. L., Camb. and St. Thomas's; Alderton, R. M., Lond.; Amos, G. H. H., Univ. Coll.; Baillie, M., King's Coll.; Balasuriya, G., Ceylon and Guy's; Bapat, Nilkanth Balkrishna, Bombay and Birmingham; Barnes, C. O., Camb. and St. Bart's; Barrington, C. E. G., Univ. Coll.; Bartlett, Camb. and St. Mary's; Basu, Amiya Kumar, Calcutta and Univ. Coll.; Bateman, D. S., Oxf. and St. Bart's; Belilby, J. H., Camb. and St. Tho.'s; Bennett, H. H. W., Lond.; Bhate, Jamshed Nusserwanji, Bombay and Univ. Coll.; Binghman, Ibna B. S., St. Mary's; Blair, A. T., Camb. and St. Bart's; Blair, D. M. S., Camb. and St. Tho.'s; Bolt, W. V. D., Guy's; Bostock, O. H., Camb. and St. George's; Brock, J. F., Oxf. and Lond.; Brooks, W. D. W., Oxf. and St. Mary's; Brown, R. W., Leeds and Lond.; Carlton, J., Guy's; Cashell, G. T. W., King's Coll.; Chatterji, Dhirendra Nath, Calcutta and Lond.; Chilton, H., Birm.; Clarke, E. T., Oxf. and St. Bart's; Clift, A. F., Toronto and Lond.; Cohen, C. C., Oxf. and St. Mary's; Collins, Adelina A., King's Coll.; Coltart, D., St. Bart's; Crane, L. C., Manch.; Crawford, F. J. H., Liverpool.

Dalal, Sarosnil Keshavail, Bombay and Lond.; Davy, A. F., St. Bart's; Day, T. I., Guy's; De Candole, C. A. V., Camb. and St. George's; Deller, M., Manch.; Dimmick, B. C., Univ. Coll.; Duncan, G. W., Univ. Coll.; Durbach, D., Guy's and St. Bart's; Dymond, E. G., Bristol and St. Mary's; Dyson, J., Manch.; Eadie, M., Manch.; Ellis, M., Camb. and Leeds; Evans, D. G., Camb. and Univ. Coll.; Fisher, Monica M. M., St. Camb. and Univ. Coll.; Foot, A. W., Camb. and St. Bart's; Freeth, H. W. F., Middlesex; Gauld, G. O., Camb. and Midx.; Ghosh, Kamala, Royal Free; Gifford, Helen G., Birm.; Grace, A. E., St. Bart's; Griffiths, J., Westminster; Griffiths, L. H., Midx.; Hall, J. H., Camb. and St. Tho.'s; Hall, Marjorie R., Royal Free; Halliwell, Harrison, J. O., Camb. and St. Bart's; Harrison, Letitia E., Royal Free; Hearn, Carrie L., Penn. and Royal Free; Heppolette, C. A., Bengal and St. Mary's; Higham, A. R. C., St. George's; Hogg, W., St. Bart's; Hopkins, D. H., Bristol; Horwitz, B., Cape and London; Howell, H. W., Lond.; Hugo, A. D. R., Cape and Guy's.

Isaac, B. S., St. Mary's; Jacobson, L., Cape and Lond.; Jenkinson, E. N., St. Bart's; Johnson, A., Guy's; Jokl, E., Vienna and Midx.; King-Turner, C. J., Ox. and St. George's; Knights, C., St. Bart's; Krusin, F. S., Guy's; Le Good, D. H. St. Tho.'s; Lethem, E., Guy's; Lodge, L. J., London; Loofe, J., Leeds; Lubner, S. H., Lond.; Mas, P., and Amsterdam and Liverpool; MacDonald, J. E. S., Lond.; MacLeod, Henrietta M., Royal Free; McVean, J. D., Camb. and Manch.; Maitland, F. G., Guy's; Marsh, Mary's; Makepeace, Dorothy, King's Coll.; Malkin, G. R., Oxf. and St. Mary's; Mall, Durham; Marshall, J. B., St. Mary's; Mattar, F., Charing Cross; Merriman, A., Bombay and St. Bart's; Merlin, Barbara A., Royal Free; Mimpriss, H., St. Tho.'s; Mintzman, D. C., Paris and King's Coll.; Morton, E. H. P., Cape and Lond.; Muller, C. G., Madras and St. Mary's; Nanavutty, Bachoolal Byramji, Bombay and Royal Free; Neill, Gladys L., King's Coll.; Parker, Joan F., Birm.; Parthasarathy, Mandayam Ananthalwar, Bombay and Guy's; Payne, E. O., Guy's; Peel, J. H., Ox. and King's Coll.; Powell, J. St. Mary's; Pugh, D. L., Cardiff and Univ. Coll.

Rees, Louise, Card. and Char. Cross; Riddell, V. H., Camb. and St. George's; Rikhye, Sukhdev Lal, Punjab and Lond.; Ringdahl, Anna M., Univ. Coll.; Robertson, M. A., Camb. and Lond.; Robinson, M. W., Rookes, A. W. M., Univ. Coll.; Ryman, S., Zurich; Samuel, Esther, Madras and Univ. Coll.; Sargand, W., Camb. and St. Mary's; Schenkman, S., Cape and Lond.; Schofield, J. R., Guy's; Schreiber, Margaret W., Royal Free; Secker, J., Durham; Seifert, Ester C., King's Coll. and Westminster; Simpson, C. K., Guy's; Singh, Man, Lahore and Birm.; Singh, Trilochan, Punjab and Char. Cross; Smith, E. H. F., Birm.; Smith, S., Lond.; Snow, R. H. B., Camb. and St. Tho.'s; Solomon, N., Witwatersrand and St. Bart's; Susal, Cecilia M., Bombay and Birm.

Taylor, R. S., Midx.; Thompson, J. W. P., Camb. and St. Tho.'s; Tickler, G. M., Camb. and King's Coll.; Turner, G. E. M., Midx.; Vaisey, A. W., Camb. and St. Tho.'s; Vartan, C. K., St. Bart's; Vatsalya, Magadevi Lond.; Walton, H., Camb. and Manch.; Warren, J. G., Camb. and Lond.; Weinstein, S., Witwatersrand and Lond.; Westall, Mary J., Royal Free; Weston, A. M., Camb. and Guy's; Wig, Khushwant Lal, Punjab and Char. Cross; Williamson, A. B., Durham; Williamson, C. W., Camb. and St. Bart's; Wright, C., Univ. Coll.; Wright, F. J., Camb. and Lond.; Wrigley, C. H., Camb. and St. Tho.'s.

Licences in Dental Surgery were conferred on:—

Austen, E. C.; Bennett, Elsa M.; Brown, C. G. W.; Carter, S. S.; Carter, Frances M.; Cockram, H. D.; Coe, R. G. L.; Cruise, Helen; Davies, G. M.; Davis, D. T.; Degsotz, B.; Edwards, E. S.; Ellis, W. H.; Evans, M. E. S.; Gaffney, J. H. R.; Glen, J. H.; Goldsworthy, F. J. S.; Handley, H. W.; Harries, C. V.; Harrison, C. G. W.; Harrison, C. W.; Henderson, K. T.; Hinton, J. J.; Hobdell, H. G.; Hole, C. H.; Hood, F. J.; Hoole, J. E.; Jennings, W. H.; Jones, D. R.; King, Mary; Kirby, A. G. G.; Leek, F.; McDowall, M.; Maguire, A. C.; May, F. F.; Mayston, E. A.; Moody, R. G.; Mummery, R. V.; Noot, J. K.; Popplewell, T. D.; Raby, L. D.; Reed, C. P. B.; Shilton, Helen; Smith, D.; Stokes, F. H.; Strachcun, N. G.; Sykes, E. A.; Taylor, D. V.; Taylor, E. J.; Underhill, E.; Walters, R. B.; Whitworth, K. M.; Williams, H. M. G.

Diplomas in Public Health were conferred on:—

Abern, M., R.I.P.H.; Ata Ullah, Mohammad, R.I.P.H.; Balkrishna, R.I.P.H.; Bhola, Chuni Lal, R.I.P.H.; Chandhuri, Hari Prasad, R.I.P.H.; Connan, Annie E., R.I.P.H.; Critchley, A. M., Bristol and R.I.P.H.; Eytch-Jones, F. M., St. Bart's and R.I.P.H.; Freeman, R.I.P.H.; Ghosh, Dwijendra Nath, R.I.P.H.; Hosein, Kazi Basadduz, R.I.P.H.; Kaiurin, Des Rai, R.I.P.H.; Keays, A. E., Dublin and R.I.P.H.; Khurana, Bhagwan Singh, Lond. Sch. Hygiene; Leitch, W. St. Bart's and R.I.P.H.; Mackenzie, J. C. H., Glasgow and R.I.P.H.; Mackenzie, Mary M., Aberdeen and R.I.P.H.; Mangrulkar, Balwant, R.I.P.H.; Morley, A. H., R.I.P.H.; Singh, Pardaman, R.I.P.H.; Walker, W. H. S., St. Tho.'s and Univ. Coll.; Westwater, J. S., Edin. and R.I.P.H.

Mr. F. J. Steward was re-elected a member of the Committee of Management of the Conjoint Examining Board.

Examiners and Assessors for the Primary Fellowship Examination to be held at Melbourne, Australia, in August, 1931, were appointed.

The President reported that he had received a letter from the Academy of Medicine of France stating that the Academy had been grievously shocked at the terrible accident which befell the English airship R 101, and asking him to convey to the College their condolence.

SAFETY FIRST ESSAY PRIZES

PRINCESS HELENA VICTORIA presented the prizes in Kingsway Hall last night to the 146 winners of the 61st essay competition organized by the London "Safety First" Council. It was stated that more than 235,000 essays had been entered. Mrs. L. M. BATEMAN, a member of the schools propaganda committee, said that during the similar week last year essays were being written accidents decreased in practically every big town amounting to as much as 21 per cent. Mr. STUART BEVAN, M.P., pointed out that, while accidents were generally increasing, those affecting children were increasing less in proportion than the others. A bouquet was presented to the Princess by Miss Hilda Du Faur, a 15 years old student, of Bounds Green Girls' School, Southgate, the chief prize-winner.

ART EXHIBITIONS

THE TOYNBEE ART CLUB

The Toynbee Art Club exists for the admirable purpose of uniting amateur painters from all walks of life, and its 1930 exhibition, held at Parsons' Galleries, 315-317, Oxford-street, shows how well this aim has been achieved. For, if we may be allowed to leave aside some few completely professional works like those of Sir David Murray (President of the Club) and Mr. John Collier, the level of amateur painting is as uniform as it is high. Here we must not expect to see any clamorous individualities, any assertions of independence, but many works of peaceful and exact observation, and many subjects chosen to please. But it is legitimate to pick out a few works, not because the rest should be neglected, but as samples of the Club's purpose and achievements. "Near Northolt" (No. 15), a small landscape in oils by Mr. S. L. A. Cook, is the subject of a real landscape painter, neither too commonplace nor too romantic, but an admirable starting-point for a harmony of subdued colours. "Sweet Peas," by Mr. William Strachan (No. 8), may seem at first sight a little too sweet, but the broad modelling and closely woven paint are the qualities of a true painter. "Low Tide, Rye," by Mr. A. V. Godbold (No. 155), is an orderly yet freely painted water-colour, while Mr. W. A. Redgrave's "Drawing" (No. 116) of small houses and gardens is amusing and spontaneous. Miss Olive Dearsley's "Whipping-Post House, Rottingdean" (No. 46), is perhaps the nearest approach to naivety in this exhibition, but it is by no means the least interesting picture.

MR. B. BIEGAS

The works of Mr. B. Biegas, a Polish artist, at the Arlington Gallery, 22, Old Bond-street, consist of some few sculptures and a number of "portraits of illustrious men at different periods." The illustrious men, who range from Dante to Oscar Wilde, appear as ghosts against a midnight sky, and their white, flowing robes are carefully speckled all over with minute and brilliantly-coloured spots. The likenesses, where a likeness is possible, are not always convincing. Thus it would be hard to recognize Dante in Mr. Biegas's version of him. But Sir Walter Scott's familiar and comfortable features are quite adequately represented, which makes a disconcerting contrast with his singular and scarcely appropriate clothes. Mr. Biegas's sculpture, most of which is more or less symbolic or allegorical, is strictly stylized, and perhaps not very sensitively modelled. But in his bust of Professor Metchnokoff he shows a surprising gift for portraiture.

MRS. FULLER-MAITLAND

Mrs. Edward Fuller-Maitland, who shows paintings and sketches at the Halcyon Club, 13, Cork-street, does not draw very surely, but she has good taste in colour and a feeling for space. "The Place, Vence," for instance, is a very successful study in recession, of trees as well as houses. Other pictdres that excite interest by their capable handling of material so as to give something more than a mere representation of the facts are "Farmyard at Playden" and "December in Sicily"; and "August Afternoon" is a really excellent study of going away over a downlike field under a summer sky.

ENGLISHWOMAN EXHIBITION

Among the many exhibitions of arts and handicrafts which, with the approach of Christmas, shade off imperceptibly into the bazaar, that of "The Englishwoman" at the Central Hall, Westminster, takes a leading place in average quality. Such an exhibition is exceedingly difficult to judge, but, among much that is merely pretty or ingenious, certain things—generally simple in kind—catch and hold the attention by their consistently high standard of design and workmanship. In pottery the work of Miss Deborah Harding shows the good influence of Mr. Staite Murray. Her forms are not very subtle or sensitive, but they are firm and well proportioned, and she is producing some very attractive glazes and surface textures with simple brush or slip decoration. Weaving is another well-established craft, and the stalls of the Hand Loom Industry, Miss Talbot, Mr. Dennis V. Baker, the Barclay Workshops for Blind Women, and the London School of Weaving are all worth examination.

A stall that, in so much colour, attracts attention—partly by its well-designed announcement—is that of the Coggeshall Tambour Lace Workers. The aim here is to revive the old stitches and fillings—for the industry, it is said, was brought to East Anglia in the early part of the nineteenth century by a Frenchman and his daughters—and to provide regular and promptly paid employment for women of all ages in their own homes. Though the designs are, so to speak, traditional, the shapes to which they are applied are for present-day use, and, possibly on account of its French origin, the work brings a curious note of elegance into the exhibition.

Both soft and wooden toys are being well made, in both cases with that recognition of the materials which is more satisfying in its results than deliberate quaintness of form. The Misses Wheelhouse and Ellis, of "Pomona Toys," are working at what may almost be called a "topical" line of Empire sets of animals—West, East, and South Africa, and so forth—in a nice compromise between realism and decoration; and Mr. J. H. Wootton has "Empire Transport," made very strong for pulling about.

A movement that cannot be too vigorously encouraged is that of Country Industries, Limited, for the marketing of such wares as quilts from the mining areas of Durham and South Wales, wrought iron from village smithies, baskets and woodwork. In the field of graphic art there are calendars, illuminations, and bookplates, by Miss Dorothy Hutton, drawings and lithographs, by Miss Joan Bloxam, and colour woodcuts, by Mrs. E. C. Austen Brown. "Footprints" show hand-printed fabrics in pleasing designs, and among the purely decorative things, special note should be made of the painted boxes and bowls, by Miss Helen I. Lamb, and the enamelled glass, by Miss Nelia Casella.

BOSWELL'S "LIFE OF JOHNSON"

MS. SOLD TO AN AMERICAN

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

DUBLIN, Nov. 13

It was ascertained here yesterday that Lord Talbot de Malahide, of Malahide Castle, Co. Dublin, has sold to Colonel Isham, a United States collector, the complete original manuscript of Boswell's "Life of Johnson" at a price which has not been disclosed.

Owing to the absence in Italy of Lord Talbot de Malahide, a report that he has sold also to Colonel Isham the manuscript of Dr. Johnson's "Journal of a Tour in the Hebrides" cannot be confirmed. It is stated, however, that during a visit to Ireland in 1927 Colonel Isham discussed with Lord Talbot de Malahide the question of selling the "Journal" MS. At that time Colonel Isham purchased from Lord Talbot de Malahide a portion of the manuscript of Boswell's "Life of Johnson," the owner undertaking to forward to Colonel Isham the remaining pages if they should be discovered subsequently. While going through some old papers last spring Lord Talbot de Malahide found over 100 pages of the manuscript, and these he at once sent to Colonel Isham, who now has the complete original manuscript. Lord Talbot de Malahide's mother was a great-granddaughter of Boswell, and when she died he inherited Auchinleck House, Ayrshire, which contained, among other treasures, the MSS. mentioned above.

THE MERTON FLOATS

"A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS"

Philip Massinger's amusing play, *A New Way to Pay Old Debts*, has been chosen as the next production by the Merton Floats, the dramatic society of Merton College, Oxford, which was formed last year to revive the practice of producing plays in the college. Last Easter three one-act plays were produced, but this will be the society's first ambitious venture. The production should be very interesting, inasmuch as it will be a reconstruction, as far as possible, of the methods of Charles Kean, who, as Overreach, made the play famous. It will be produced by Sir Nigel Playfair, assisted by Mr. Wilfred Fletcher, with incidental music by Mr. Alfred Reynolds, and stage settings by Mr. Laurence Bradshaw. The cast will include Miss Hermione Baddeley, Miss Renée de Vaux, Mr. E. K. Willing Denton, the president of the society, and Mr. Giles Playfair, the treasurer. The performances will be given in Merton Hall on the evenings of December 3, 4, and 5, with *matinées* on December 4 and 5.

The Broadcasting Programmes for to-day and Broadcasting Notes will be found on page 7

ROYAL PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY

SECOND CONCERT AT QUEEN'S HALL

The programme of the Royal Philharmonic Society's concert at the Queen's Hall last night began with Haydn's Symphony No. 88 in G major, and ended with Scriabin's "Le Poème de l'Extase"—a wide stretch from the first moulding of the symphonic form to one of the boldest attempts at filling that mould with extra-musical ideas. It was a severe test, too, for the conductor, Mr. Julian Clifford, who directed the society's orchestra for the first time. Mr. Clifford gave a very carefully modelled performance of the symphony and, except that at the beginning care showed itself in the form of anxiety just over-emphasizing the points and stiffening the rhythm, the result was excellent.

Scriabin's Poem calls for different qualities in the conductor, and a power to sustain and control its long-drawn climaxes, which pile up in a gradual *crescendo* through the work. Mr. Clifford kept a cool head and, if he did not sweep us off our feet, perhaps that is because the music has lost some of its heady quality with the passing of years. As the programme-note remarked, it is not difficult for the ear to become attuned to Scriabin's harmony. It did not add that, once attuned, the ear very soon finds his arbitrary system limited in scope and too cloying in effect. It is strange how this music, once so novel and exciting, falls now into its place as one of the by-products of Wagnerism with now and then a reminder that there was another Russian composer writing, at about the same date, *L'Oiseau de Feu*.

Between these two works came Elgar's Violoncello Concerto and Honegger's "Rugby." Mr. Antoni Sala, deputizing for Mme. Suggia at short notice, gave a very sensitive performance in the concerto, though his tone is rather too dry and austere for this particular work. Apart from one or two unpleasant notes from the clarinets, the exceptionally difficult orchestral accompaniment was admirable. Honegger's "Symphonic Movement" was well played, though we are still puzzled why it should have been given this title, especially as we are forbidden to listen to it as a description of the game. There was a further complication last night in that the programme note introduced a goal-keeper into the fifteen. Still, it does move, and some of it is good fun.

ALEXANDRA PALACE AND PARK

FAILURE OF THE APPEAL TO WESTMINSTER COUNCIL

The Westminster City Council at yesterday's meeting considered a report and recommendation from the General Purposes Committee on a letter from the Alexandra Park Trustees, forwarding their official appeal for financial assistance from the council in connexion with the scheme for the repair and renovation of Alexandra Palace and Park. Attention was called in the letter to the facilities the palace and park afforded to organized movements such as Boy Scouts, Girl Guides, and school excursions. It is the one covered playground in North London where children can safely resort in all weathers.

It was also pointed out that the scheme would provide work for a large number of unemployed men. A sum of £110,000 is to be obtained from outside sources. The First Commissioner of Works has urged that the scheme may receive sympathetic consideration. The council was asked to appoint representatives to attend a meeting to be convened shortly to confer with the trustees on the best means of carrying out the proposals.

It was recommended by the committee that the trustees be informed that the City Council does not see its way to take any action in the matter. The committee's recommendation was adopted by a large majority on a show of hands.

EXHIBITIONS

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, 9 a.m. till sunset. Mondays 6d. Other days: Adults 1s., Children 6d. Additional charge for Aquarium: Mondays 6d. Other days: Adults 1s., Children 6d. Sundays, Fellows and Fellows' Orders only.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S, Baker-street Stn. "CONSTANTLY CHANGING EXHIBITS." Daily, 10-10. Sunday, 2-10. Admission 1s. 3d. (including tax). Children under 12, 6d.

DUDLEY HOUSE, Park-lane, W. Exhibition of Miniature Period Models in aid of W.C.A. Clubs. Nov. 3 to 16, week-days 11 to 7; adm. 5s., after 5 p.m. 2s. 6d. Last day, Sunday, 2 to 10; adm. 5s.

TITANIA'S PALACE.—FAREWELL EXHIBITION before leaving for Buenos Aires. At 6, Duchess-street, Portland-place, from November 6th to December 6th. Ad. 2s. 6d., children 1s. Proceeds to Children's Union (Waifs and Strays).

ENGLISHWOMAN EXHIBITION, Nov. 12th-22nd. Lace, Jewellery, Pottery, Etchings, Furniture, Statuettes, Glass, &c. Daily, 11 a.m.-7 p.m.

CENTRAL HALL, WESTMINSTER.

ARTS AND CRAFTS of BYGONE DAYS (Antique Laces, Embroideries, Textiles, Jewellery). CENTRAL HALL, WESTMINSTER. Daily till Sat., Nov. 22. 10.30 a.m.-6.30 p.m. Adm. by visiting card.

OLYMPIA. CYCLE and MOTOR-CYCLE SHOW. Motor-cycles at modest prices. Cycles at pre-War figures. Special designs for use in the Dominions. Excursions from all parts. Adm. 10 to 6, 2s.; 6 to 10, 1s.

ART EXHIBITIONS

REDFERN GALLERY, 27, Old Bond-street. W.—OILS, DRAWINGS, POTTERY by ADRIAN ALLINSON. 10-6. Sat., 10-1. FREE.

LONDON ARTISTS ASSOCIATION
RAYMOND COXON.

COOLING GALLERIES, 92, New Bond-st.
POTTERY, PAINTINGS and FURNITURE by *STAITE MURRAY.*

ALEX. REID & LEFEVRE, LTD., 14, King-street, St. James's, S.W.1. 10-6. Sats., 10-1.

FINE ART SOCIETY EXHIBITIONS.
1. *FOUR IRISH ARTISTS.*
J. Humbert Craig, R.H.A., E. I. Lawrenson, Paul Henry, R.H.A., Crampton Walker, A.R.H.A.
2. ETCHINGS of FREDERIK BRANGWYN, R.A.
148, New Bond-st. Admission free. 10-6. Sat. 10-1.

BEAUX ARTS GALLERY, Bruton-place, W. CHARLES CONDER and AMBROSE McEVOY. Exhibition of Paintings and Water-colours. LOUISE WOOD WRIGHT: Paintings of Mallorca.

WERTHEIM GALLERY, Nov. 4-Nov. 25. PAINTINGS by JOHN STRACHEY. 3-5, Burlington-gardens. Admission and Catalogue Free. 10-6. Closed Sats.

NEW ENGLISH ART CLUB
81st EXHIBITION, NEW BURLINGTON GALLERIES, Burlington-gardens, W.1. Daily, 10-5. Incl. Sats. Admission 1s.

ABDY GALLERIES, 11, Carlos-place, Grosvenor-square. SCULPTURE by DEGAS. Complete Works. Oct.-Nov. 10.30-6. Sats., 10.30-1.

ACKERMANN GALLERIES, 157, New Bond-street.
BIRD LIFE.
ROLAND GREEN.

WALKER'S GALLERIES, 118, New Bond-st.
1. Landscape and Flowers in Oil and Water-colours. By EMILY M. PATERSON, R.S.W.
2. Water-colours by Mrs. RUS

Imperial and Foreign News

FRENCH FOREIGN POLICY

M. BRIAND AND HIS OPPONENTS

(FROM OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENT)

The results of the debate on foreign affairs in the French Chamber will determine the immediate future of French foreign policy, as well as settling the political fate of M. Briand for some time to come. The position of the Government is strong, for the Tardieu-Briand combination is one which no body of opponents can attack as a whole. A section of the Right attacks M. Briand ; a section of the Left attacks M. Tardieu ; but the Left will save M. Briand (and with him the Government) from defeat by the Right, and the Right will rally to the support of M. Tardieu, if necessary, against the Left. In the result the Government can have little to fear where foreign policy is concerned.

One reason for this is the fact that there is no alternative to the Briand policy in sight. M. Briand stands for prudent conciliation, and prudent conciliation is the only possible course. The alternative is the "strong hand," for which one or two Nationalists have been clamouring. The great majority of Frenchmen know that this could only lead to war, and the Chamber, with all its divisions, knows better than to be led away by such a policy. Far from being the feeble "defeatist" which his opponents make of him, M. Briand is a good nationalist in the best sense of the word, and his policy is that which any Government in its right mind would have to follow. Every step in it has conduced first to the greater safety of France ; then, and then only, towards concessions to Germany. The Locarno Treaties (which the Nationalists profess to ignore) are an example—a guarantee first and then a promise. At the same time, M. Briand's difficulties are very real. They are due in part to the short-sighted impatience of those whose own interests he defends and, in part, to the actions of his predecessors.

For the fact that European relations are now less satisfactory than they were a year ago experienced observers are inclined to assign a good deal of responsibility to German policy during the last few months. The anticipated evacuation of the Rhineland was badly received, and Germany immediately followed it with two quite unnecessary demonstrations which caused, first uneasiness and disappointment, then something like a temporary panic in France. The first was President von Hindenburg's tour of the Rhineland. The second was the Stahlhelm parade at Coblenz.

GERMANY AND POLAND

These obstacles of German origin to M. Briand's policy are not confined to military displays. The Quai d'Orsay has for long been actively favourable to a better understanding between Poland and Germany, and has used its good offices to that effect. It is stated on good authority that, if Germany would encourage a settlement of the Memel question between Poland and Lithuania, Poland would, in all probability, be ready to listen sympathetically to German arguments on the Danzig Corridor. But no such move is apparently in sight. It is true that the position of M. Briand, in seeking conciliation with Germany, is delicate. The Versailles settlement, and more especially the French alliances in Eastern Europe, are a stumbling block, and M. Briand is easily accused of seeking only the perpetuation of the *status quo*. For the alliances M. Briand is not responsible.

As for the revision of the Peace Treaties, the directors of French policy believe that it will accomplish itself in its own time, if the policy of settlement is carried on, step by step, in a practical spirit and without undue haste. The Quai d'Orsay does not fear a permanent German-Italian combination on this or any other basis. It prefers to be patient with such manifestations as Signor Mussolini's speeches and to bide its time.

One new tendency, however, may be noticed. In the present atmosphere the French Government is anxious to find avenues towards a closer understanding with Great Britain, whose contribution it considers essential to the progress of real settlement in Europe. It would be ready, for instance, to meet Great Britain half-way in any proposals for economic cooperation.

M. BRIAND'S REPLY TO CRITICS

FRANCO-GERMAN RELATIONS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, Nov. 12

The debate on foreign affairs, which began in the French Chamber last week, was resumed to-day. Further interpellations were heard from speakers as far removed from one another as MM. Louis Marin and Franklin-Bouillon, among the Nationalists, and M. Doriot, representing the Communists. M. Briand and M. Tardieu replied for the Government.

M. Louis Marin referred to demands for the revision of the Young Plan and to the evacuation of the left bank of the Rhine as dangers to France. He said that Germany had more than 100,000 men under arms, with reserves of over 2,000,000, and was secretly making war materials. In face of these threats French diplomacy must be on the alert. M. Marin deduced signs of military collaboration between Germany and Soviet Russia, referred to the colonies and to disarmament, and asked M. Briand to be more firm.

M. Briand remarked :—"I do not care for external manifestations of firmness. I do not find it necessary to lose my temper in order to be firm." This was greeted with loud applause.

After a short adjournment M. Briand replied. The Chamber was crowded to suffocation and a deep silence fell as he rose from his seat. It was broken by a long burst of sympathetic applause from nearly all parts of the Chamber as the Foreign Minister stepped up to the tribune.

M. Briand lost no time in coming to the relations of France with Germany. It was quite true, he said, that some discontent might be felt when one read certain speeches by German leaders and considered certain facts. He thought they were entitled to some gratitude from the Germans for the early evacuation of the Rhineland. Some people had concluded that his policy had failed, that he had been mistaken. But he had always said that after a war such as the last they must expect upheavals and that the organization of peace would for long meet heavy obstacles.

A GOVERNMENT POLICY

Certain events had shaken their confidence in peace, but certain people had clumsily increased their fears. They had been told after the German elections that the successful party was going to war. Things were not so bad as that, and he hoped that France would not give way to panic. The time had come for the Chamber to say whether the policy of the last five years, which had always been approved, was still that of France. "The policy which I personally represent," he continued, "is that of the whole Government. Under the present Government it has been submitted by me to every Council of Ministers in every detail. It has been approved by the whole Government as well as by the Chamber. What is the use of attacking it through me ? To do so is to weaken it wherever it is at work."

M. Briand said he could easily understand that there should be disagreement on their policy, and differences of opinion on the best means of serving France. But they must know how to discuss these questions calmly. Germany was a nation of 60,000,000 disciplined, intelligent people. A Foreign Minister who did not seek to diminish the danger of such a neighbour by agreements and understanding would fail in his duty. The Versailles Treaty had been made in very difficult conditions. They could not prevent countries which it affected from using its provisions. In spite of irritating discussions, the League of Nations had enabled nations to maintain touch and to make agreements. That was no small thing. It had kept the peace for 10 years.

To tear up treaties, M. Briand said, would lead to social as well as international chaos. It would produce a social catastrophe, welcome perhaps to the Communists, but to no one else. When the Communists said, "Your system means war," there was a ring of hope in their voices. M. Franklin-Bouillon had asked for a reversal of policy. It was impossible. He defied anyone to do it. He himself had not been afraid, in the past, to take vigorous measures. If they had lacked coolness, they would have found no Government in Germany able to maintain the Republic. If he was to go back to the old alliances it would mean the end of the League; it would mean tearing up the Covenant. There was no alternative to his policy. M. Marin told him to listen to German voices; as Foreign Minister he did not base his conclusions on election speeches. For that matter, what of certain French speeches which were read in Germany ?

M. Briand concluded his speech amid prolonged applause, and the Chamber adjourned.

THE STAHLHELM AND FASCISM

ADDRESS TO THE DUCE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, Nov. 13

Signor Mussolini received this morning a body of the German Stahlhelm [the extreme Nationalist organization], which under the leadership of Dr. Heinke, is visiting Italy. In an address of thanks to the Duce for the hospitality shown to them Dr. Heinke said :—

The member of the Stahlhelm knows that in his struggle against Liberalism and Marxism he must put into practice the Fascist idea. Therefore, for a long time past he has made this Fascist idea the foundation-stone of his own constructive policy and of his own political thought about the State. On the foundation-stone of this idea and this common ideal is based the friendship between Fascist Italy and Nationalist Germany. We are happy to think that this friendship lives and flourishes in all classes also of the Italian people. Both these peoples, squeezed together within the narrow confines of Central Europe, have the same destiny. Identical ideals and an identical destiny will mark in the future the development of both peoples, which will have to proceed on parallel lines. Your Excellency must be convinced that the Stahlhelmer has clearly recognized and profoundly meditated upon this in all its implications, and by it his life will be governed fearlessly and conscious of its aims. The Stahlhelm hopes that Italy, firmly established through the labours of your Excellency, may flourish up to the end of time.

Dr. Heinke then presented Signor Mussolini with the emblem of the Stahlhelm. While expressing his sympathy for the Stahlhelm movement, Signor Mussolini was, if correctly reported, noticeably less exuberant in his reply. Speaking in German, he said he hoped that after their visit the Stahlhelmers would be able to deny all the false reports they had heard about Italy from the political, moral, and economic standpoints.

CONTROL OF THE AFRIDIS

ROAD-MAKING ON NORTH-WEST FRONTIER

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

PESHAWAR, Nov. 13

Road-making across the Kajuri Plain continues without interruption.

Negotiations among sections and parties of the Afridis continue in preparation for the next *Jirga* [tribal gathering] on November 17. There has been a slight interruption of the tribal negotiations

caused by domestic feuds. A quarrel over the theft of Shinwari mules is said to have led to an attack by Shinwaris on Zakha Khels in a bazaar. The Zakha Khels have their own dispute over the murder of five men recently. The Khilafatist leader himself is involved.

*** The Government of India announced on October 12 measures to prevent Afridi incursions into the Peshawar District. With a view to bringing those parts of the Peshawar Plain which lie beyond the District border under control, and denying their use to hostile bodies, it is proposed to continue across the Kajuri Plain the present road from Peshawar, which leads as far as Bara Fort, and to construct subsidiary roads to link up this with the main Khyber road and also, possibly, with the Peshawar-Kohat road. For the protection of these new roads and the general control of the Kajuri and Aka Khel plains one or more fortified points may be required to be held.

NOBEL PRIZES

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 13

The Nobel Prize for Physics has been awarded to Professor Sir C. V. Raman, of Calcutta, for his work on the scattering of light and the discovery of the effect, which bears his name.

The prize for Chemistry was awarded to Professor Hans Fischer, of the University of Munich.

*** Sir Chandrasekhara Venkata Raman, who is Palit Professor of Physics in Calcutta University, was born in 1888, was educated in the Presidency College, Madras, and entered the Indian Finance Department in 1907. In 1917 he was appointed Palit Professor in Calcutta University. He has held official positions in various bodies connected with the advancement of science in India, and was British Association Lecturer in Toronto and Research Associate of California Institute of Technology. In 1924 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society and was president of the Indian Science Congress in 1928. He conducts the *Indian Journal of Physics* and has published works on his experimental investigations of vibrations, molecular diffraction of light, and X-rays.

BELGIAN CABINET CRISIS OVER

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BRUSSELS, Nov. 13

To-day the King again received M. Jaspar, who informed him of the result of the negotiations between Liberal and Catholic Ministers. It is understood on good authority that agreement has been reached. M. Jaspar will be received by the King again to-morrow, when he will yield to his Majesty's desire not to accept the resignation of the Cabinet. The Cabinet will therefore continue at work, and will meet the Chamber again on Tuesday.

FINANCES OF AUSTRALIA

SIR O. NIEMEYER'S DEPARTURE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CANBERRA, Nov. 13

Senator Sir Hal P. Colebatch, speaking in the Senate during the debate on a motion for the postponement of the Select Committee's report on the Central Reserve Bank Bill, said that the overwhelming consensus of opinion among the witnesses examined, including Sir Otto Niemeyer and Professor Gregory, was that the bank could do nothing more to improve the financial situation, but might do tremendous harm. The Government opposed the postponement. The motion was carried by 23 votes to seven. Senator Daly hinted that the Senate was provoking the Government to seek a double dissolution.

SYDNEY, Nov. 13.—Sir Otto Niemeyer left for England in the Niagara this afternoon. He is travelling *via* Vancouver.—*Reuter.*

*** Reference to Sir Otto Niemeyer's departure is made in our City Notes.

AUSTRALIAN PARLIAMENT AND MR. THEODORE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CANBERRA, Nov. 13

In the House of Representatives to-day Mr. Latham, the leader of the Opposition, moved that Mr. Theodore, who had this week resumed his seat in the House, which he had not occupied since the finding of the Mungana Mines Commission, should be suspended until further orders "in the interests of the honour and dignity of Parliament."

After heated exchanges across the Chamber the Speaker, in the absence of Standing Orders providing for the question, followed the House of Commons practice and ruled the motion out of order, "because the charges did not touch the conduct of a member in the House." Later Mr. Latham asked Mr. Fenton, the Acting Prime Minister, if he was prepared to amend the Standing Orders so as to enable the House to protect its honour and dignity "in the case of members found guilty of fraud, dishonesty, and corruption not in the House or in their capacity as members of Parliament." Mr. Fenton declined to answer a question couched in such terms. The reply was greeted by the Opposition with cries of "We knew you would."

A TRAP FOR THE TSETSE FLY

SOUTH AFRICAN EXPERIMENT

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

DURBAN, Nov. 13

Mr. Harris, a Government entomologist who for some years past has been stationed in the Zululand Game Reserve investigating methods for the control of *nagana*, the tsetse-borne cattle disease, gave a demonstration at Hluhlue Game Reserve on Tuesday before the Provincial authorities and leading entomologists of the Union of South Africa and Rhodesia of his recently devised tsetse trap.

Mr. Harris some time ago satisfied himself that the tsetse fly hunted entirely by sight. He found it was attracted to roughly shaped dummy animals, that it usually attached itself to the belly, and that it reacted to contrasts of light and shade. The trap consist of a wooden frame on legs, covered with hessian, except at the bottom, and having a gauze trap at the top, and is shaped sufficiently like a living animal to attract the fly. Swooping towards the lower part of the trap, the fly comes within the hessian walls, and, attracted by the light showing through the gauze above, enters the trap proper. For the demonstration on Tuesday 18 traps were set up, and at the end of the day they were found to contain 1,393 flies, of which 942 were females. A most effective demonstration was the release of a number of flies taken from the trap, practically all of which again found their way into it.

Experts are so far guarded in their comments, but, since the fly is not a prolific breeder, it is considered that if an adequate number of traps were used they would make a marked difference to the fly population of Zululand. The traps cost about 30s. each, require but little supervision, and it is estimated that they would remain in good order for a period of 18 months.

ANDREE'S FILMS

20 PICTURES OBTAINED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 13

Professor Hertzberg, the expert engaged to examine the films taken by the Andrée Expedition in 1897, has achieved far greater success than was anticipated with their reproduction, 20 of them giving perfectly clear pictures. Twelve of them will be reproduced in the official record of the Andrée Expedition.

The best prints show the balloon after landing on the ice, from which it would appear that the loss of gas and the formation of ice on the envelope of the balloon caused it to come down. Another picture shows Andrée with a Polar bear he has shot, and this is so clear that the bear's fur stands out distinctly. In addition to pictures showing the wonderful spirit maintained by the party, there is one of the party's camp, but it is uncertain whether it was a camp on the ice or on Kvitö Island. It is noteworthy that some of the films on being developed show that they are positives.

Professor Hertzberg states that the edges of the films in some rolls were found stuck together, thus hermetically sealing the centre, and this, helped by the low temperature, preserved them.

AN AGRARIAN BLOC IN EASTERN EUROPE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BELGRADE, Nov. 13

The conference of five agrarian States —Poland, Yugoslavia, Rumania, Hungary, and Bulgaria—which began here on Monday, ended yesterday.

The conference proposes an agreement to form a central bureau, which would decide the prices and conditions on which the wheat, maize, and oats produced by each State would be sold to certain buying countries. Each of the contracting States would create a body having control over the amount of wheat, maize, and oats to be exported. The proposal suggests the creation of these national controlling bodies by March 31, 1931, at the latest, adhesion to the agreement to be signified by July 1, 1931. Any State outside the conference desiring to join in the agreement would be accepted only by a unanimous decision of the five States.

PIRACY OFF HONG-KONG

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

HONG-KONG, Nov. 13

The Norwegian steamer Hirundo (1,943 tons), bound for Bangkok, was seized yesterday by Chinese pirates, who had boarded the vessel as passengers at Swatow [150 miles N.E. of Hong-kong].

The pirates announced their presence by firing a fusillade, wounding a Chinese steward. No resistance was offered, and the vessel was taken to Mirs Bay, on the Hong-kong border, where booty valued at £400 was landed. Two compradores were kidnapped and are being held for ransom.

U.S. ANXIETY OVER LATIN AMERICA

ECONOMIC INSTABILITY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13

There is anxiety here as to the course of events in certain Latin-American countries, which grows as information flows in from day to day of financial weakness and economic disturbance. The condition of affairs in Peru is known to be critical ; little less can be said of Bolivia ; and pessimism prevails when the immediate future of the Brazilian State of São Paulo, and even of Argentina, is considered. The questions ultimately involved together make a foreign problem which is causing the Hoover Administration more concern just now than any other in the foreign field.

There is evidence enough to justify the fear that Peru cannot much longer escape a rather violent reorganization of its financial affairs—an event which could not fail to have large repercussions. It was recently remarked by an American student of that country that the national debt for loans granted by New York bankers increased $106,000,000 [£21,200,000] between 1919 and 1929, the second period of the former President Leguia's rule. This money was extravagantly and, for the most part, unproductively expended at a time when stronger Governments were reducing public debt. He recalls that the administration of the Customs is American ; the Navy was directed by an American naval mission ; the national Budget was drawn up by an American agent ; taxes were collected by an American commission ; the Reserve Bank system is directed by Americans ; the air mail service is under American management ; and American oil and mining companies are "practically exempt from taxes, and enjoy special privileges denied to native Peruvians."

Peru, in fact, provides a classic example of the system whereby American capital is poured into a country without discrimination while times are believed to be good, encouraging the lavish borrowing and spending of a dictator, and so canalizing industrial activities as almost to limit production to one product and leave the national well-being at the mercy of a slump or over-production in that product. Thus, agriculture, the true source of Peruvian wealth, has been neglected for a decade and sacrificed to export trade in minerals, chiefly oil and copper. Thus, in Brazil, everything has been subordinated to the interests of the coffee growers of São Paulo, and much of the money which has gone into the country has disappeared into the coffee valorization scheme and is now gravely imperilled. In the four countries mentioned the conditions of to-day and the possible developments of to-morrow are such as to produce the liveliest disquiet, nor is there any certainty that they will be the only lands affected.

MINERS' RIOT IN PERU

40 KILLED AND INJURED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, Nov. 13

The Peruvian Provisional Government proclaimed a state of siege to-day in the Departments of Junin and Lima following a riotous outbreak of 1,500 miners at Mal Paso in the Cerro de Pasco region yesterday, in which 15 persons, including two Americans, were killed. The Cerro de Pasco Copper Mining Company, which is owned by United States citizens, has withdrawn all its foreign employees from the mines to Lima.

The General Federation of Workmen has declared a general strike in Lima and Callao (the port of Lima) in consequence of a dispute between a British cotton firm, Duncan, Fox and Co., and its employees, and workers on the Central Railways of Peru, which connects Cerro de Pasco with Lima, have voted to join in the strike. Because of the federation's threat to extend the strike unless the dispute with Duncan, Fox and Co. is satisfactorily settled the Government has outlawed the organization.

Dispatches from Lima attribute the outbreak at Mal Paso partly to anti-foreign agitation and partly to bad feeling against the Cerro de Pasco Company because of its dismissal of some employees last September and its refusing to take them back and raise wages. The immediate occasion of the outbreak, however, was an attempt by about 1,500 miners to demonstrate in connexion with the interdicted miners' congress at La Oroya, the principal mining centre in the Andes region. A small body of police attempted at La Oroya to keep the miners from marching upon Mal Paso. They were unsuccessful, but 20 miners were injured. When the miners reached Mal Paso they began to loot shops and invaded some private houses. Two Americans, John W. Chapman, an electrician, and E. L. Tripary, a storekeeper, and an Austrian hotel manager who attempted to drive the rioters away were shot dead, and 12 of their assailants were killed by the police. About 25 other persons were wounded.

In financial quarters here to-day grave doubt was expressed whether the present Government in Peru would be able to maintain itself because of the serious economic position of the country. The Government was described as "standing on a volcano" which might erupt at any moment. Doubt was also expressed of the ability of the Banco del Peru y Londres to get on its feet again at the expiration of the moratorium on December 31, which was recently granted it by the Government.

MARTIAL LAW IN CUBA

HAVANA RIOTS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, Nov. 13

The Cuban Government has issued a decree proclaiming martial law throughout the island, to take effect this evening. Rioting broke out in Havana just before midnight and continued to-day.

Last night there was a fight between the police and demonstrators led by students outside the house of the mayor. Several persons were wounded and one woman was killed. To-day larger bodies of demonstrators, headed by students and largely composed of Nationalists and Communists, marched through the streets and demonstrated outside newspaper offices, including those of the *Havana Post*, an American newspaper.

It was rumoured that the demonstrators were preparing to march on the United States Embassy, and cavalry were called out. They charged through the streets, slashing at the demonstrators with their sabres. Several persons were wounded. The situation was complicated by an outbreak of hostility between the police and the soldiery. A delegation of women demanded that the police be withdrawn from the streets as a measure of public safety. It is understood that the soldiery have now been given sole charge of the town, with orders to shoot to kill in case of refusal to obey their orders.

The most serious immediate result of the situation is the probability that the discussion in Congress of the Chadbourne sugar control plan will have to be broken off and further consideration of this vital measure indefinitely postponed.

LIMITATION OF WAR MATERIAL

LORD CECIL'S PROPOSAL

(FROM OUR LEAGUE CORRESPONDENT)

GENEVA, Nov. 13

The Preparatory Commission for the Disarmament Conference to-day approved, almost unanimously, two of the three paragraphs of a resolution submitted by Lord Cecil after consultation with the United States and French delegations. The accepted paragraphs read :—

The Commission (1) approves the principle that there should be the fullest possible exchange of information respecting armaments between the parties to the proposed Convention ; (2) records the desire of almost all the members of the Commission to find some method which will provide for the limitation of war material in a more precise manner than can be achieved by publicity alone.

The third paragraph of the resolution, which has not yet been discussed, is as follows :—

(3) Recognizes that the majority of the Commission are of the opinion that, as to war material, the most practical method of securing the more precise limitation is by budgetary limitation ; that other members of the Commission are of the opinion that the most practical method is by direct limitation, by specific enumeration, and that a certain number would desire to see a combination of the two methods.

As a supplement to Lord Cecil's resolution, M. Massigli (France) has put forward another resolution designed to secure the realization of his proposal, made yesterday, for an expert examination of the practicability of the budgetary system of limitation of material.

M. Massigli asks that the budgetary experts shall study more particularly (*a*) the necessity of covering the whole period of expenditure in question ; (*b*) taking into consideration the various methods of submitting and discussing Budgets as practised in the different countries ; (*c*) adapting the method of limitation proposed to the possible variations in the purchasing power of the different currencies ; (*d*) determining the conditions under which the credits of any financial period may be carried forward to one or more succeeding financial periods. The French delegate asks also that a similar inquiry shall be made in regard to the limitation of the aggregate annual expenditure of every country in respect to its land, naval, and air forces.

In the debate on methods of limitation Count Bernstorff repeated his argument that it was for the other Powers to disarm and not for Germany, and that, technically, the problem of disarmament did not exist, as it had already been applied. The essential aim of disarmament was the levelling of armaments. He saw no objection to a study by experts of the practical details of budgetary limitation, but such an examination must not be allowed to result in an adjournment of the Disarmament Conference.

M. Loudon, the chairman, said there could be no question of postponing the Conference.

After M. Litvinoff had made a long speech in opposition to Lord Cecil's amendment, and submitted a resolution of his own, Lord Cecil rose and said he wished to say very respectfully to M. Litvinoff that it was not enough merely to object to every proposition put before the Commission, but that it was essential, if they were to reach a direct result, to make definite practical propositions having a chance of being adopted by the nations of the world.

PARIS TO SAIGON IN FIVE DAYS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, Nov. 13

A message from Saigon (French Indo-China) states that the two French airmen, Captain Goulette and his pilot, M. Lalouette, who left Le Bourget on Saturday morning, arrived there this morning at five minutes past 5. They have thus covered some 7,100 miles in five days, three hours, and 48 minutes, the actual flying time being 75 hours at an average speed of 95 miles an hour. This is a record for a flight to Saigon.

ELECTION PLANS IN SPAIN

PRIME MINISTER'S APPEAL

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MADRID, Nov. 13

King Alfonso gave his approval to-day to the political programme submitted to him by the Prime Minister, General Berenguer, and signed a Decree calling elections to Cortes. The elections for Deputies will be held on March 1, and for Senators on March 15.

In a *communiqué* issued this evening the Prime Minister reminds the nation that as he has fulfilled his promise to restore political liberties and bring about an election, it remains for them to do their duty by coming forward to vote and take their share in the political struggle. General Berenguer gives a long list of the vital problems awaiting solution in Parliament "after the collapse of seven years of dictatorship." All the laws enacted by Decree must be revised, responsibilities must be examined and if necessary enforced without the limits set by the Constitution. Important financial reforms must be undertaken, including the stabilization of the peseta on a gold basis. Social reforms must be undertaken and the corporative arbitration system perfected. A public works policy must be decided on. In the administrative branch the Civil Service, the land, sea, and air forces all require reorganization, as do the judiciary and the Department of Education.

This bare outline of the labours awaiting Parliament shows that a busy time lies ahead. The *communiqué* gives the assurance that the Government will guarantee liberty of voting, and, finally, General Berenguer expresses his faith in the possibility of finding a solution for all these questions by Parliamentary means if the mass of the nation will only come to the support of the Government.

The ready approval given by King Alfonso to General Berenguer's plans should put an end for the moment to political rumour and intrigue. The Government programme will be outlined in greater detail in the near future.

A strike organized earlier in the week in the Langreo Valley to-day became a general strike of the Asturian miners. The motive of the strike was the dismissal of one workman by an engineer, and, although the leaders of the Socialist Union of Labour advised their adherents not to join in the strike, they stopped when the members of the *Sindicato Unico* came out. A two-day general strike, in which the Socialists are joining, began to-day. Some 20,000 men have come out. So far the strike is entirely peaceful.

COFFEE POLICY IN BRAZIL

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

RIO DE JANEIRO, Nov. 13

The moratorium has been extended for 15 days.

The Provisional Government has announced that the existing coffee policy will not be modified until the situation has been thoroughly studied. Senhor Rolimtelles, who resigned last year from the Institute of Permanent Coffee Defence, was arrested yesterday.

*** The Brazilian coffee market is regulated by the Institute of Permanent Defence at São Paulo, a Government institution formed to purchase and store coffee, and supported by a tax collected from the growers. The Federal Government, by decree of 1927, has the power to restrict export under a system of quotas allotted to each State.

Telegrams in Brief

BELGIAN ironworkers have agreed to a 5 per cent. reduction in salaries.

According to a Moscow report, the Chinese Soviet Conference, which broke down last month, may be resumed.

It is announced by the port authorities of LORIENT that a floating mine has been observed in the English Channel in latitude 50.22 N., longitude 2deg. W.

Owing to the extension of the slaughtermen's strike at SYDNEY, which began at the State abattoirs, the city is faced with the prospect of a failure in the meat supply.

The Spanish Government has re-purchased in Berlin for the sum of 111,000 marks (£5,550) the engravings which were torn from books stolen from the National Library in MADRID over a year ago.

It was announced in Colombo yesterday that the Government of CEYLON intended to command the official vote in the Legislative Council for the third reading of the Income-tax Bill, but that, if the Bill were rejected, the Governor would not certify it.

Our Oslo Correspondent reports that the Norwegian Government has recognized CANADIAN sovereignty over the group of islands lying far north of the mainland of Canada discovered by Captain Otto Sverdrup and known as the Sverdrup Islands.

A cyclone struck the island of Kyaukpyu, near AKYAB, on November 10, wiping out the town and its suburbs and killing two persons. A message from Hanoi states that on the same day a town on the island of Ramree was almost entirely wrecked by a cyclone.

Eight Toronto stockbrokers were sentenced yesterday to terms of imprisonment—four of them for three years—on various criminal charges brought as a result of the recent debacle in which speculators lost large sums on margin. Two other brokers convicted in Ontario and Alberta were both sent to prison and fined.

The fifth aeroplane in the regular weekly air mail service to the DUTCH EAST INDIES left Holland yesterday with a crew of five and some 22,000 letters. It can carry 20 passengers. As an experiment, it will try to keep in touch, by short-wave wireless during the entire flight, with Holland and the Dutch East Indies.

Between 1,000 and 1,500 Communists fought with detachments of police in Thirty-fourth-street, NEW YORK, yesterday afternoon. Six persons were badly hurt, many others slightly injured, and 30 arrested. The outbreak was the result of a long struggle between the Food Workers' Industrial Union, a Communist organization, and a cafeteria employees' union affiliated with the American Federation of Labour.

All the members of the EAST AFRICAN delegation sent to London to get into touch with members of the Imperial Conference, and also to give evidence before the Joint Committee of both Houses of Parliament which is to discuss the Government's White Paper on East Africa, are returning home for the time being, as the Joint Committee will not be ready to take evidence before February next. The delegates will come back to London later to give their testimony before the Joint Committee.

AUSTRALIAN LOTTERY BAN LIFTED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

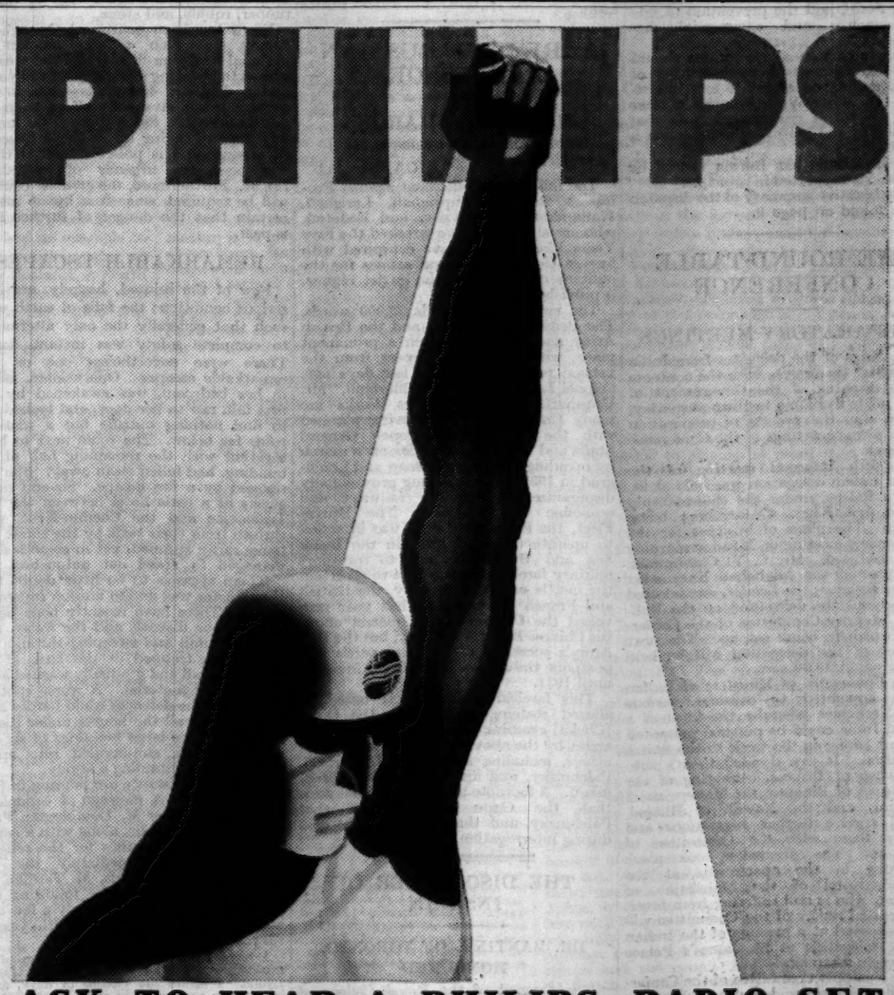
CANBERRA, Nov. 13

The Australian Federal Ministry has abolished the official prohibition of the delivery of letters addressed to "Tattersall, care of George Adams, Hobart, Tasmania," which has been in force since March, 1902. The postal department gains much revenue from postal notes sent in payment of tickets in this lottery. Hitherto the newspapers mentioning the existence of the lottery were liable to seizure in the post and their proprietors to a heavy fine.

U.S. AND CHINA

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Mr. Stimson, the Secretary of State, this morning announced that the United States Government had submitted proposals to China on the gradual relinquishment of extra-territoriality.—*Reuter.*

Other Foreign News on following page



ASK TO HEAR A PHILIPS RADIO SET

See for yourself the satisfaction that only a Philips receiver can give. Its reliability and absolute ease of operation will double your enjoyment. Whether you have electric light or not, there is a Philips receiver that will exactly meet your needs. 2 valves—3 valves—4 valves—a set for every purpose at a price to suit every purse. Each has a loudspeaker specially designed to operate from it and carries the Philips guarantee. Ask your dealer for a demonstration in your own home if you like—of course, its absolutely free of all obligation.

2-valve all-electric receivers for A.C. or D.C. mains - -	£12 10	Portable - - - - - -	£25
3-valve battery set - -	£12 10	4-valve all-electric receiver for A.C. Mains - - -	£35
3-valve all-electric receivers for A.C. or D.C. mains - - -	£21	4-valve console model - - -	£45
3-valve all-electric receiver for A.C. mains - - - - - -	£23	Radiogramophone - - - Or on Easy Hire Purchase Terms. *Philips loudspeakers to match each set.*	£80

PHILIPS
ALL-ELECTRIC RADIO

To: Arks AC. Ja
Philips Lamps Limited, Philips House, 145, Charing Cross Road, London, W.C.2.
Please send me an illustrated Catalogue of Philips radio receivers.
Name
Address T.

CHANGES IN INDIA

A DISPATCH FROM SIMLA

THE SIMON SCHEME

SOME POINTS OF DIFFERENCE

A dispatch, dated September 20, from the Government of India to the Secretary of State on the proposals of the Statutory Commission is published this morning as a preliminary to the discussions of the Round-Table Conference. It contains the considered views of the Government of India on the progress that might now be made "towards the development of responsible government in India as an integral part of the British Empire."

The dispatch, which is published as a Blue-book (Cmd. 3700, price 2s.), is a detailed commentary on the report of the Commission over which Sir John Simon presides, and its main conclusions may be stated as follows :—

The ultimate constitution of India as an All-India federation (including the Indian States) is an ideal which the Government of India fully accept. This ideal is, however, "at present distant," and the federation of Greater India "cannot be artificially hastened." It is "not likely to realize itself save in its own due time." In looking "too fixedly at a distant future we may tend to overlook the needs of an urgent present."

The Government of India agree with the Commission that each province should be "as far as possible mistress in its own house." But they urge that in following this policy the "spirit of national unity which has gradually been developing under the centralized British administration" should not be sacrificed.

A vigorous central authority is required, and the form it is to take is the most difficult problem. It is suggested that the proposals of the Statutory Commission would not produce the strong Central Government desired.

The Government of India condemn the idea of a formal dyarchy at the centre and propose a "unitary Government," which, "while containing a definite official element and not formally responsible to the Indian legislature, would yet include an appreciable popular element consisting of elected members of the Legislature." This, it is admitted, would involve "a form of dualism within the Government."

The powers of the Governor-General in relation to the legislature must remain unimpaired.

His Majesty's Government must safeguard defence, foreign relations, internal security, financial obligations, financial stability, protection of minorities, and the rights of services recruited by the Secretary of State, and the prevention of unfair economic and commercial discrimination.

Separate communal electorates should not be taken away without the consent of the community concerned.

For the North-West Frontier a more liberal system of government than that proposed by the Statutory Commission is suggested.

The proposal that Burma should be separated is supported in principle.

An exhaustive summary of the dispatch will be found on page 9.

THE ROUND-TABLE CONFERENCE

PREPARATORY MEETINGS

The desire of the delegates from India to acquaint themselves with the contents of the dispatch of the Government of India, made available to them yesterday, did not stay the process of preparation for the plenary sittings of the Conference next week.

The fifth informal meeting of the British Indian delegation was held at St. James's Palace, under the chairmanship of the Aga Khan, 47 members being present. The plans of business for the first plenary meeting on Monday morning were discussed. Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, the editor of the Allahabad Nationalist daily newspaper, the *Leader*, was selected to represent the delegation on the Publicity Advisory Committee of the Conference, which is being set up. The next meeting of the delegation will be held to-morrow at 10.30 a.m.

The Committee of Ministers of Indian States appointed to consider various federal schemes whereby the ideal of a United India could be pursued presented a report earlier in the week to the States delegation. It was decided that a sub-committee of Princes, consisting of the Maharajah of Bikaner, the Maharajah of Kashmir, and the Nawab of Bhopal, should receive further suggestions and discuss them with the Committee of Ministers. The discussion took place yesterday in the apartments at the Carlton Hotel of the Maharajah of Bikaner, who is still suffering from fever. The revised report of the Committee will be considered at a meeting of the Indian States delegation at St. James's Palace to-morrow morning.

The Business Committee of the Conference, having prepared the ground for the first plenary sitting of the Conference on Monday morning, will not meet again until the afternoon of that day.

The Maharajah Gaekwar of Baroda, whose seniority and long record of statesmanship give him a position of high authority in the counsels of the States delegation, will speak briefly at a reception given by the East India Association at Grosvenor House, Park-lane, to-morrow afternoon, under the chairmanship of Lord Lamington.

BLACK FLAGS AT KARACHI

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

KARACHI, Nov. 13

A procession of several thousand Congress adherents, carrying black flags and wearing black badges, passed through Karachi last night, and held a public meeting at which a resolution was carried denouncing the Round-Table Conference. The local Congress "dictator" presided.

A 12in. dagger in a cardboard box containing sand was discovered inside the gates of the City Police Station on Tuesday night. A threatening letter was attached to the handle of the dagger.

INDIAN VIEWS

CONFERENCE AND COOPERATION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, Nov. 13

The speeches at the opening of the Round-Table Conference yesterday were inaudible on the wireless in Bombay, and it was not till this morning that the text of the King-Emperor's address and Mr. MacDonald's speech became generally known. It would be misleading to suggest that they command anything like unanimous approval, but a large body of opinion agrees with the view of the *Times of India* that the most important thing about the Conference is that it is free and ready to consider any suggestion, and that "its sole object is India's good and its implications are fully recognized by the British Parliament and people."

The newspaper says that India can enter the comity of self-governing British Dominions only through the Conference and with the British Government's cooperation. "The alternative presented to her by the body whose activities have made it unlawful represents an ebullition of feeling directed into channels which cannot stand a practical test. The Congress offers, not unity but disunity. If any one doubts that, let him ask the opinion of the greatest minority community in India, which is practically solid behind the Conference. Without its willing assistance the majority cannot rule."

That the Congress newspapers would misrepresent the proceedings of the Conference and deride them was expected.

One Congress newspaper this morning says that the speeches at the Conference laid stress on the over-lordism of England and India's slavery and that the "Conference stands killed by the Premier's hands." "The Indian people," it adds, "cannot be disappointed at the speeches in the Conference, because the nation repudiated the Conference long ago."

Another Congress newspaper says that the Simon Commission was a straightforward if insolent gesture, but that the Conference, as now constituted, is a disingenuous device to divide Indians and make a show of self-determination, and that the delegates to it have betrayed India. It ends :—"Freedom is not won by argument, but by something much sterner."

CALCUTTA COMMENT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 13

The *Statesman*, commenting on the King-Emperor's address, says :—

The King can give his Indian subjects what no other individual can give them in the same degree—his love and affection; and these are what India wants most of all. Yet here the King speaks for all that is best in the British people. Race difficulties, the growth of political consciousness, the leaven of Western education working in an Eastern civilization, and the insular habit of Englishmen, all these tend often to obscure from Indian eyes the fact that this country is still to the Englishman, in Kinglake's words, his loved India.

As a protest against the assembling of the Round-Table Conference the Calcutta Corporation adjourned yesterday. There was a vigorous debate, at the beginning of which the European councillors and some Indian councillors left the Chamber. Mr. Mohammed Rafique, who opposed the adjournment on behalf of the Moslems, said their representatives at the Conference were men in whom the Moslem community had absolute confidence; and Mr. Unsud Dowla declared that the Congress, having been abandoned by Moslems, was losing the sympathy of the Depressed Classes and represented only a minority in India.

Apart from the closing of a few shops in Northern Calcutta there was no evidence of a *hartal*. The police dispersed two small processions which attempted to form.

ARRESTED RUSSIAN PROFESSORS

FARCICAL CHARGES

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

RIGA, Nov. 13

The full bill of indictment against Professors Ramzin, Kuprianoff, Laricheff, Kalinnikoff, Charnovsky, and Fedotoff, who are alleged to have wrecked the Five Years Plan and to have conspired with foreign Governments and armies for the military overthrow of the Soviet régime, is published in Moscow.

The indictment exceeds 25,000 words. The British Government and the British Army and Navy are given a prominent place, which did not appear from the version received here a few days ago. Colonel Lawrence, "Lord Churchill," Mr. Urquhart, and the Vickers Works are many times accused of having planned with the British and French General Staffs and the Russian professors a march by invading armies on Moscow and Leningrad in 1930; and of having provisionally disorganized the Soviet railways and economic life generally. The British Fleet, the indictment says, was intended to operate on a big scale in the Black Sea and the Baltic, and to transport military forces. It adds that to ascertain the mettle of the Red Army, the British and French Governments last year provoked the Chinese-Soviet quarrel about the Chinese Eastern Railway, but the Red Army's successes made them pause and postpone the date of the military invasion until 1931.

This farcical indictment is based on alleged statements made to the Ogpu [Cheka] examining magistrates since their arrest by the above-named professors and others, including a former Minister, M. Palchinsky, and an engineer, M. Khrennikoff. A footnote to the indictment adds that the Ogpu has already shot Palchinsky, and that Khrennikoff "died during interrogation."

THE DISCOVERER OF INSULIN

DR. BANTING, OF TORONTO, HONOURED

The Council of the Royal College of Surgeons yesterday conferred the honorary Fellowship of the College on Dr. Banting, of Toronto, the discoverer of insulin. Dr. Banting, as Lord Moynihan pointed out, is the first member of the Royal College of Surgeons who has ever been given an honorary Fellowship. His discovery of insulin was the first piece of really scientific research in the realm of medicine contributed by the British Dominions. The College accords him the recognition of surgeons of a piece of scientific work of a physiological character bearing on the practice of surgery, though in itself something entirely outside the practice of surgery.

THE NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA

The following members of the Army Council were present at Victoria Station yesterday on the occasion of the departure of General Sir Philip Chetwode to take up the appointment of Commander-in-Chief of the Army in India :—

Field-Marshal Sir George Milne, General Sir Walter Braithwaite, Lieutenant-General Sir Hastings Anderson, Lieutenant-General Sir Webb Gillman, and Sir Herbert Creedy.

DISASTER AT LYONS

HOUSES DESTROYED BY LANDSLIDE

OVER 100 FEARED DEAD

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, Nov. 13

It is feared that more than 100 lives were lost in the St. Jean quarter of Lyons early this morning, when 16 large apartment houses were destroyed at intervals by a landslide.

The area involved was the mound of Fourvières, which lies about half-way up the slopes of the hill rising from the right bank of the River Saône to the Cathedral of St. Jean. At the base of the mound is a retaining wall of stone, bounding the upper side of the thoroughfare known as Chemin-Neuf, which runs roughly parallel to the river. Below Chemin-Neuf is the Rue Tramassac, with houses backing upon the Chemin-Neuf, and it is here that the full force of the landslide fell. Shortly before 1 a.m. the retaining wall gave way "with a noise like thunder," in the words of a survivor, and hundreds of tons of earth and stone came rolling down the hill along a front of close on 200 yards. Four houses were immediately destroyed. An appeal for help was sent out, and a body of firemen and police set to work in an attempt to rescue the victims. About 30 of them were employed on this task when, without warning, a further landslide fell upon them, killing 10 firemen and four policemen, and burying 18 more. They are still beneath the débris.

FURTHER FALLS

By this time the whole town was aroused; and while many of the people of the quarter itself ran from their homes, others came crowding in to see what had happened. The doors of the Cathedral were thrown open, and many of the sufferers took refuge there. Others were taken in by neighbours. Meanwhile, more firemen and police arrived on the scene and, helped by some of the citizens, continued the work of rescue with a courage beyond praise. At 3 a.m. yet another fall of earth came, destroying two more houses, and it was then decided to evacuate other houses within 100 yards of the danger area. Orders were also given to cease work on the ruins themselves until further notice. They were quickly justified, as three more falls, making five in all, occurred at intervals, the last coming a little after 4 a.m.

The police and other authorities took advantage of the respite to organize a strong cordon to hold back the crowd and to give help where necessary in the evacuation of the threatened buildings. In many cases the inhabitants only managed to escape by means of ladders; others had to be carried from their homes. At dawn the search of the wreckage was renewed. A woman who had been buried up to the waist from 2 o'clock onwards was taken from the ruins, with both legs broken, at 5.30 a.m.; she had been crying for help incessantly, but in the darkness all search had been futile, although her cries could plainly be heard. A few more injured and two or three bodies were also discovered, but the greater number of victims lay hidden under tons of earth, timber, rubble, and stone.

Work has been continued throughout to-day, but such a large amount of material has been displaced—the area in ruin extends along a frontage of 250 yards and a depth of 450 yards—that it will require much strenuous effort to make any impression. Since there is no longer any hope of saving life, a larger measure of organization is possible than if there had been the urgency of immediate rescue. Furthermore, the greatest caution will be required, since it is by no means certain that the danger of further falls is past.

REMARKABLE ESCAPES

Few of the injured, happily, are in a serious condition; the falls of earth were such that generally the only alternative to complete safety was instant death. There were nevertheless one or two remarkable escapes. One woman, asleep in her bedroom, was awakened by the first fall, ran to her door, and looked out to find nothing outside but a mass of ruins far below. The room next to hers, together with the remaining half of the building, had fallen clean away. She was rescued by a fire escape. Several more guests at a little hotel between the Rue Tramassac and the Chemin-Neuf, were thrown from their beds by the shock and temporarily stunned, yet in some fashion managed to crawl out untouched.

There appears to be little doubt that the disaster was due to erosion caused by water. There have recently been heavy rains in the district, and the water, running downhill and sweeping through the earth, was trapped at the base of the retaining wall and gradually washed away the binding material. A worse spot for a break in the defences could hardly have been found; all the houses under the lee of the wall are large buildings of six and seven storeys, sub-divided into apartments, each containing a family.

Offers of assistance are pouring in from all directions. A message of condolence has been sent by M. Doumergue, President of the Republic, along with a contribution of 10,000 francs for the relief of the sufferers. Immediately the first messages reached Paris, M. Tardieu, the Prime Minister, sent the following telegram to M. Herriot, who only a few days ago celebrated his twenty-fifth year as mayor of the town :—

I have learned with deep emotion of the misfortune which has fallen upon the town of Lyons. I salute the victims of duty, and I beg you to be so good as to be the interpreter of the Government's sympathy to the families thrown into mourning. I have informed the Prefect of the Rhône that I have decided to award posthumously the gold medal for gallantry to the firemen and police who fell while at their heroic task. Finally, I offer you yourself my own personal feelings of profound sympathy in the catastrophe which has so cruelly affected you.

MORE CANDIDATES FOR THE MINISTRY

THE SPONSORS SCHEME

The *Guardian*, in recording an increase in ordination candidates for the year 1929-1930, states that the total of deacons ordained was well above that of the best years since the beginning of the War. For this, it observes, the greater part of the credit must be due to the Sponsors Scheme. The increase for the English and Welsh dioceses together is 88—77 in the English and 11 in the Welsh. The actual numbers ordained were :—England, 493; Wales, 61; Oversea, 8; total, 562. A table giving the comparative totals of ordinands and percentage according to educational preparation shows that the percentage of university graduates continues to fall. Of the 554 home ordinands, the percentage of graduates from Oxford and Cambridge was 19.42, and from all universities, 32.17.

RAILWAYMEN'S WAGES

SUBSTANTIAL CUTS PROPOSED

TRAFFIC LOSSES

(From Our Labour Correspondent)

The general managers of the four group railways met the full executive committees of the National Union of Railwaymen, the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, and the Railway Clerks' Association in London yesterday. An official statement records that "Sir Ralph Wedgwood, the chairman of the General Managers' Conference, made a full statement explaining the present financial position of the companies, and submitted a programme of modifications of rates and conditions of service. The trade union representatives undertook to consider these proposals and to give a reply at the earliest possible moment."

Sir Ralph Wedgwood was accompanied by Mr. J. Milne (Great Western Railway), Sir Herbert Walker (Southern), and Mr. J. Quirey (L.M.S.). He spoke for about an hour. The union leaders present included Mr. J. Gore and Mr. C. T. Cramp, president and secretary of the N.U.R.; Mr. J. Bromley, M.P., secretary of the A.S.L.E. and F.; and Mr. T. Gill and Mr. A. G. Walkden, president and secretary of the R.C.A. There was no discussion of the proposals, but several speeches were made and some questions were asked. The union representatives did not disguise their surprise at what one of them afterwards described as the "sweeping and drastic" claims put forward. The proceedings lasted three hours.

COMPANIES' PROPOSALS

The main points of the companies' proposals are :—

RATES OF PAY :

Immediate reductions in rates of pay by :—
6s. per week.—Adult male wages staff. The present minimum of 40s. to be reduced to 38s.
3s. per week.—Junior male wages staff and female wages staff.
£10 to £15 per annum.—Adult male salaried staff.
3s. to 4s. 6d. per week.—Women clerks.

CONDITIONS OF SERVICE :

The standard weekly hours (whether 48 or less) to be worked as the company may require.
The standard weekly hours to include Sunday duty when necessary.
Payment to be made only for time actually worked.
Overtime at the rate of time and a quarter to be paid only for time worked in excess of the standard weekly hours.
Sunday duty and night duty to be paid for at ordinary rate, but if in excess of the standard weekly hours to be paid for at the rate of time and a quarter.
A consequent revision of the aggregation allowances payable to salaried staff.

It can be stated at once that the unions will not agree to these proposals, and, inasmuch as, in the ordinary course, the unions will require the issues to go for adjudication to the National Wages Board, they will not expect the companies to modify their proposals in any particular.

Within a week or 10 days the three unions will meet to arrange, if possible, a common policy, and later on will make their formal reply to the general managers. Failure to agree will be followed by the reference of the companies' programme to the Central Wages Board, a body upon which only the companies and the unions are represented, and from there the matter will be taken to the National Wages Board, which has an independent chairman and on which the General Council of the Trades Union Congress, the Cooperative Union, the Association of British Chambers of Commerce, and the Federation of British Industries are represented as custodians of the interests of users of railways.

The conference was private, but the following summary of the case submitted by the companies is authoritative :—

HIGH OPERATING COSTS

The railway companies have viewed for some time past with great apprehension the position into which the railway industry is drifting. The pronounced fall in traffic receipts has made their position one of extreme difficulty. The high wage bill and onerous working conditions imposed upon them as the result of the national agreements of 1919 and 1920, when the railways were still under Government control, have caused serious diversions of traffic to other forms of transport unhampered by similar burdensome obligations.

Although the companies have taken drastic steps to reduce expenditure, the recovery of the prosperity of the railway industry, which is closely associated with the prosperity of industry generally, is seriously hindered by high railway operating costs, of which wages form so large a proportion. The companies, therefore, have no alternative but to seek relief from their present difficult position by means of a substantial reduction in the existing labour costs.

According to official statistics published by the Ministry of Labour, the general level of wage rates in the industries of this country has increased since August, 1914, by 70 per cent. to 75 per cent., whereas the corresponding increase in the rates of the railway operating grades, which represent more than half the total staff, is over 120 per cent., and in the case of clerical and supervisory staff nearly 100 per cent. These increases compare with an increase in the cost of living of 56 per cent. over pre-War. In 1913 the railway companies paid £47,000,000 in salaries and wages. Last year the salaries and wages bill was almost 2½ times as much—namely, £115,000,000.

Following the decline which has taken place in railway traffic receipts in recent years, the position this year up to the present time compared with 1929 is that there is a reduction of no less than £8,500,000 in the traffic receipts of the four group companies, and it is probable that by the end of the year the reduction will be about £10,500,000. The financial position of the companies makes it a simple truth to state that they cannot continue their present expenditure on labour.

SAVING OF £10,000,000

An official estimate of the financial effect of the companies' proposals is not available. An unofficial estimate puts the savings at £8,500,000, or some figure between that sum and £9,000,000. The companies have yet to make their claims in respect of the men in the railway workshops. When all the proposals are disclosed it will probably be found that the companies are aiming at savings in labour costs amounting to not less than £10,000,000 a year.

It will be noticed more particularly from the details of the claims which appear on page 8 that the companies are not only seeking to reduce the rates of wages by large amounts, but that they desire to vary the overtime arrangements so thoroughly that overtime would no longer be reckoned on the basis of the day but of the week. No working time would count as overtime until the full 48 hours of the week had been worked. The overtime rates now are time and a quarter by day and time and a half by night. All night duty between 10 p.m. and 4 a.m. is paid at the rate of time and a quarter, and Sunday duty at the rate of time and a half. The companies' proposals would make all periods of duty equal in respect of pay and all days alike.

To-day the unions meet in London the representatives of the Irish railways.

ROAD TRAFFIC ACT

DATES FOR THE NEW REGULATIONS

STANDARD TESTS FOR DRIVERS

(From Our Parliamentary Correspondent)

Definite dates have now been fixed for bringing into operation the various sections of the Road Traffic Act. Most of the provisions of Part I., including those for licensing drivers and those for careless and dangerous driving, will come into force on December 1, but the abolition of the speed limit for light cars and the new limits for heavier vehicles will not become operative until January 1.

The reason for the latter date having been fixed is to allow the police authorities more time to organize the mobile police units, towards the cost of which assistance is to be given from the Road Fund. Mr. Morrison, Minister of Transport, stated, at a conference with newspaper representatives yesterday, that he was making a grant to cover the cost of about 1,000 vehicles, not more than one-third of which would be motor-cars. The remaining two-thirds would be motor-cycles. He was anxious that the mobile police should be not merely a body of men engaged in catching and prosecuting motorists, but that they should be able to give help and advice where needed, in order that a high code of road conduct should be established. Section 17 of the Act, which deals with the number of persons to be employed in connexion with vehicles and trailers, will also come into operation on January 1, but the operation of Section 19, dealing with the maximum hours which may be worked by the drivers of heavy vehicles, is to be deferred until February 1.

On and after December 1 the old form of driver's licence, which was issued without question as to the physical fitness of the applicant, will cease to be issued, but it is important to remember that the old licences issued up to and including November 29 will be valid until their normal date of expiry, with certain exceptions. There will be no need, therefore, for motorists to apply at the end of this month for new licences, since their present licences will carry them on until the date of their renewal. But no one under the age of 16 will be allowed to drive a motor-cycle after November 30, unless he satisfies the licensing authority that he was in the habit of driving a motor-cycle for the six months before January 1, 1930, in which case he must surrender his old licence on December 1 and obtain a new one. Similarly, a person under the age of 21 will not be allowed to drive a heavy vehicle unless the same conditions obtain.

ISSUE OF LICENCES

To obtain a driving licence under the new Act a new form of application, known as "D.L.I," will have to be filled up. Sections A and B of this form, providing for the formal application and for particulars of name and address, are similar to the forms under the old Act. Section C, however, is entirely new, and is a declaration as to the physical fitness of the applicant. Three specific questions have to be answered. The first question is :—"Do you suffer from epilepsy or sudden attacks of disabling giddiness or fainting?" An applicant who answers "Yes" to this is debarred from obtaining a licence. Applicants who are in any doubt as to their answer are urged to seek medical advice, as the penalties for making a false declaration are severe. The second question is :—"Are you able to read at a distance of 25 yards in good daylight (with glasses, if worn) a motor-car number plate containing six letters and figures?" A negative answer to this is also a bar to obtaining a licence. Here, again, applicants in doubt should take advice, as the use of glasses may enable them to obtain the correct standard.

There is some relaxation in regard to the third question, which is : "Have you lost either hand or foot, or are you suffering from any defect in movement, control, or muscular power of either arm or leg? If so, give particulars." If the answer to this is in the affirmative, and the applicant has not during the past six months been in the habit of driving a motor-vehicle, he may sign Section D of the application form, which is a claim to undergo a driving test. If he successfully passes the test, he will be granted a licence, although there may be certain conditions as to the construction of the car he is to drive. If, however, an applicant making an affirmative answer to this question has been in the habit of driving for the previous six months and has done so without danger, he will be entitled to a licence without a test. There is also provision for a disabled person who wants to learn to drive.

REMINDERS TO DRIVERS

There is likely to be a good deal of comment at the decision of the Minister to request licensing authorities to cease sending reminders to drivers that their licences have expired or are about to expire. Surrey County Council, for instance, and some other counties have hitherto sent reminders about a fortnight before the renewal date. Mr. Morrison stated yesterday that, in order that there should be uniformity, and in view of the work and expense involved, this system could not be justified, and he has instructed all licensing authorities to cease sending reminders, as the responsibility for renewal rests on the drivers. This decision is expected to be questioned in the House of Commons. Another important point for motorists to bear in mind is that all new licences must be signed by the holders; failure to do this will render them liable to a penalty of £5.

Part II. of the Act, which relates to compulsory insurance against third-party risks, will become operative on January 1, and the draft regulations have been completed. They will be ready in their final form next month.

It is proposed to bring Part III., which amends the highway law, into operation on January 1. Parts IV. and V., relating to public service vehicles, will become operative in three stages, the final stage being fixed for April 1, 1931. So far, some 3,200 applications have been received for the posts of the 12 Traffic Commissioners.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS

The King has approved of the appointment of Brigadier-General H. Haggard as Colonel of The East Yorkshire Regiment.

Major A. F. Day, Royal Engineers, has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, with effect from to-day, and will take up the appointment of Chief Engineer, Iraq, under the Air Ministry, next March.

*** A number of other appointments of senior officers are announced on page 5.

POLITICAL NOTES

THE LIBERAL CHIEF WHIP

When the Liberal Parliamentary Party met on Wednesday evening the indication was given that Sir Archibald Sinclair would only accept the post of Chief Whip if he could be assured of the loyal support of the party. Sir Robert Hutchison, the retiring Chief Whip, has now circulated the following memorandum to all members of the party :—

At a meeting of the party held last night, at which, unfortunately, only 30 members were present, Sir Archibald Sinclair was offered the post of Chief Whip. He accepted subject to one condition, which concerns every member of the party. The condition was that if, on any future occasion, a substantial number of members of the party voted in defiance of a party decision, either taken in their presence or communicated to them by the Whips, his resignation would automatically take effect, as he feels he could not effectively discharge the functions of the office unless the party works together. As this obviously involves the unassailable risk of another resignation following quickly after that of Sir Robert Hutchison if Sir Archibald Sinclair is appointed, he made it clear that he was not prepared to accept the post unless all the members of the party were informed of the condition and given an opportunity, if they so request, of electing in his place somebody who would be prepared to accept the post unconditionally. It was, however, the unanimous view of the party meeting yesterday that Sir Archibald Sinclair should be appointed, subject to his condition, and, accordingly Mr. Lloyd George will confirm the appointment on Monday next, unless in the meantime there is a demand on the part of any members of the party for another party meeting, with a view to the election of some other member who will accept the post without conditions.

The attitude of Sir John Simon and Sir Robert Hutchison will be made public at a meeting at Cleckheaton to-morrow afternoon. It is understood that Sir John Simon will take the opportunity of explaining more fully than was possible in his recent letter to Mr. Lloyd George, his reasons for his lack of confidence in the Government.

Mr. Baldwin has strained a ligament in his foot, an accident which will make it difficult for him to be in his place in the House of Commons for a few days. He will be able, however, to carry out his ordinary engagements, and he proposes to attend the quarterly meeting of the Central Council of the National Union of Conservative and Unionist Associations on Tuesday, November 25. The first resolution to be moved will be one of confidence in Mr. Baldwin's leadership, and after it has been carried he will speak on the general situation. It is understood that the Leader of the Opposition will also take the opportunity of saying something about "the old gang," of which criticism was heard at the recent party meeting. Mr. Baldwin is anxious to show how loyally the "old gang" has worked for the Conservative cause both in Parliament and outside, but he will also make it clear that he has never regarded his choice of colleagues as being restricted to any particular group of persons.

THE TWO MINUTES SILENCE

SIR P. FITZPATRICK'S INITIATIVE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

PRETORIA, Nov. 12

The *Pretoria News* to-day discloses the fact that the Two Minutes Silence on Armistice Day was adopted on the initiative of Sir Percy Fitzpatrick.

Sir Percy Fitzpatrick, who was then in London, placed the proposal before the late Lord Milner, who conveyed it to the highest quarters. A letter, dated January 30, 1920, from Buckingham Palace reads :—

Dear Sir Percy Fitzpatrick,—The King, who learns that you are shortly returning to South Africa, desires me to assure you that he ever gratefully remembers that the idea of the two minutes pause on Armistice Day was due to your initiation—a suggestion which was readily adopted and carried out with heartfelt sympathy throughout the Empire.—Believe me, yours very truly, STAMFORDHAM.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL

RESIGNATION OF SIR MERVYN MACARTNEY

Sir Mervyn Macartney, who has been surveyor of the fabric of St. Paul's since 1906, has resigned his office. His resignation will take effect on Lady Day, 1931.

If St. Paul's Cathedral must indeed lose a surveyor who has watched over it so long, so wisely, and so loyally as Sir Mervyn Macartney, lovers of the great church must console themselves with the thought that he retires only when he has seen a gigantic task carried through to a successful end. Sir Mervyn's term of office has coincided with what are probably the most momentous years in the history of the Cathedral. Seven years after his appointment the news of the cracks and subsidences became public. The remaining years of his 25 as surveyor have seen the constant renewal of efforts in a struggle at one time almost desperate, and later, when at last the means were at hand, the undertaking and the completion of the colossal work of preservation. The weight of responsibility and labour which rested on the shoulders of Sir Mervyn Macartney in those exacting years was borne by him with steady confidence and with unfailing tact and modesty; and it was a matter of hearty gratification to many that, when the great work was at last achieved and St. Paul's Cathedral saved, the King conferred upon him the honour of knighthood. Architect, antiquary, part founder and past Master of the Art Workers' Guild, and one of the founders of the Arts and Crafts Society, Sir Mervyn Macartney has plenty of interests to exercise his activity.

JAPANESE PRIME MINISTER SHOT

TOKYO, Nov. 14.—The Japanese Prime Minister, Mr. Hamaguchi, was shot to-day while proceeding to Okayama to attend the annual grand manoeuvres. His assailant was arrested before he had time to fire a second shot. It is stated that the Prime Minister, who was wounded in the stomach, has a good chance of recovery.—*Reuter.*

INVALIDS

Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll, who has been confined to her room at Kensington Palace with a bad cold, has recovered and is able to go out again.

Lady Mary Grosvenor, younger daughter of the Duke of Westminster, is in a Southampton nursing home, where she was operated on for appendicitis on Wednesday night. It was stated last night that her condition was satisfactory.

Dame Mary Scharlieb was stated to be a little weaker last night.

THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE

FINAL SESSION TO-DAY

WHEAT QUOTA INQUIRY

(From Our Parliamentary Correspondent)

The Heads of Delegations to the Imperial Conference met early yesterday morning and with certain intervals continued their consultations until nearly midnight. The chief, if not the sole, subject of discussion was the report of the Graham Committee on Economic Cooperation. Eventually a decision was reached to recommend the Conference at its final plenary session this morning to set in motion a further investigation of the proposals put forward by the United Kingdom Delegation as an alternative to the tariff preference proposals of some of the Dominion Delegations.

The following official statements were issued during the afternoon and evening :—

The Heads of Delegations met at 10, Downing-street at 9.30 this morning. The consideration of economic aspects of Inter-Imperial Relations was continued, and the report of the Committee on Economic Cooperation was further considered and disposed of. Arrangements for the final plenary session were considered.

The Heads of Delegations met in the Prime Minister's room at the House of Commons at 3 this afternoon. Questions connected with the final plenary session of the Conference were discussed. The meeting was adjourned until 8.30 p.m.

The Heads of Delegations met in the Prime Minister's room at the House of Commons at 8.30 p.m. At the opening of the proceedings Mr. Bennett, on behalf of the overseas delegates to the Conference, presented the chairman (Mr. MacDonald) with a gift of a silver salver.

The draft of the section of the Summary of Proceedings of the Conference dealing with economic questions was considered and approved. The discussion of the agenda for the final plenary session of the Conference, which will be held to-morrow (Friday) at 10 a.m. in the Reception Room at the Foreign Office, was continued and concluded.

It was hoped that it would be possible for the discussion on foreign affairs which had been begun on Tuesday to be resumed yesterday afternoon, as General Hertzog, who leaves London to-day, was anxious to be present at this discussion. The arrangement, however, proved impracticable in view of the amount of other work which had to be transacted. During the day General Hertzog had a farewell audience of the King.

THE GRAHAM REPORT

It was stated early this morning that the Heads of Delegations had come to complete agreement as to the agenda and as to what is to be done with regard to future action arising out of the report of the Graham Committee. It is assumed, therefore, that at this morning's plenary session it will be agreed that the time has not yet come when a final decision can be pronounced for or against the various alternative proposals to an extension of the tariff preferences which have been brought forward by the United Kingdom Government. It will be proposed that a full investigation shall now be set on foot, both in this country and in the Dominions, to clear the way for a further Imperial Conference at an early date.

It has not been the duty of the Graham Committee to make definite recommendations. Their task has been rather to examine the advantages and disadvantages of the quota, import boards, and bulk purchase. This section of the Graham Report is divided into two parts, the first dealing with wheat and the second with other foodstuffs, such as canned fruit, canned fish, dairy produce, and fresh fruit.

The section dealing with wheat deals only with the quota, as Canada and Australia regarded it as the most feasible alternative. The object of the quota would be to give a guaranteed and, if possible, increasing proportion of the United Kingdom market to wheat grown in the Dominions on the understanding that it is bought in this country at the world price. The Home Government has had under examination for some months the possibility of a quota for home-grown

(Continued on page 16, column 4)

ENTERTAINMENTS INDEX

(For details see page 12)

THEATRES

Aldwych	A NIGHT LIKE THIS	8.15
Ambassadors	THE GRAIN OF MUSTARD SEED	2.30 & 8.40
Apollo	THE OUTSIDER	8.30
Cambridge	CHARLOT'S MASQUERADE	8.15
Comedy	LUCKY DIP	2.30 & 8.30
Criterion	THE PLAYBOY OF THE WESTERN WORLD	8.40
Daly's	ELDORADO	8.15
Duchess	AN OBJECT OF VIRTUE	8.40
Duke of York's	HER FIRST AFFAIRE	8.15
Everyman	MASKS AND FACES	8.15
Gaiety	THE LOVE RACE	2.30 & 8.15
Garrick	ALMOST A HONEYMOON	8.30
Globe	STREET SCENE	8.40
Grafton	UNUSUAL VARIETY	2.30 & 8.30
Haymarket	THE FIRST MRS. FRASER	8.30
Hippodrome	SONS O' GUNS	8.15
His Majesty's	BITTER SWEET	8.30
Kingsway	WOODEN SHOES	8.40
Little	THE UNKNOWN WARRIOR	8.30
Lyceum	THE HOUSE OF DANGER	8.15
Lyric	LET US BE GAY	8.40
Palace	FREDERICA	8.15
Phœnix	PRIVATE LIVES	8.45
Playhouse	CYNARA	8.30
Prince Edward	NIPPY	8.15
Prince of Wales	THE MAN WHO KISSED HIS WIFE	8.45
"Q"	THE GREAT SILENCE	8.15
Queen's	THE BARRETTS OF WIMPOLE STREET	8.15
Royalty	MARRIAGE A LA MODE	8.30
St. Martin's	PETTICOAT INFLUENCE	2.30 & 8.30
Savoy	THE ONLY WAY	8.30
Shaftesbury	LEAVE IT TO PSMITH	8.30
Strand	IT'S A BOY	8.30
The Old Vic	RICHARD II.	7.45
Vaudeville	THE BREADWINNER	8.45
Victoria Palace	VICTORIA VANITIES	8.15
Whitehall	THE WAY TO TREAT A WOMAN	8.30
Winter Garden	FOLLOW A STAR	8.10
Wyndham's	ON THE SPOT	8.30

VARIETIES

Coliseum	2.15, 5.15, & 8.15
Holborn Empire	6.30 & 9
Maskelyne's	3 & 8
Palladium	6.30 & 9

CONCERTS

Grotrian Hall	MISS HELEN LUARD AND BROOK NORTHEY — 8.30
Queen's Hall	SIR HAMILTON HARTY — 8.15
Wigmore Hall	R. O. MORRIS'S ORCHESTRAL WORKS — 8.15

EXHIBITIONS

Crystal Palace	10 to 10
Olympia	MOTOR-CYCLE SHOW — 10 to 10
Tussaud's	10 to 10
Zoological Gardens	9 a.m. to sunset

PICTURE THEATRES

Alhambra	MYSTERY OF LIFE	1, 3.30, 6, & 8.30
Astoria	RAFFLES	1 to 11
Capitol	UP THE RIVER	12 to 11
Carlton	THE BIG POND	2.30, 6, & 8.45
Dominion	BIG BOY	1 to 11
Empire	WAY OUT WEST	12 to 11
Kensington	JOURNEY'S END	2 to 11
London Pavilion	HELL'S ANGELS	2.30 & 8.30
Marble Arch Pavilion	OLD ENGLISH	1 to 11
New Gallery	ON APPROVAL	2 to 11
New Victoria	CUCKOO	2 to 11
Plaza	ANYBODY'S WOMAN	11.45 to 11
Polytechnic	DASSAN	2.30, 5.30, & 8.30
Regal	DIXIANA	1 to 11
Rialto	THE KING OF JAZZ	12 to 11
Stoll Picture Theatre	JOURNEY'S END	12 to 11.45
The World's News Theatre	ROUND THE WORLD IN 50 MINUTES	12 to 11
Tivoli	WHOOPEE	12.30 to 11

THE TIMES

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1930

Special Articles: PAGE
Brazil: A Month of Civil War .. 15 & 16
French Foreign Policy 13
Books of the Week:
Molière; The Aeneid; A Study of H. G. Wells; The Press and the Public; New Novel; Shorter Notices 20
Illustrations:
The Disturbances in Brazil 18
Correspondence:
The Legal Machine (Sir John Fischer Williams, K.C.) 15
The Northern Spirit (Bishop of Southampton) 15
Marriage of Minors (Rev. Dr. E. O. James) 15
Christianity and War (Rev. C. J. Horsley-Smith) 15
"The Old Gang" (Mr. Frank Sole) .. 15
New Boundaries in Surrey (Sir Henry Buckingham, M.P., and Sir Lennox Russell) 10
Britain and India (Lord Inchcape) .. 10
The Case of the Minorities (Major the Nawab of Dera) 10
Unemployed Girls (Miss M. H. Irwin) .. 10
A West Indian Tour (Dr. M. J. Rendall) 10
Interest on War Debt (Mr. D. J. Sinnott) 10
The Mysterious Universe (Rev. T. Wigley) 10
The Elephants and the Mascot (Mr. H. T. White) 10
The "King's Beasts" of Windsor (Mr. J. Armitage) 10
Points from Letters:—Telephone Charges; Legacies to Servants; Last Survivor of the Great War; Third Party Insurance; Speed Indicators on Trains; Ralph Knott Memorial Fund; Farnham Castle; Pericles and Protection; The Test of Spending; An Old London Sign; Employment and Tariffs; Foreign Cartridges; A Climbing Toad; Guardians of the War Graves 10

Arrangements ..	17	Mails & Shipping	24
Art Exhibitions ..	12	Music	12
Auction Summary	5	Naval, Military, and Air Force	5
Broadcasting ..	7	News in Brief ..	11
Court Circular ..	17	Obituary	16
Crossword Puzzle	7	Parliament ..	8
Ecclesiastical ..	17	Political Notes ..	14
Estate Market ..	5	Sporting .. 6 &	7
Finance .. 21-	24	*The Times* of 1830	8
Home News ..	11	University News	16
Imperial & Foreign	13	Wills and Bequests	17
Law Notices ..	5		
Law Report ..	5		

Weather Forecast

ENGLAND, S.E.—Wind west or south-west, moderate or fresh; fair; rather mild.

Week-end Forecast.—Mainly fair and mild at first, possibly less settled later. (p. 16)

TO-DAY'S NEWS

HOME

Proposals by the railway companies for reductions in wage rates and revision of conditions of service were made yesterday at a conference of the general managers with the executives of the trade unions affected. (p. 14)

Definite dates have now been fixed for bringing into operation the various sections of the Road Traffic Act. Most of the provisions of Part I. will come into force on December 1. (p. 14)

Addressing the Convocation of Canterbury yesterday, the Primate dealt with the resolutions of the Lambeth Conference on the reunion of Christendom, and on the subject of birth control. The question of reunion was also referred to by Dr. Temple at the York Convocation. (p. 11)

The Prince of Wales spoke at a dinner of the Association of Scientific and Technical Institutions at Guildhall last night, and welcomed the achievements of the association in promoting cooperation between those institutions in the British Empire. (p. 16)

The Chancellor of Oxford University (Lord Grey of Fallodon) has nominated Lord Sankey as High Steward of the University in succession to the late Lord Birkenhead. (p. 16)

The Council of Somerville College has appointed Mrs. Helen Darbishire to succeed Miss Fry as Principal of the College. (p. 16)

The Guildford Diocesan Conference decided yesterday by a substantial majority that part of Farnham Castle shall be used as the Bishop's residence and the rest as a Conference and Retreat House. (p. 16)

The Central Landowners' Association, at a meeting in London yesterday, passed a resolution expressing their disappointment with the agricultural proposals of the Government. (p. 11)

A Book of Remembrance, which completes the memorial to the Royal East Kent Yeomanry, was unveiled in Canterbury Cathedral yesterday by Lord Harris. (p. 11)

POLITICS

In the House of Commons yesterday Dr. Addison explained the provisions of the Agricultural Land (Utilization) Bill and moved its second reading. The condition of agriculture was also the subject of debate in the House of Lords. (p. 8)

The report of the executive of the London Labour Party, which is to be presented to the seventeenth annual conference of the party on November 29, shows a slight increase of membership in the party. (p. 7)

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN

A dispatch from the Government of India on the proposals of the Statutory Commission is published as a preliminary to the discussions of the Round-Table Conference. A meeting of the British Indian delegates to the Conference was held yesterday. (p. 14)

Although Congress newspapers deride the proceedings of the Round-Table Conference, a large body of opinion in Bombay takes the view that the sole object of the Conference is India's good, and that its implications are fully recognized by the British Parliament and people. (p. 14)

It is feared that over 100 lives were lost at Lyons yesterday when 16 large apartment houses were destroyed at intervals by a landslide. (p. 14)

The Heads of Delegations to the Imperial Conference held prolonged meetings yesterday in a further effort to finish the business before them. Consideration of the report of the Economic Committee was continued but not completed. (p. 14)

In its Bill of indictment against the Russian professors recently arrested on charges of treasonable activity, the Soviet Government makes a number of farcical charges against British subjects and the British Government. (p. 14)

The French airmen who left Paris on Saturday last on a flight to Indo-China arrived at Saigon early yesterday, completing the flight in a little over five days. (p. 13)

Our Washington Correspondent says the course of events in certain Latin-American countries is causing the Administration more concern than any other foreign problem at the moment. In rioting in Peru on Wednesday 15 persons, including two citizens of the United States, were killed and 25 injured. (p. 13)

Sir Otto Niemeyer left Sydney yesterday *en route* for England. (p. 13)

LAW

Summary of Law Cases will be found on page 5.

SPORT

The Derby Race Meeting was continued yesterday; meetings were concluded at Cheltenham and Catterick. (p. 6)

The Altcar Coursing Meeting was continued yesterday. (p. 6)

Cambridge University beat Dublin University at Rugby Football at Cambridge yesterday by 51 points to six. Brighton College beat Cranleigh at Brighton by 29 points to five. (p. 7)

Tottenham Hotspur beat Cambridge University at Association Football at Tottenham yesterday by eight goals to none. (p. 7)

Christ Church and New College tied for the Oxford Inter-College Relay Cup. (p. 6)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

In "City Notes" comment is made on:—Control of Indian Finance; Sir Otto Niemeyer's Return; Mr. Norman's Twelfth Term; Important Dividend Announcements. (p. 21)

Money was more plentiful in Lombard-street and loan rates declined. Discount rates were also slightly easier. The Bank sold £315,000 of bar gold. Small rises occurred in the French, Swiss, Dutch, and Spanish exchanges. Argentine and Brazilian currencies appreciated. Silver rose ¼d. to 16 11-16d. per oz. (p. 21)

Stock Markets yesterday were firm. A further rise took place in British Government securities. There was demand for Copper, Gold, and Diamond shares. Chinese bonds were strong. A recovery also took place in a number of leading Industrials. (p. 21)

THE SIMLA DISPATCH

The Government of India—that is to say, the VICEROY and his Council—completed their report on the proposals of the Statutory Commission on September 20. Their views are made public this morning and were presumably circulated to the Round-Table delegates yesterday, when the Conference had actually been opened and the first business session was only three days ahead. At this stage of the proceedings there was perhaps some substance in the argument that it would be unwise to introduce a new factor into the constitutional discussion till the non-contentious ceremonial of Wednesday was over. But it is surely asking too much of the delegates to assume that they will really have mastered this mass of difficult detail—the dispatch alone fills upwards of two hundred and fifty printed pages without its appendices and enclosures—will have checked it by the earlier document of which it is a survey, will have formed their own conclusions, and be ready to debate them, all by Monday morning. It is not surprising that there have been appeals in various quarters for a postponement, and indeed the case for carrying all this undigested material into the Conference next week can only be based on what may be held to be the psychological consequences of further delay. Still, a little delay at the beginning might speed the business in the end if only it were used to give the PRIME MINISTER time to get into touch with the British Parliamentary Delegation of which he is the leader.

The dispatch itself, it may be said at once, will dissipate a good many wild predictions of its contents. It is not in substance a brand-new scheme of Indian constitutional reform. No one can claim it as an "alternative" or a "rival" to the Simon scheme. If in some respects it goes further than SIR JOHN SIMON and his colleagues in the direction of responsibility, there are other respects in which it is palpably more cautious. Even at the main point of divergence—the structure of the Central Executive and its relations with the Legislature—the motive in suggesting a change is the belief, which is becoming more and more widely shared, that the proposals of the Statutory Commission "can hardly "produce the strong Central Government "which they desire to see." For the rest the dispatch is a running commentary, following closely the original text and conveyed in language which is official to the point of dullness, on every detail of the Simon Report. There are no high lights about it. It need excite neither enthusiasm nor anxiety. On the other hand it is of manifest importance to the discussions of the Round-Table Conference, for it contains the considered views on the prospects and the limitations of constitutional progress of the eight men practically responsible from day to day for the whole central administration. Every delegate who means business is bound to master every line of it, and meanwhile the summary which is printed in our columns this morning will serve to familiarize the general reader with its broad conclusions.

They may be summarized still more briefly somewhat as follows. The Government of India recognize and rehearse the well-known aspirations of the Indian peoples for responsibility within definite limits for their own affairs, and—side by side with it, but not entirely the same matter in Indian eyes—for "status" in the eyes of the world. They accept the ideal of an All-India federation as the ultimate satisfaction of both. They agree, generally speaking, with the Commission's recommendation for the reconstitution of the Provincial Governments, for the abolition of dyarchy there, and for the maintenance in present circumstances of communal representation as the necessary safeguard of minorities. Differing to some extent about the treatment of the "backward tracts," and prepared (on the advice of the CHIEF COMMISSIONER) to go to considerable lengths towards a popular Legislature for the Frontier Province, they fully accept the view that Burma should no longer form part of British India. So much for some of the main points of agreement. When it comes to the Central Government and Legislature the dispatch is more frankly sceptical of the Simon proposals, and argues at length, and with a good deal of force, that in practice they would never work harmoniously. The Government's own proposals have been commonly described in anticipation as "dyarchy at the centre"; but in fact they specifically condemn a formal dyarchy at the centre, no less than in the Provinces, as offering no hope of progress hereafter except by an abrupt transition. Holding as they do that certain functions—the control of defence, for instance, "in any future within sight," and under present conditions of finance and of law and order—cannot be taken away from the Imperial Parliament, they suggest that a unitary Central Government should nevertheless be made more "responsive" to public opinion by the inclusion in it of an element of elected members, irremovable by vote of censure, but retaining their seats as elected members and thus reflecting the prevailing views of the Legislature. An essential corollary to this suggestion is that the Imperial Parliament should define with some precision the subjects on which it would exercise its constitutional right of intervention, and those which it would leave to the Government of India to manage in close consultation with the Indian Legislature. The conception, in short, is that there should be a recognized partnership—the substitution of the word "dualism" for "dyarchy" to express its actual working is perhaps a distinction rather than a difference—not so much between two categories of Ministers as between the Imperial Parliament and the Parliament of India. That is an attempt to reduce to the smallest possible compass the most important variation from the Simon scheme which the new dispatch propounds. It only remains to be added here that LORD IRWIN and his Council are clearly a little dubious about the Commission's scheme for a "Dominion" Army; that they accept the proposal for transferring the functions of paramountcy over the States from the Government of India to the Viceroy; and that they deal at considerable length with the conditions precedent to the transfer of responsibility for Indian finance, and especially with the vital importance of credit and confidence.

The criticism which must occur to every one who reads the dispatch in the light of modern thought is that its outlook is altogether too narrow to help the Conference in its main decision. Its authors are a little too near the ground to see the horizon. They give the impression of a set of earnest and sympathetic commentators, by no means all of one mind, but struggling loyally to avoid any public dissent, who have kept strictly to the text before them, have worked against time to reach a number of conclusions upon it, and have then caused them to be placed on record by a pains-taking Civil servant. No doubt that is just what they set out to do. It was not their business to be imaginative. The importance of their criticism on specific points is beyond all question. But it is a little depressing that at this moment, when the whole destiny of India is under review, they should almost have gone out of their way to discourage the hopes of a new and larger experiment in constitutional progress. They pay tribute indeed to the great conception of an All-India federation; but it is (they repeat again and again) a "distant "ideal," a "remote speculation," which hardly affects, if indeed it is not obstructed by, their proposals for immediate action. Their eyes are fixed on a Government limited to British India "on the lines which have already been "drawn irrevocably." They even "hesitate to "hold that the orthodox method of representa-"tion by direct election is unsuited to the con-"ditions of India." But why "orthodox," when there is no precedent in history for the size and complexities of the Indian electorate? And why should a false start be "irrevocable," when far-sighted Indians are turning more and more to the belief that their future lies in a system far wider, and perhaps more imminent, than was ever really envisaged by the Montagu Reforms?

The plain truth is that the fundamental choice before the present Conference lies between a scheme of government into which the whole Indian population—States as well as Provinces—can fit naturally, without retrogression or upheaval, as time goes on, and a scheme which will in effect reproduce on a gigantic scale the partition of Ireland, an Ireland moreover not merely clean divided in two, but broken at every point by a chain of Ulsters. That choice is primarily for the people of India themselves. If they take the larger view they will concentrate first and foremost upon the Provinces, postpone for the time any reform at the Centre, and claim their right, once the Provinces have become successful autonomous units, to determine their own form of federal unity with the States. If they prefer merely to go forward on the present lines, to think only in terms of a Central Parliament of British India, and to leave the States out of account till a distant future, then no doubt they may still achieve a certain progress on the lines suggested; but they run the risk of losing for ever the chance of an Indian "Dominion" worth the name. Whichever view they take the Simla dispatch will have its value, for it contains a mass of practical suggestion on every detail of constitutional change. But it is essential to remember in reading it that it is a document limited for all intents and purposes to the development of Parliamentary institutions in British India alone. Its uses will be found in committee rather than in any survey by the Conference of the Indian problem as a whole.

A "Flashy Futility"

DR. ADDISON exclaimed during yesterday's debate in the House of Commons that the £7,000,000 a year with which his housing schemes have saddled the taxpayer for two generations was "less than the cost of one "battleship." There is a glaring error in his arithmetic, which would only be correct if a battleship cost £7,000,000 a year to keep in commission; but the cheers which greeted his irrelevant observation show the extent to which all Socialist (and some Liberal) politicians are the victims of the fallacious argument that it is illogical to economize on other forms of public expenditure while spending £110,000,000 a year on the fighting services. For the purposes of the argument the cost of national defence is called the cost of "equipment to blow the brains "out of people," or, in the words of the official organ of the Socialist Party, the cost of "war preparations." It is high time that the lustre of this glittering gem among what the PRIME MINISTER once called "flashy "futilities" should be dimmed by the recital of a few facts. The total of the cost of national defence during the current year is the responsibility of the Socialist Government alone. It is the total of what that Government think necessary in pursuance of their policy to reduce armaments "to the minimum required for "police purposes." The suggestion, therefore, that the present Government are spending too much on armaments, and spending anything at all on "war preparations," is an attack upon them comparable for ingratitude only to the attack of BRUTUS upon CAESAR. But the attack is as ill-informed as it is misdirected. Although the opposition of the Socialist Party during the last Parliament to the dispatch of forces to protect British lives and property in China shows that different parties have different ideas upon what "police purposes" may be, nobody will seriously challenge that the only purposes of the Army, Navy, and Air Force are the maintenance of peace and the provision of security throughout the Empire.

At least we are the last of all the Great Powers against whom any other purpose could reasonably be alleged. For example, between 1925 and 1929 British expenditure on the Army declined by eleven per cent., whereas the expenditure of other great nations increased by from 15 per cent. in the case of the United States to 102 per cent. in the case of Soviet Russia. Moreover the true figure of our total expenditure upon armed forces is not £110,000,000 but £92,271,000, after proper allowance is made for pensions, retired pay, gratuities, and other non-effective charges. The comparable figure for 1913-14 was £79,113,000. But against the increase of some £12,500,000 since that date must be set the cost of a practically new service, the Air Force, which amounts to nearly £18,000,000; the cost of higher pay, which amounts in the Army and Navy alone to over £6,000,000 for about 90,000 fewer men; and the increased cost of equipment, which cannot certainly be estimated but is certainly substantial. Finally, if it be argued that the cost of defence is disproportionate to the total national expenditure, the answer is even simpler. In 1913-14 the fighting services cost 42 per cent. of the total Budget, and social services cost only 23 per cent. In the current year the fighting services will cost only 13.4 per cent. of the Budget total and the social services 47 per cent., exclusive of £30,000,000 borrowed to pay unemployment benefit. The conclusion to be drawn from these figures must be clear to all who pay more than lip service to economy. No possibility of economy should be neglected in any branch of the national expenditure. But, though the cost of national defence both actually and relatively may be still high enough to suggest that it should be examined carefully, it is certainly not high enough to warrant that it should be examined exclusively.

Ordination Candidates

Figures taken from this morning's issue of the *Guardian* show the number of men ordained within the last twelve months to have been substantially greater than during any equivalent period since the War. The totals are reckoned from Advent to Advent, and that for 1929-30 exceeds the best of the preceding twelve years by eighty-eight. This improvement should be specially gratifying to readers of *The Times*, for the chief factor in bringing it about has been that "Sponsors Scheme" to which they have given generous and consistent support. Since it became operative, four years ago, the Scheme has supplied the whole training of 608 carefully chosen candidates for Ordination, while indirectly it has helped 116 more. Those are figures which LORD GREY, the zealous pioneer of the Scheme, and all who have responded to his appeals are well entitled to regard with satisfaction. It is true that the Scheme is in the nature of a temporary expedient. The Lambeth Conference expressed a wish that the Church itself rather than any extraneous organization should supply the help needed by candidates unable to pay for their own training. But until that change has been completed the work of the Sponsors Scheme will be necessary, and the results it has achieved already more than justify its claim to continued support.

Honour for Dr. Banting

Yesterday afternoon the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons of England conferred the Honorary Fellowship of the College on DR. BANTING, of Toronto. The honour, the highest which the Council can offer, is signal; no other member of the College (DR. BANTING is already M.R.C.S.) has ever before received it. But the discoverer of insulin certainly deserved no less at the hands of British surgeons. His work, as LORD MOYNIHAN pointed out, has a direct bearing on the practice of surgery; it was made possible in the first instance by the achievements of LISTER. In its essence it is an application of physiological knowledge to the needs of clinical practice, and therefore represents that synthesis of effort which is the foundation of the science of medicine. LORD MOYNIHAN, who has just returned from Canada, referred to the lustre which DR. BANTING'S work has shed on medical research in that land. The discovery of an effective treatment of diabetes is certainly the most important contribution to therapeutics which has so far been made by any of the British Dominions. It stands, and will stand, as an inspiration and an example to the hundreds of eager young workers who, in Canada, in Australia, in New Zealand, in South Africa, and in other parts of the Empire, are dedicating their lives to the prevention and cure of disease.

THE NORTHERN SPIRIT

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Your correspondent, not himself a Northerner, writing on "The Northern Spirit," has found what is true. Of course there are slackers everywhere. Of course also much social legislation, even necessary and beneficent legislation, is tending all the time to pauperize the best of us: but the Tyneside spirit as I knew it intimately 40 years ago will take a great deal of spoiling.

This conviction is kept fresh by recent contacts. "Ah winna' be bet" (I won't be beaten) is the exact form of boyish comment on a difficult task set, and after first defeat, treasured these 40 years; and its equivalent was heard time and again. "If the lads is pead (paid), wor Billy and me'll leave the choir" was the announcement of another small lad, threatened with the indignity of a dole to voluntary choir-boys. Those lads and their likes are the iron-grey men of to-day, and fathers of the young men out of work that your correspondent tells of. There is not time in one generation wholly to slacken or kill that independent spirit nor to crush out the cheery unself-pitying humour that tries to face grim hard times. The Prince of Wales, on his timely visit, met it there two years ago. It was there on the streets of Benwell and Byker last New Year. I am proud of the Northern independence, thinking not chiefly of the tall dalesmen of my native Lakeland, but of the less-favoured denizens of the grey smoke-ridden Tyneside with its sad hinterland of idle pits and furnaces; I know that those who can help its young hands to work elsewhere are likely to echo the comment often to be heard in the South from those who have welcomed their sisters for domestic service, "We like them, and they *do* work."

I am, &c.,
CECIL SOUTHAMPTON;
The Close, Winchester, Nov. 12.

"THE OLD GANG"

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—As "Old Ganger" seems to have taken exception to my letter of October 31, will you allow me to answer his questions?

(1) In the interests of the party, Central Office should make it their business to acquaint Conservative Associations through their agents of their attitude in cases of obvious unrest among the rank and file. Failure to do so is often the cause of doing untold harm to the cause of Conservatism; and (2) obviously the question as to who shall be members of the "Old Gang" is a matter for the leader of the party absolutely.

May I add that many people in this division have been thoroughly dissatisfied, but since Mr. Baldwin's latest statement of policy, in so far as it affects the agriculturist, this feeling has happily been dispelled to a very large extent? All that now remains is for members of the "Old Gang" to give a grand gesture of unqualified adherence to the policy of their leader in order completely to sweep away any suspicions which may remain.

Yours faithfully,
FRANK SOLE.
Woodcroft, March, Cambs.

THE LEGAL MACHINE

JUDGES IN PUBLIC LIFE

A COMMENT FROM FRENCH EXPERIENCE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—One aspect of the legal reforms to which Mr. Heber Hart lends the weight of his unique experience as a Judge of the Mixed Arbitral Tribunals ought not to be neglected, and that is the influence which a change is likely to have on the general attitude of the community to the administration of the law.

In some 10 years of a singularly happy residence in the country of our French friends and neighbours, nothing has impressed me more, in connexion with French law and the French public, than the small part which the French Judges play in the national life in comparison with the position of their English brethren. A Judge in France, whatever his professional competence (and the professional competence of French Judges is very high), does not, so far as my experience goes, carry the weight either with the outside public or with the legal profession which our English Judges carry. The administration of the law is not a matter of continuous direct public interest to the same extent as in England. I do not recollect reading in any French newspaper a full report of any civil case. No French newspaper has anything comparable to the legal columns of *The Times*.

This fact is, I think, largely due to the French practice of trying all cases before a multiplicity of Judges and to the closely connected fact—whether as cause or effect I have not time now to inquire—that the Judges are recruited as a branch of the Civil Service and not from men who have distinguished themselves, not usually as nothing but advocates, in the open air of the legal profession. A bench of many judges means a bench where responsibility is divided and personality has less scope. Such a bench, if universalized, tends to the formal and rather colourless judgments of the whole Court which make a Continental law report so much less alive than a record of the expression by each Judge of his own view in his own language. If we are to try all cases before three Judges we shall certainly diminish the prestige of the Judge and the attractiveness of his office; we shall also either have to multiply by three the total of judicial salaries or be content with men of less calibre than the existing High Court Bench. The roll of our great Judges who have also been great public men—Fortescue, Coke, Hale, Holt, Mansfield, Camden, Stowell, Birkenhead—will risk being closed. And at the very time when law is extending its rule into its proper province in international affairs we shall be weakening our chances of contributing to the Permanent Court at The Hague a jurist of the practical knowledge and high personality of the late Lord Finlay.

Somewhat similar in its effect on popular interest in law and in the popular estimation of law would be the *total* suppression of the jury system in civil cases. In what may be called quasi-criminal cases—such as actions for libel and slander—the presence of the jury has a real value in bringing the legal standard into conformity with the general standard of the community, and in interesting the community in the personal issues of honour and reputation on which law with us has ousted the duel but which justly remain of capital importance to mankind. It is a good thing that on matters such as these the average man should be able to assert his right to be tried by the opinion of his fellows. For less personal issues I would humbly agree with Mr. Heber Hart that a Judge (or Judges) sitting alone are a better tribunal than a jury.

The question of the law of evidence is perhaps too technical for general discussion, but experience of litigation before international tribunals has impressed on me the need of extreme caution before accepting any change of serious principle in our law. That the law of evidence is often unnecessarily technical and might reasonably be amended I am not concerned to deny, but the conception that the establishment of facts is an important and delicate process, properly subject to definite principles and rules, seems to me one of the great contributions which our ancestors have made to legal science; let us be slow to depart from their wisdom.

In these few comments it is not my wish or intention to deny that our present legal procedure may need a drastic overhaul; on such a matter it is not for a lawyer who has been absent from England for 10 years to speak. I only wish to urge that the wider and more general aspects of any proposed reforms should not be neglected and to suggest that on the remoter consequences of changes in legal procedure we can learn something of value from our French friends.

Yours, &c.,
JOHN FISCHER WILLIAMS.
The Athenæum, Nov. 12.

MARRIAGE OF MINORS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—As a Surrogate in a university city, may I be allowed to call attention to the question of the issuing of marriage licences to youthful applicants? As the law stands at present there seems to be no adequate safeguard against false declarations being made (with far-reaching consequences), since a minor has merely to affirm that he (or she) is over 21 years of age, and in all probability lie will secure a licence, if not at one place then at another. Thus a young man recently made application to me in the usual manner; but, surmising that he was a member of the University and very possibly a minor, I drew a bow at a venture and hit the mark. The applicant, however, having been requested by me to provide the necessary consents, promptly betook himself to another authority, from whom he succeeded in obtaining his licence, and so contracted a marriage, to the utter dismay of his highly respected parents.

My main purpose in this letter is to bring to public notice the ease with which minors may obtain marriage licences without the knowledge or consent of their parents; but, if further I may venture to suggest a possible safeguard, I would urge that legislation be introduced making surrogates and other authorized persons responsible in the case of licences granted without proper consents. This, of course, would involve the compulsory production of birth or baptismal certificates on the part of applicants of uncertain age—a simple but surely a necessary precaution, and one which might prevent untold misery to parents and the contracting parties. Be this as it may, something ought to be done, and done speedily, to tighten up the whole system, for once the union is contracted it cannot be nullified for want of the necessary consents.

Yours sincerely,
E. O. JAMES (Surrogate in the Diocese of Oxford).
St. Thomas's Vicarage, Oxford, Nov. 12.

CHRISTIANITY AND WAR

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I cannot help thinking that many of our young people must be puzzled by the teaching which is being given to them on the subject of war. They are told that war is a denial of the spirit of Christianity and that it is inhuman and frightful. In the same breath they are also told to honour, as Christlike men and heroes, those who laid down their lives for their country in the Great War.

Now, if our participation in that War was a righteous act (as I firmly believe it was), it must occur to the rising generation that in the future an occasion may arise when their participation in war might also be righteous—as, for example, in the relief of an oppressed people. If this is true, surely we ought to have the courage to tell them so. The point is, not whether war is frightful, but whether it is ever right. Moreover, if our boys and girls were given some idea as to when, if ever, such a terrible step could be justified, they would be able to see more clearly when in times past it has been wrong and when it would be so in future.

Yours faithfully,
C. J. HORSLEY-SMITH.
St. James' Norlands Vicarage, 32, Upper Addison-gardens, W.14, Nov. 12.

BRAZIL

A MONTH OF CIVIL WAR

THE FULL STORY

(From Our Correspondent in Brazil)

The history of the revolutionary movement in Rio Grande do Sul can now be seen in true perspective. For three months the revolutionaries had been visiting centres where they were preparing their plans—at Pelotas, Porto Alegre, Rio Grande, Cachoeira, Santa Maria, Caxias, Bagé, Livramento, Cruz Alto, and Passo Fundo. In spite of the secrecy rumours of a possible rising leaked out, and General Gil de Almeida, G.O.C. Federal troops in Rio Grande do Sul, arranged for a big concentration in Porto Alegre of those units which were well armed. The rumours died down during September, and the General himself discountenanced the possibility of an armed rising.

On October 3, Srs. Flores da Cunha, Oswaldo Aranha, and others met in the military barracks to agree upon the steps for initiating the movement. The civil guards were armed and awaited the signal to attack the general barracks. This signal was given at 5.15 p.m. by Srs. Flores da Cunha and Oswaldo Aranha. Firing began, the revolutionists seized the building, and made prisoners of General Gil de Almeida, his officers and forces quartered there. The arsenal was taken and occupied. The majority of the troops stationed at the Morro de Menino Deus and the Carta Geral, whose sympathies were almost

entirely in favour of the revolution, went over to the Riograndenses. A stand was made by Captain Argollo Ferrão, with the aid of 20 men, but they were quickly shot down. A fight occurred in the barracks of the 7th battalion of Sharpshooters between revolutionary elements and their legalist companions; shortly afterwards the Sharpshooters left the barracks to join the movement outside. The defence put up by this 7th battalion, from which most resistance was encountered, was a stout one; its colonel and officers made a stubborn stand which lasted several hours. Eventually Dr. Leonardo Truda, director of the *Diario de Noticias*, effected a truce, and the battalion surrendered.

The attack on the 2nd company under Captain Ignacio Corseuil was of a serious nature. For nearly 18 hours a contingent of the 1st battalion of the Military Brigade was entrenched in the street, being subjected to a surprise attack by part of the 2nd company while Captain Corseuil organized a defence of the barracks. The revolutionists, reinforced by a company of the Military Brigade, attacked the barracks, and a struggle lasting four hours ensued, at the end of which the building was occupied and Captain Corseuil and other officers were captured.

CIVIL ACTION

In the meantime the State deputy, Sr. Mauricio Cardoso, and other civilians took possession of the local branch of the Bank of Brazil and the Postal and Telegraph departments, and a military detachment occupied the Customs and the Delegacia Fiscal. The Agencia Americana and the Telephone Company's premises were then taken over, and the captains of all vessels in the harbour warned that they were to obey orders under penalty of bombardment. Loyal officers who had been taken prisoners were placed on the Commandante Riper and Araçatuba.

The enthusiasm displayed in Porto Alegre at the victory of the revolution was intense, and within three days from Colonel Goés Monteiro's call for volunteers 32,000 men had enlisted, while Federal forces in the interior of the state either went over to the revolutionists or were defeated. Rio Grande, to the last man, was ready for the big campaign, and the transport of troops to the Santa Catharina frontier was begun. Within a few days Rio Grande do Sul had succeeded in placing no fewer than 50,000 men in the field beyond her frontiers, and 26,000 more were under training.

Late on Thursday night, October 23, rumours were rife that certain Rio de Janeiro garrison forces had decided to go over to the cause of the revolutionists, and early on Friday morning the guns from Copacabana Fort announced that part of the garrison had made up their minds to make common cause with the rebellion. Tramway and omnibus services were stopped, and entrances to the town through the two tunnels connecting the suburbs of Copacabana and Ipanema were guarded and no traffic permitted. The city was in a state of suspense and alarm. Aeroplanes manœuvred overhead and leaflets were dropped informing the public that the Government had been instructed to resign.

Those Ministers who were not already awaiting events with Dr. Washington Luiz were summoned to the Guanabara Palace, the guard of which had been strongly reinforced. At 10 a.m. on Friday soldiers, under Colonel José Pessoa, arrived at the Palace and advised the President that he had been deposed and must consider himself under arrest. Dr. Washington Luiz, to the last, displayed an obstinacy that complicated matters, and members of the Military Junta, which had been formed, remained with him until 5 p.m., when Cardinal Sebastião Leme, who only arrived from Europe the preceding Sunday, succeeded in persuading him that the troops and the people had gone against him. At 6 p.m., finding resistance was of no avail, he was conveyed to the fort at Copacabana.

NEWS FROM THE CAPITAL

The news that Rio de Janeiro had risen was received in São Paulo late in the morning. General excitement reigned, coupled with relief at the cessation of hostilities, which was followed by speculation about the attitude to be adopted by the state government of São Paulo. A military conference was held in the Hotel Esplanada, and the divisional commander, General Hestamphilo de Moura, came to an understanding with the commanding officer of the Força Publica and the Divisional Chief of Staff. After this conference it was announced that he was about to invite the State President to retire. It was obvious that the revolution had triumphed in São Paulo, and scenes of wild enthusiasm prevailed. Señor Heitor Penteado, acting Vice-President of São Paulo, thus forced to consider the revolutionists victorious, found himself with no alternative but to resign, and General de Moura assumed the temporary governorship of the state.

A number of regrettable incidents occurred immediately after the news became public. The uncertainty and the suspense of the past three weeks manifested themselves in the desire to wreck various newspaper offices. The first to submit

to mob law was the Government organ, the *Correio Paulistano*, followed by a raid on the *Gazeta* and the *São Paulo Jornal*. The offices and machinery were completely wrecked and everything that could be thrown into the streets was first smashed and then set alight.

A large crowd forced its way into a gunsmith's shop and helped itself to the entire stock of firearms and munitions. An attack was planned on the official palace and Government offices, situated in the centre of the town; soldiers, however, fired over the heads of the mob. This checked the rush and prevented damage. Further encounters with the masses along the principal streets resulted in three deaths and several wounded. Finding their way barred to Government property fresh onslaughts were made by the crowd on newspaper offices, and it was not until the evening that the military were able to take charge of affairs. Guards were established outside the buildings that had suffered. Before long, however, the people began fraternizing with the soldiers, and in the evening flames were seen in various places, where office wreckage was being burnt. Casa Rodavalho, on the Largo São Francisco, which enjoyed the monopoly of the undertaker's business in São Paulo, and whose owner (of the same name), was very unpopular, came in for severe handling. It was curious to see coffins and other accessories of this firm's business brought out into the streets and burned. A coffin, with an effigy of Rodavalho, was carried through the city and then publicly burnt.

The displeasure of the populace was also directed against the prison, commonly known as the Bastille of Cambucy, where prisoners have been incarcerated, tortured, and killed. The fury of the people knew no bounds, and after depositing all that could be found on to the pavement they made a huge bonfire, and the building was wrecked by fire.

More newspaper offices, lottery shops, haunts of the *bicho*, gambling and political clubs, private houses of the late Government's supporters, were visited and sacked. Furniture, fittings, safes, billiard tables, were thrown out—sometimes from the third and fourth storeys of buildings. Every Republican club and many another shared the same fate. In the Triangle alone there must have been fifty fires burning at the same time, and more than 100 buildings were sacked, wrecked, and burned.

At one time it looked as if the vengeance of the people might drift into other channels and that foreign property would not be respected. Fortunately, the Provisional Government that had been formed realized that if action were not rapidly taken the situation might easily get out of hand. Soldiers and police were drafted into the centre of the city, and this action had the effect of curbing more violence. In Rio de Janeiro there were similar attacks on newspaper offices, but São Paulo underwent the more strenuous time. Dr. Julio Prestes was conducted in the early hours of October 25 by General de Moura to the residence of H.M. Consul-General.

Although an enthusiastic welcome was given by the masses in São Paulo to Dr. Getulio Vargas, the end is not yet in sight. Paulistas' pride has been seriously hurt, and if Dr. Washington Luiz lost his popularity through riding roughshod over obstacles, the methods employed by his successor's adjutants leave much to be desired. This is not to suggest that Dr. Vargas and the reforms his party is anxious to introduce deserve censure, but Dr. Vargas is completely in the hands of his adherents and it is doubtful whether he can enforce his will on them. He is merely the figurehead, and the intention to grasp power at all costs has not been too favourably received.

Pictures on p. 18.

UNIVERSITY NEWS

NEW PRINCIPAL OF SOMERVILLE

OXFORD, Nov. 13

Miss Sara Margery Fry, M.A., having announced her intention to resign the office of Principal of Somerville College at the end of Hilary Term, 1931, the Council has appointed Miss Helen Darbishire, M.A., Somerville College, to succeed her as Principal.

CHRIST CHURCH.—The following elections have been made:—To Senior Scholarships (Class "A"):—Mr. Alfred R. J. P. Ubbelohde, B.A., B.Sc., late Scholar of the House, and Mr. Edward M. Wright, B.A., late Scholar of Jesus College. To a Senior Scholarship (Class "B"):—Mr. William L. McElwee, late Scholar of the House. To a Boulter Exhibition in Modern History:—Mr. James D. Jackson, Commoner of the House. To a Bostock Exhibition in Natural Science:—Mr. A. F. H. Thomson, Commoner of the House.

Mr. Ubbelohde was educated at St. Paul's School and gained a First Class in the Honour School of Natural Science (Chemistry) this year. In 1929 he was awarded the Gibbs Scholarship. Mr. Wright gained a First Class in Mathematical Moderations in 1927, the Junior Mathematical Scholarship in 1928, and a First Class in the Final Honour School of Mathematics in 1929, when he was also elected a University Senior Student. Mr. McElwee was educated at Sedbergh, and gained a First Class in Modern History in 1930.

To mark the centenary of University College School, University College, London, has established a scholarship equivalent to an endowment of £1,000, which will entitle a boy selected by the school to free tuition in any of the faculties of the college, provided he fulfils the prescribed conditions.

Since Sir Herbert Samuel officially launched the Centenary Appeal for £50,000 last week, the response of old boys and friends of the school has been most encouraging, and the total already stands at between £5,000 and £6,000.

HIGH STEWARD OF OXFORD UNIVERSITY

Lord Grey of Fallodon, Chancellor of Oxford University, has nominated Lord Sankey, Lord Chancellor, to be High Steward of the University in succession to the late Lord Birkenhead. The Chancellor's nomination will come forward for approval in Convocation.

SCHOOL SCHOLARSHIPS

The following have been elected to scholarships at Merchant Taylors' School:—

INTERNAL SCHOLARSHIP.—G. L. Andrews.

ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIPS (in order of merit).—I. D. J. Dupre (Belmont House, Blackheath); 2. J. L. Starnes (Highfield, S.W.18); 3. J. P. Watkins (Park School, Ilford); 4. H. le Fisher (Norfolk House, N.10); 5. R. J. Martin (Alpha Preparatory School, Harrow) and P. R. Smith (Battersea Grammar School) (divided).

ENFORCING THE NEW TRAFFIC ACT

SPECIAL SERVICE OF POLICE IN MOTOR-CARS

Uniformed police on motor-cycles and in motor-cars are to be employed to enforce the regulations of the new Traffic Act. This was officially announced by Scotland Yard yesterday. Men already in the Metropolitan Police Force who possess a knowledge of motor-cars or motor-cycles have been asked to volunteer for the new special service. The use of motor-cycles is a new departure, as they have not hitherto been included in Scotland Yard's equipment.

Motoring officers will be exclusively employed on traffic regulation, and in dealing with motoring offences on the roads.

There is no intention of providing motor-cycles for members of the Flying Squad.

OLD BAILEY ACQUITTALS

At the Central Criminal Court yesterday, before the Common Serjeant (Sir Henry Dickens, K.C.), JAMES LESLIE ROGER, 37, traveller, on bail, and FREDERICK BROWN, 31, costermonger, on bail, who were committed for trial on a charge from Old-street Police Court, were both found *Not Guilty*, and they were discharged.

INDUSTRY AND SCIENCE

PRINCE OF WALES ON COOPERATION

A CENTRAL CLEARING HOUSE

The Prince of Wales, speaking at a dinner of the Association of Scientific and Technical Institutions at Guildhall last night, welcomed the achievements of the association in promoting cooperation between those institutions within the British Empire. He dwelt on the urgent necessity for further research in almost every branch of industry and science and warmly supported the movement to raise funds for the establishment of a central building to house the societies.

SIR ERNEST RUTHERFORD, president of the Royal Society, who presided at the dinner, received the 500 guests in the Art Gallery. He was supported by the presidents of the constituent institutions and associated bodies.

SIR JOHN CADMAN, hon. treasurer of the Empire Council of Mining and Metallurgical Institutions, proposed the health of the Prince of Wales. He spoke of the support that the Prince had given to the movement when it was launched eight years ago, and said that his presence that night would encourage members of the Empire Council all over the world and of the constituent bodies of the association in the United Kingdom—numbering in all some 30,000 men and women—to go forward with their plans which had, he understood, received the cordial endorsement of the Imperial Conference and of the various Departments of the Government. To-day they were embarking on a development which was the natural and logical outcome of the action taken eight years ago to form the Empire Council—namely, to raise funds to house under a single roof the scientific and technical institutions connected with minerals, metals, chemicals, fuel, oil, and rubber.

Describing the constituent bodies of the association as the clearing house, and to some extent the breeding-ground, for most of the ideas and discoveries that had made possible the development of the heavy industries of the world, Sir John Cadman said that their immediate aim was to promote the interchange of ideas between the exponents of the various branches of science, and between them and the leaders of industry, most of whom united scientific qualifications with practical knowledge. It reflected no little credit on the councils of the constituent bodies of the association that they should have so readily agreed to abandon the homes which some of them had occupied for half a century, to pool their libraries, and, while retaining to the full their autonomy and their individuality, to consent to become organic parts of a greater whole to provide which the association was now appealing for funds. It was a good omen for the future, as also was the fact that several of the principal organizations of producers and manufacturers connected with the industries immediately concerned had agreed to make their headquarters in the same building. The Prince had brought to bear on the problems of the Empire imagination and sympathy, and his spontaneous efforts towards unity in every department of life were matters not only of common knowledge but of Imperial history. (Cheers.)

THE PRINCE'S SPEECH

The PRINCE of WALES, in reply, said:—

When I first heard of the scheme, of which this association is the outcome, I welcomed it heartily, and I am glad to think that not only has the original object to which I gave my support eight years ago been achieved, but that out of it has grown a much greater enterprise. That this should have come about does not surprise me when I see so many distinguished and learned men included in your council of management; and membership of your association will, I feel sure, be counted a privilege, so wide a field of industry and research do you cover. You have inaugurated a movement which, if steadily supported and wisely guided, may confer benefits upon industry as a whole, both in this country and in the Empire, the extent of which we can only dimly foresee. The Empire Council of Mining and Metallurgical Institutions has done much to help us to reap the full benefit of the wonderful mineral resources which our Empire contains, and I believe that this association may have a not less beneficial effect in an even wider sphere by promoting what an enlightened American recently referred to as "the four C's"—contact, consultation, confidence, and cooperation. (Cheers.)

The time has long passed when any one industry, or any one branch of science, could hope to develop to its full stature without an intimate knowledge of what is going on in other departments of human activity. To say that further research is urgently necessary in almost every branch of industry and science is almost a truism. The great problem of power cannot be attacked from any single angle. The chemists and the metallurgists, the engineers and the fuel technologists, all have a great part to play in making a ton of coal, or, for that matter, a ton of oil, more valuable to the nation to-morrow than it was yesterday. There is the great problem of the better utilization of the energy contained in a ton of coal, involving technical and commercial problems towards the solution of which the members of this association may make contributions of decisive value, involving as it does almost every branch of physical science. This generation has witnessed the production on a great commercial scale of agricultural fertilizers as by-products of the iron and steel industry and of the gas industry, and, more recently, under the guidance of Lord Melchett, whose absence to-night owing to indisposition we all greatly regret, direct from coal and air, both products of which the British Empire has no lack.

Coal and oil are both forms of power. Oil is essentially a portable fuel, which can be converted into power, as we require it, at a moment's notice. Coal, burnt at a central station, delivers energy at the gates of our factories, at the doors of our homes, and in our streets, by means of electric wires, or in the form of gas. It is dangerous to speculate, in the presence of an assembly such as this, on future developments, but I am tempted to wonder whether I may not live to see lorries, in which the petrol tank has been replaced by a bottle of compressed gas, carrying the products of agriculture, grown with the aid of fertilizers derived from coal, to clean towns no longer defiled by coal as used to-day.

I warmly endorse all that Sir John Cadman has said regarding the importance of the association under whose auspices we meet to-night. The sum required is large, but it is insignificant in comparison with the importance of the industries concerned. That the required amount will be raised before long I am confident. May I remind you all that the condition of these industries is such that much depends upon its immediate realization? We cannot afford to wait.

May I conclude by congratulating the presidents and the councils of the constituent bodies on the foresight and wisdom they have shown in associating themselves so readily with this movement, and the promoters on the energy they have displayed in bringing it thus far to completion? I feel sure that the outcome will be a still greater scientific development of the resources not only of this country but of our Empire as a whole, which is bound to have a favourable effect on the course of wages and of industry. To such a result all of you here to-night can contribute, and, knowing what has been done in the past by the individuals and institutions represented in this hall, I feel certain that you will. I ask you all to raise your glasses to the early success of the association. (Cheers.)

SIR ROBERT HORNE'S REPLY

SIR ROBERT HORNE, M.P., in reply, thanked the Prince for the encouragement and stimulus he had given to the association, which aspired to be a truly Imperialistic organization. The purpose of all scientists was to serve human progress, and by pooling their knowledge they could render a great service to the Empire. The world was gradually forming itself into great aggregations, and no nation could any longer live a separate existence. Europe was trying to set up a balance with the great economic forces in the United States. Our position was plain. Our destiny lay with our own people, and, whatever the society might accomplish in the future, he was sure that we in the Mother Country would stand together with the young and virile nations which had sprung from our shores to carry to the ends of the earth the traditions of British rights and justice and the sweetness of British life.

DR. G. C. CLAYTON, president of the Institute of Chemistry, who also responded, spoke of the immense services that had been rendered to science by the Royal Family for a period of nearly 300 years, and recalled that King

(Continued at foot of next column)

THE TARIFF TRUCE

F.B.I. PROTEST TO THE GOVERNMENT

Sir Roland Nugent, director of the Federation of British Industries, sent a letter yesterday to the President of the Board of Trade protesting against the tariff truce.

Great Britain is the only Great Power to sign, the other signatories being Denmark, Norway, Belgium, Finland, Latvia, Sweden, Switzerland, and Luxembourg. Last March 1 the Federation lodged a protest with the Board of Trade, in which attention was drawn to the fact that industry, through the F.B.I., had not been consulted, either directly or indirectly, and also to the resolution which had previously been passed by the F.B.I. and communicated to the Board, on December 12, 1929. That communication was as follows:—

"That in view of the existing high level of foreign tariffs, the general economic position, the imminence of an Imperial Conference, and the imperative necessity of this country preserving complete freedom as to any possible means of developing inter-Imperial trade, the Executive Committee of the Federation of British Industries consider that it would be against the interests of this country to become a party to a convention for the establishment of a tariff truce."

The letter sent by Sir Roland Nugent was as follows:—

"I am desired by the Executive Committee of the Federation of British Industries to refer to our letter of December 12 last, by which they informed you of the strong objection entertained by industrialists to Great Britain becoming a party to the Commercial Convention, commonly known as the Tariff Truce. The Federation at that time was convinced of the unfortunate effects of this country adhering to the Convention, even though it was then anticipated that the great majority of the nations of the world would also adhere to it. As ratifications were to be lodged before November 1 it is now possible to estimate the amount of support which will be accorded to the Convention, and from your recent statement in the House of Commons the Federation learns that only eight other States have ratified, and among these eight there is not included a single one of the Great Powers.

"In such circumstances the Federation trusts that his Majesty's Government will most seriously reconsider their position. British ratification must necessarily impose obligations upon this country, however temporary, that are being borne by only eight other States. Such a position is so quixotic as to be farcical. The Federation therefore wishes to press most strongly that the British representatives who take part in the further Conference at Geneva on November 17 may be instructed to urge that the Convention should not be brought into legal operation, and to refuse to be parties to any new undertakings which would have the effect of placing this country in a position even more unfavourable than that in which it already finds itself."

FRIENDSHIP OF BRITAIN AND FRANCE

UNITED ASSOCIATIONS' DINNER

Lord Derby was in the chair last night at Grosvenor House, Park-lane, at the annual dinner of the United Associations of Great Britain and France, of which he is president.

LORD HAILSHAM, proposing the toast of "France," said that the old quarrels between Britain and France would never separate the two countries again. The memory of four years' comradeship and alliance, the sacrifices we made in common, and the sufferings endured together wiped out any thought of more ancient rivalries, and had substituted the one memory of our comradeship and our friendship.

LORD DERBY, referring to the friendship existing between England and France, remarked that when the great disaster to the R 101 occurred nothing could have exceeded the sympathy of our French friends.

It was announced that three interesting functions next year in France would be the unveiling on May 31 at Montreuil of a memorial to Lord Haig; the unveiling on June 21 at Falaise of a monument to the descendants of the companions of William the Conqueror, to be followed by a tour of Norman Switzerland; and an Anglo-French fête at Aubigny in August.

Among the guests were:—

The French Ambassador and Mme. de Fleuriau, Lady Haldane, the Comte and Comtesse de la Combe, M. Goiran (French Consul-General), M. J. Arnavon (Secretary-General of the Association France-Grande Bretagne), Lord Halsbury, Lord Stair (president of the Franco-Scottish Society), Lady Stair, Lord and Lady Elibank, Lady Milner, M. and Mme. Bernheim, Lady Malcolm of Poltalloch, Lord Charles Montagu, M. and Mme. Billecocq, Captain Maxse, M. Dionis du Séjour (President, French Chamber of Commerce), Captain Malcolm Bullock, and M. Pelletier.

THE DO-X

READY FOR DEPARTURE TO-DAY

Dr Dornier drove to Calshot from London yesterday afternoon to see that arrangements were complete for the German flying-boat DO-X to leave to-day. He said that he hoped the weather would be favourable for the DO-X to begin the final stages of the Atlantic flight from Lisbon in about a fortnight's time.

"Personally I shall not fly the Atlantic," he said. "Mrs. Dornier and I will remain on the DO-X on all the stages to Lisbon, but when I have seen the Dornier leave on the Atlantic crossing I shall return to Germany." Dr. Dornier added that he was delighted with the reception which had been accorded the DO-X and the crew while at Calshot. He felt particularly honoured that the Prince of Wales had not only flown in the machine but had handled it.

The flying-boat was cleared yesterday afternoon by the authorities in the same way as a ship leaving port. She received a clean bill of health and everything is ready for the departure. The start will, of course, depend entirely on the weather. The latest forecast is that the DO-X will have to face strong head winds, and there is a danger of bad visibility owing to low-lying clouds. The Meteorological Office at Calshot will supply the DO-X with special weather reports from 6 o'clock this morning.

PRIME MINISTERS' VISIT TO IRELAND

Our Dublin Correspondent telegraphs:—

Mr. Bennett, Prime Minister of Canada, will arrive in Dublin next Monday, and will remain in Ireland for a few days. Mr. Scullin, Prime Minister of Australia, is due to arrive in Dublin later in the week.

Charles II. was personally responsible for the foundation of the Royal Society.

SIR AUCKLAND GEDDES, responding to the toast of "The Guests," proposed by the CHAIRMAN, said that it was important that the great industries of the country should come to the help of the scientific societies. It was equally important that science and the men of science should come to the help of industry. A great need was pressing still more heavily on both sides. He hoped that to the thousands of pounds his associates had promised to contribute they would be able to add as many thousands again if the great scheme was carried forward of equipping a library on a great scale and of providing a central building for the whole of the scientific and technical organizations, to whom they must turn for guidance and advice as to the selection of staff.

SIR WILLIAM J. LARKE, president of the Iron and Steel Federation, announced a gift of £10,000 from Mr. Robert Mond towards the scheme for setting up and equipping a central building for the organizations.

Mr. ERIC MACFADYEN, president of the Institution of the Rubber Industry, also replied.

The invited guests included:—

Lord Inchcape, Lord Colwyn, Lord Greenway, Lord Meston (Chancellor of Aberdeen University), the Bishop of Birmingham, the High Commissioners for Australia and New Zealand, Sir Hugh Bell, Sir Charles Parsons, Sir Henry Birchenough, Sir Robert Hadfield, Sir Robert Williams, Professor J. F. Thorpe (President, Chemical Society), Sir Harry McGowan, Marchese Marconi, Sir Hugo Hirst, Sir Donald Maclachlan (Chancellor of Glasgow University), Sir David Milne-Watson (President, Institute of Fuel), Mr. Evan Williams (President, Mining Association of Great Britain), Mr. J. G. Lawn (President, Institute of Mining and Metallurgy).

Professor Henry Louis (President, Iron and Steel Institute), Sir George Humphreys (President, Institute of Civil Engineers), Sir Charles Barrie, Sir Edward Manville, Sir Charles Mandleberg, Sir Frederick Mills, Mr. George Halton, Mr. Frank Hodges, Sir Frederic Nathan, Sir William Pope, Sir Alexander Gibb, Sir Herbert Austin, Sir Edward Gait, Sir William Wayland, Sir Robert Robertson, Sir Charles Bird, Mr. Emile S. Monde, Professor F. G. Donnan, Lieutenant-Colonel G. P. Pollitt, Professor A. Smithells, Professor T. C. F. Statham, Dr. J. J. Fox (President, Oil and Chemists Association).

Mr. J. Arthur Reavill (President, Institution of Chemical Engineers), Colonel the Master of Sempill, Sir Trevredyn Wynne, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Arnold Wilson, Sir Hugh Barnes, Sir George Barstow, Sir Ernest Benn, Sir J. W. Beynon, Sir James Calder, Mr. W. T. S. Calder, Sir Richard Gregory, Sir Frederick Hopkins, Sir Basil Kemball-Cook, Sir Albert Kitson, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Alexander Leith, and Sir Richard Threlfall.

THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE—

continued from page 14, col. 7

wheat which has been worked out in some detail, and the whole idea of a Dominion quota is based on the assumption that there will be a quota for home-grown wheat as well. Otherwise the United Kingdom's international treaties and obligations would be interfered with. The committee have attached to the report some proposals for machinery for a Dominions quota which might be worked by a system of certificates.

The question is discussed whether a quota system would allow the price to remain at the world level, but the committee believe that there would be no difficulty on this point. If there were a tendency for the price of Canadian wheat to increase in the markets here some of the rest of the Canadian wheat which would otherwise go to foreign ports would be sent into the United Kingdom at a competitive price. The real threat to Dominion wheat imports into this country at the moment is dumping, and the committee feel that the quota would probably be a great advantage to the Dominion growers because it would guarantee them a market at the world price in spite of dumping. The quota is a guaranteed minimum only, and the Dominions would be entitled to compete with foreign countries for the remaining share of the market. Quotas for the separate Dominions are held to be impracticable. The question of imported flour would have to be dealt with in greater detail at a subsequent inquiry.

The Committee feel that in the case of other foodstuffs the quota might not be the effective instrument. In the case of wheat the millers constitute a bottle neck, by means of which control of supplies could be secured. Other commodities could only be dealt with through the Customs or through the wholesalers and retailers. To use the Customs for the purpose would be a breach of international obligations, and to use the wholesalers and retailers would probably be impossible administratively. If, on the other hand, an import board were established as a statutory corporation with a monopoly of the home and imported produce, most of the practical difficulties of imposing a quota would not arise. But doubts are expressed as to the desirability of State interference, and there is also the danger that the system might lead to friction between different parts of the British Commonwealth. Among the advantages claimed for the system of import boards are that it would be possible to deal effectively with dumping, that it would be possible to arrange long-term contracts, and that prices could be stabilised for a long period. The Committee consider, however, that the subject needs to be pursued further.

OTHER FOODSTUFFS

On the question of bulk purchase it is claimed that it would be possible for syndicates of importers, reinforced by State credit, to enter into long-term contracts, or for the State itself to do so in competition with the private trader and the importers. One risk would be that extensive dumping might upset the whole system. The committee felt that they could not form any conclusion without consulting the trading interests concerned, but they suggest that the importers of canned fruit might be invited to form a purchasing organization. Here again, however, it is felt that the matter is one which requires serious and lengthy examination.

The Graham Committee in its report also presents recommendations dealing with the future work of the Empire Marketing Board, the Imperial Shipping Committee, and the Imperial Economic Committee.

There is one point on which all the Delegations to the Conference are now agreed—that the Conference has tried to take on far too heavy a programme of work in the limited period at its disposal. They realize that there will be criticism in all the Parliaments at the fact that the Heads of Delegations did not get down to the important questions of economic policy until six weeks had elapsed. A recommendation may be expected that in future no effort should be made to combine the constitutional and economic aspects in a single conference. Even those who were opposed to the idea when they came to London have become convinced that two separate conferences should be held, as was done in 1923. It would not be necessary, it is contended, for Prime Ministers to attend the Economic Conference provided that they were available for consultation in case of need. The development of wireless telephony, it is felt, has made the position easier inasmuch as the Prime Ministers of the Empire can now keep in much closer touch than was possible before.

GOVERNORS-GENERAL

One or two constitutional matters which had been left for further consideration have now been disposed of, the most important being the position of Governors-General. The 1926 Conference placed on record its view that—

It is an essential consequence of the equality of status existing among the members of the British Commonwealth of Nations that the Governor-General of a Dominion is the representative of the Crown, holding in all essential respects the same position in relation to the administration of public affairs in the Dominion as is held by his Majesty the King in Great Britain and that he is not the representative or agent of his Majesty's Government in Great Britain or of any Department of that Government.

At present the Governor-General is formally appointed by the King on the advice of a Minister in the United Kingdom Government, but it is understood that the Heads of Delegations have agreed to bring before the plenary Session a declaration that the question of the appointment of Governors-General in the Dominions is solely a matter between the King himself and the Government of the Dominion concerned, and that the King acts on the advice of his Ministers in the Dominion. Formal advice is tendered to his Majesty after there have been informal consultations. The question of the channel of communication in the making of such an appointment is also a matter which solely concerns the King and his Ministers in the Dominion. The United Kingdom Government will let it be known, however, that it is willing to help in any way which may be desired by either of the parties concerned, the King and the Dominion Government. The declaration will also make it clear that the form of the documents by which the Governor-General receives his instructions is also a matter between his Majesty and the Dominion Government.

The question of the position held by High Commissioners has also been considered, and, in view of the status of the Dominion Governments as now defined, the home Government will propose that High Commissioners serving in London shall be raised in the table of precedence. At present they rank after any United Kingdom Cabinet Ministers who may be present. In future High Commissioners will follow immediately after the principal Secretaries of State and before junior members of the Cabinet. If a Minister from a Dominion attends a ceremony he immediately precedes his High Commissioner, and it is understood that his position in the order of precedence will be unchanged under the new arrangement. The matter is one for final decision by the King, who is understood to be favourable to the change.

FARNHAM CASTLE

RETENTION BY THE CHURCH

DIOCESAN CONFERENCE DECISION

By a substantial majority Guildford Diocesan Conference decided yesterday at Guildford that part of Farnham Castle shall be used as a Bishop's residence and the rest as a Conference and Retreat House.

In their report to the Conference the Diocesan Board of Finance stated that in view of the fact that, with the Fund raised by Mrs. Anderson, the total sum available was now over £20,000, the Board regarded the adaptation of the Castle as a Bishop's residence as financially practicable. They made the following recommendations:—(*a*) that the offer of Mrs. Anderson's Committee be gratefully accepted, subject to the conditions (i.) that the Bishop's residence finally planned shall be such as will enable the occupant of the See for the time being to live in it within the limits of his statutory income, and (ii.) shall be approved by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and (iii.) accepted by them as a Bishop's residence. (*b*) That the remainder of the Fund not required for the Bishop's residence be applied so far as necessary to the adaptation of the rest of the Castle as a Conference and Retreat House, and that the balance be held for its endowment or upkeep.

Referring to the matter in his charge to the diocese, the BISHOP of GUILDFORD, who presided, said he wanted to clear the ground of any idea that he was unwilling to take up his abode there. He had not come to take up his abode in Surrey as a retired parson or ex-Bishop of Gibraltar, but as the diocesan of this part of the Church of England. His diocese might be smaller and his title less illustrious than that of those who had gone before him. But he was in the direct line of their succession and held in essence the same office. Therefore, in his view, the proper place of his residence was in the old house of his predecessors. "If we are wise," he added, "we build on the past; we do not break with or throw away old associations. We adapt them to new needs, and thus find them aids, not hindrances, to a sound and steady progress."

SIR LAURENCE HALSEY, in proposing the adoption of the report of the Board of Finance, expressed the admiration they all shared of the achievement by Mrs. Anderson in accomplishing what they thought to be an impossible task six months ago. He thought it would be difficult to find a place better suited for a retreat house than Farnham Castle, with its beautiful surroundings and traditions and memories of pious fathers of the Church who lived there in past centuries. There would be accommodation for between 30 and 40 in the retreat, and the Board formed the opinion that apart from repairs and renewals, which would be especially heavy in an old building, the outgoings of such a retreat house should not be more than £400 a year. As regards the adaptation of the Castle for the residence of the Bishop, the Board thought that something between £8,500 and £10,000 would be sufficient. If it should prove that Mrs. Anderson's fund was sufficient to provide them with something in the way of an endowment the cost would be reduced.

MRS. ANDERSON ON THE FUND

Mrs. ANDERSON, who received a great ovation on rising to second the motion, said donations had come in from all parts of the world, and most encouraging and touching letters had been received from many who had felt the influence of associations with the Castle in the past. The last two Bishops of Winchester—Bishop Talbot and Bishop Woods—had signified their cordial approval of the return of the Bishop to a portion of the Castle and the reconditioning of the rest of it for diocesan purposes. Without taking into account the £6,000 now in the hands of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for a Bishop's residence, the amount which had been collected by the Farnham Castle Fund Committee now stood at £18,118 1s. 3d. That sum was offered to the Diocese for the express purpose of carrying out the work of reconditioning Farnham Castle, part as a home for the Bishop and the rest for other diocesan purposes, and could not be used in any other way. Should the conference object to receiving it on those terms it would have to be returned to the 2,500 donors.

CANON A. G. HUNTER, who said he was as strong an opponent of the scheme as ever, remarked that the opponents of the scheme might do something towards passing it by laying down their arms. It would be more helpful and more dignified.

CANON H. LE FLEMING said that a Bishop living in a place like Farnham Castle or a corner of it was handicapped in his spiritual work and influence. They wanted their Bishops to win their way into the hearts of every section of the community, and they honestly believed they could do that more easily and with less difficulty without those castle walls than within. They were not at all impressed with the argument of an episcopal background; they believed that the only background a Bishop needed in the Church was the background of apostolic commission and his apostolic act.

Replying to criticism, the ARCHDEACON of SURREY (the Ven. L. E. Blackburne) said of the argument that the Bishop would be handicapped in his spiritual work and influence by living in a part of Farnham Castle, that to be logical they must say that parish priests must *pro rata* take a step down. They must vacate their vicarages and get into the nearest cottage, and then they would discharge their duties with greater abilities.

The resolution adopting the recommendation of the Board of Finance was carried by a substantial majority.

OBITUARY

MR. J. H. UPTON

Mr. John Herbert Upton, late of Ingmire Hall, Yorkshire, and Lew House, Oxon, formerly captain in the Oxfordshire Light Infantry and major in the Westmorland and Cumberland Yeomanry, died yesterday, at the age of 65. He was the fourth son of the late Mr. Clement Upton-Cottrell-Dormer, of Rousham, Oxon, and Florence Anne, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Upton, of Ingmire Hall, and sister of Sir John Henry Greville Smyth, the first and only baronet, of Ashton, Somerset. He was educated at Wellington College. He married first, in 1892, Hilda (who died in 1919), third daughter of the late Mr. H. D. Trelawney, of Shotwick Park, Cheshire, and had by her a son and a daughter; and secondly, in 1921, Petronel, second daughter of Mr. E. Sydenham, of Fursdon, Exeter, having by this marriage three daughters.

Mr. W. H. Schofield, who retired last March from the position of County Surveyor and Bridge Master after 41 years' service with the Lancashire County Council, died yesterday. He had been County Surveyor since 1889 and Bridge Master since 1921.

SILVER CUPS DUG UP IN GARDEN

A gardener, digging in the garden of a house in The Avenue, Beckenham, on Wednesday, unearthed 28 silver cups. He reported his discovery to the police, and yesterday it was learned that the cups were part of the booty taken by burglars from the house of Mr. Hawthorne, of Foxgrove-road, Beckenham, which backs on to the garden of the house in The Avenue. It is thought that the burglars, after stealing the cups in October, buried them in the adjoining garden with a view to returning some time later when the burglary had been forgotten. Altogether 30 cups were taken, so that two are still missing. The cups had been won by Mr. Hawthorne at badminton tournaments all over the country.

BANK EMPLOYEE SHOT DEAD

Donald Fox, aged about 20, of Golden Manor, Hanwell, a bank clerk employed at the Dominion, Colonial, and Overseas branch of Barclays Bank in Gracechurch-street, E.C., was accidentally shot while on the bank premises yesterday. He was given immediate medical attention and was taken to Guy's Hospital, where he was found to be dead. It is understood that the accident occurred after a party of clerks had returned from revolver shooting practice. An inquest will be held, probably to-morrow, at the Southwark Coroner's Court.

AIR MINISTRY APPOINTMENTS

The Air Ministry makes the following announcement:—"In consequence of the retirement of Sir Henry McAnally, C.B., the senior Principal Assistant Secretary of the Air Ministry, which is taking place on December 1, Mr. J. Stirling Ross, C.B., C.B.E., Director of Accounts, has been appointed a Principal Assistant Secretary, and Mr. J. M. Spaight, C.B.E., an Assistant Secretary, has been appointed Director of Accounts."

THE WEATHER

MAINLY FAIR: MILD

Meteorological Office, Nov. 13

GENERAL INFERENCE FROM OBSERVATIONS AT 6 P.M.—An extensive anticyclone centred over France is receding slowly south-east. A deep depression centred over Northern Scandinavia is likely to move east-south-east, while a complex series of depressions covers the mid-Atlantic. Weather will be somewhat unsettled in the North, but fair and comparatively mild elsewhere.

Forecasts for To-day

LONDON, ENGLAND, S.E., E., MIDLANDS, E., W.—Wind west or south-west, moderate or fresh; fair; rather mild.

ENGLAND, S.W., WALES, S.—Wind south-west or south, light to fresh; fair; mild.

ENGLAND, N.W., N.E., MIDLANDS, N., WALES, N.—Wind west or south-west, fresh, perhaps strong at times; mainly fair, rather mild, or normal temperature.

SCOTLAND, ISLE OF MAN, ORKNEYS AND SHETLANDS.—Wind west or south-west, fresh or strong, backing; cloudy, bright intervals; showers or occasional rain; temperature about normal.

IRELAND, N.W., N.E.—Wind south-westerly, fresh or strong; cloudy, occasional rain or drizzle; rather mild.

FURTHER OUTLOOK.—Somewhat unsettled in the North and North-west; mainly fair elsewhere.

WEEK-END FORECAST FOR E. AND S.E. ENGLAND.—Mainly fair and mild at first, possibly less settled later.

SEA PASSAGES

ENGLISH CHANNEL (crossings from Southampton, Newhaven, and Weymouth).—Wind south-westerly, moderate; fair; local mist early; sea slight.

STRAITS OF DOVER, SOUTHERN NORTH SEA (crossings from Harwich and Thames Estuary).—Wind west or south-west, fresh; fair; sea moderate.

IRISH SEA (crossings from Holyhead, Liverpool, Heysham, and Stranraer).—Wind west or south-west, fresh or strong; mainly fair; sea moderate or rather rough.

ST. GEORGE'S CHANNEL (crossings from Fishguard).—Wind south-west or south, moderate or fresh; fair; sea moderate.

FLYING PROSPECTS

AIR ROUTES (London - Paris - Brussels-Cologne-Amsterdam).—Westerly winds, 15-20 m.p.h. at surface, 20-30 m.p.h. at 2,000ft., lighter towards Paris. Mainly fair. Visibility 1,000 yards locally early, towards Paris, improving to 4-8 miles in most places.

Sun rises, 7.17 a.m.; sets, 4.11 p.m.
Moon sets, 2.9 p.m.; rises, 12.34 a.m. to-morrow. New moon, November 20.
Lighting-up time, 4.41 p.m.
High water at London Bridge, 7.12 a.m. and 8.17 p.m.

SALVATION ARMY CONSTITUTION

RESOLUTIONS PASSED BY CONFERENCE

The following statement was last night issued officially from the offices of the Salvation Army:—

On the resumption of business after attending the funeral service of Mrs. Lieutenant-Commissioner Cunningham on Wednesday afternoon, the members of the conference discussed at considerable length and finally passed the following resolutions:—

That no General of the Salvation Army shall hereafter appoint his successor, but any successor shall always be elected to that office; also

That no General shall have the power to nominate his successor, but this shall not prevent him from giving any advice to the electing body if requested by a majority of such body so to do.

The subject of each resolution presented to the conference is being discussed in the most careful and exhaustive manner. An entirely harmonious spirit pervades the conference and the decisions arrived at have in most cases been reached almost unanimously.

HEALTH RESORTS

The following reports of weather at health resorts yesterday were received last night. The rainfall is for 24 hours up to last evening:—

Stations	Sunshine	Rainfall	Temps. Min.	Temps. Max.	Weather (Day)
EAST	Hrs.	Ins.	Deg.	Deg.	
Berwick-o'-T	—	—	43	51	Dull.
Scarborough	6·8	—	40	54	Fine.
Bridlington	6·6	—	35	52	Fine.
Cleethorpes	6·9	—	—	52	Fine.
Mablethorpe	6·7	—	38	52	Fine.
Yarmouth	5·7	—	42	51	Fair.
Lowestoft	6·7	—	36	50	Fine.
Felixstowe	0·3	—	41	49	Dull.
Dovercourt	1·2	—	40	46	Mainly cloudy.
Clacton	0·5	—	41	49	Cloudy; some haze.
Maldon	2·1	—	37	51	Bright intervals.
Southend	2·7	—	35	51	Bright intervals.
Margate	4·6	—	41	51	Fair.
Ramsgate	5·1	—	39	52	Fair.
Deal	5·7	—	39	52	Fair.
Dover	6·4	—	41	52	Fine.
SOUTH					
Folkestone	6·0	—	40	53	Fine.
Hastings	5·6	—	41	53	Fair.
Bexhill	5·1	—	36	51	Fair.
Eastbourne	6·0	—	43	52	Fine.
Seaford	4·0	—	40	51	Fair.
Brighton	4·2	—	39	52	Fair.
Worthing	3·9	—	40

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR TOURS to SOUTH AFRICA

by Mail Vessels from Southampton December 5 and 19, 1930. January 2 and 30, 1931.

REDUCED RETURN FARES to CAPETOWN £90 1st class, £60 2nd class, £30 3rd class. Fares to other South African Ports on application.

Write for illustrated folder to the Head Office: 3, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.3. West End Agency: 125, Pall Mall, S.W.1.

UNION-CASTLE LINE

ORIENT LINE

WINTER IN EGYPT AND TRAVEL BY ORIENT LINE 20,000 TON MAIL STEAMERS

Write for PROGRAMME

Managers: ANDERSON, GREEN & Co LTD 5, Fenchurch Ave., London, E.C.3.

West End Offices: 14, Cockspur Street, S.W.1 / Australia Hse., Strand, W.C.2

"THE HUMAN HAIR": "HOW TO KEEP IT IN HEALTH." "HOW TO TREAT IT IN DISEASE."

By Prof. HARLEY PARKER, Hair Specialist.

Press Correspondent on Hair Culture.

Author of "Scalp and Facial Massage," "Uric Acid and the Hair," "Hair and the Nervous System," "Alopecia Areata," "Anæmia and the Hair," etc.

CONTENTS.

Why the hair falls off, or turns grey, and the remedies.
How the hair grows, and how to quicken its growth.
The effects of "shingling" and of the "permanent" wave.
How "nerves" and uric acid react upon the hair.
The treatment of scurf and scalp irritation.
Scalp massage and electric "stimulation," etc.
Skin diseases that affect the hair.
Diet and hair health.
In washing, brushing and singeing the hair.
The effects upon the hair of sea bathing, of the sun's rays, and of excessive perspiration.
The after effects of influenza upon growth and colour.
The care of children's hair.
Microscopic examination as an aid to the detection of hair disease.

PRESS NOTICES.

"Everybody should read this little book."—Scotsman.
"The new facts related by the Professor have come upon us as a kind of revelation."—The Guardian.
"The precepts he lays down for the management, preservation and restoration of he hair are at once simples, lucid and convincing."—Medical Record.

Price 6d., post free, from

J. HARLEY PARKER (Desk 11), 117, St. George's Road, Belgravia, S.W.1.

Free Consultations Daily. 'Phone: Vic. 2215.

ASK YOUR DRAPER FOR OSMAN LYNETTE

THE IDEAL FABRIC FOR ALL OCCUPATIONS REQUIRING WHITE APPAREL

50% LONGER WEAR

40 INS. 1/11½ 50 INS. 2/11½

Come to CANNES this Winter! and stay at the GALLIA PALACE

Specially reduced terms from November to January 15.

NO taxe de luxe.

All rooms have bath and 'phone and face south.

Cuisine a special feature.

Beautiful grounds of 12 acres.

Under the new management of J. WILD.

The aristocrat of drinking waters Perrier

Court Circular

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, Nov. 13

General the Hon. J. B. M. Hertzog (Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa) had an audience of The King this morning.

Mr. Horace Dawkins (Clerk of the House of Commons) had the honour of being received by His Majesty when The King conferred upon him the honour of Knighthood and invested him with the Insignia of a Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath (Civil Division).

Rear-Admiral George Chetwode (Naval Secretary to the First Lord of the Admiralty) also had the honour of being received by His Majesty.

The Queen of Norway visited The King and Queen and remained to Luncheon.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE, Nov. 13

The Prince of Wales received this morning His Excellency the Argentine Ambassador (Senor Dr. Don José Uriburu).

His Royal Highness, attended by Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. Piers Legh, was present at the dinner of the Association of Scientific and Technical Institutions, at the Guildhall, this evening.

Princess Victoria visited the Disabled ex-Service Men's Exhibition yesterday.

The Marchioness of Zetland has returned to 19, Arlington-street from Aske, Richmond, Yorkshire.

The Earl and Countess of Bessborough returned to 93, Eaton-square on Wednesday from Stansted Park, Emsworth.

The Earl and Countess of Plymouth have returned to 15, Hyde Park-gardens from Hewell Grange, Redditch. They will remain in London until December 18, when they will leave again for Hewell Grange.

Countess Howe has left London for Brighton.

Priscilla Countess Annesley will arrive at 80, Eccleston-square to-day from the country.

Viscount and Viscountess Esher will arrive at Southampton to-day in the Leviathan from the United States.

Lord and Lady Wodehouse have returned to 23, Park-street, W.1.

Lady Cable will leave 25, Berkeley-square on Sunday for Lyndridge, Bishop's Teignton, Devon, where she will remain for six weeks.

Sir William and Lady Mason have arrived at 22, Lennox-gardens from Compton Castle, Somerset. (Telephone, Sloane 2864.)

Sir Thomas Hohler left London yesterday for Copenhagen.

Clara Lady Vincent has left 130, Ashley-gardens for Teneriffe, where she will spend the winter.

Mr. Ernest Lunge, who has been in a nursing home since the beginning of October, is now making progress towards recovery, but cannot receive any communications whatsoever, either private or relating to business.

Miss Marjorie Graves has met with a taxicab accident, and will be unable to attend to letters for some time, although she is going on well.

Miss Marjorie Maxse, deputy principal agent of the Conservative Party, has met with a severe motor accident, as a result of which she is suffering from slight concussion and other injuries. The latest report is that she is going on well. It is requested that telephone inquiries about her progress should be made to the Conservative Central Office (Victoria 9740) and not to her house, as absolute quietude is essential.

The Queen visited Harrods yesterday afternoon and inspected the display of Empire produce.

Prince George will preside at the King George Hospital foundation dinner to be held at Carpenters' Hall on December 4.

The Countess of Pembroke and Montgomery held a committee meeting yesterday at 31, Belgrave-square (by permission of Viscountess Hambleden) for the *Bal Masqué* which she is organizing to be held at the Savoy Hotel on December 2 in aid of King's College Hospital, and at which the Prince of Wales has consented to be present. Among those present were:—

The Dowager Viscountess Hambleden, Mrs. Albert Van den Bergh, Mrs. Adair Campbell, Mrs. Carl Holmes, Viscountess Hambleden, Lady St. John of Bletso, Miss Diana Cavendish, Lady Balniel, the Hon. Mrs. Henley, Lady Davina Lytton, Lady Rothband, Mrs. Oswald Birley, and Lady Alexander.

Lady Violet Astor is lending 18, Carlton House-terrace for Mr. John Buchan's lecture "The Novel and the Fairy Tale" on November 26 at 5.30, in aid of the Kentish Town Day Nursery. Viscount Bridgeman will take the chair. Two more lectures have been arranged:—December 4, at 5.30, at Seaford House, Belgrave-square, by permission of Lady Howard de Walden, when Lord David Cecil will lecture on "The Art of Cursing," and Lady Oxford will take the chair; and February 11, at 5.30, at 11, St. James's-square, by permission of Lady Iveagh, when Sir Denison Ross, director of the School of Oriental Studies, will lecture on the Persian Art Exhibition, with Mr. W. Ormsby-Gore, M.P., in the chair. Tickets, 15s. and 10s. each, or 40s. and 25s. the series, may be obtained from Lady Wolmer, 3, Chester-gate, Regent's Park; and at the door.

Owing to the great success of the Miniature Period Model Exhibition at Dudley House, the Hon. Lady Ward has consented to allow it to remain open until the evening of Wednesday, November 19.

LUNCHEON

MISS MACDONALD

The Prime Minister and Miss MacDonald entertained the following guests at luncheon at 10, Downing-street yesterday:—

Lord Amulree, Sir George and Lady McLaren Brown, Mr. J. J. Hearne, Sir William and Lady Pentland, Lord and Lady Morris, Major-General and Mrs. A. G. L. McNaughton, Mr. D. O'Hegarty, Lady Pentland, the Hon. Margaret Sinclair, and Sir John and Lady Reith.

ITALIAN RIVIERA

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SAN REMO, Nov. 8

The Union Club at San Remo, which was started last season in the large villa and grounds of the Palazzo Marsaglia, has reopened this autumn with a good membership. It is mainly Anglo-Italian in character, the two principal members of the committee being Major-General Sir Foster Newland and General Ruggeri.

Lord and Lady Talbot de Malahide have arrived at the Villa Il Ricordo, and Captain George Lester at the Villa Meyer.

Work on the golf course, which was laid out last year to the design of Mr. Peter Gannon, is progressing favourably, but the links cannot be open until the spring. About £7,000 is being spent on the Club House, and much money also on a new road to connect the links with the main road between San Remo and San Romolo.

Sir Bordighera Sir George Forbes, after motoring out from England, arrived this week; Sir John and Lady Marshall have been staying at the Hotel Hesperia; and Vice-Admiral Farrington and Mrs. Farrington have arrived at the Hotel Continental.

LORD AND LADY BADEN-POWELL

Lord and Lady Baden-Powell will sail in the Rangitata from Southampton on January 16 for New Zealand, where they will visit Boy Scouts and Girl Guides. They will spend about six weeks in Australia on the return journey, arriving at Sydney on March 24. They are expected to arrive back in England about the middle of June.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES

MR. F. D. LEY AND MISS JOHNSON

The engagement is announced between Francis Douglas, younger son of Sir Gordon Ley, Bt., of Lazonby Hall, Cumberland, and Furze Down, King's Somborne, Hants, and Rhoda Lady Ley, and Violet Geraldine, eldest daughter of Major Gerald Johnson, D.S.O., and Mrs. Johnson, The Cottage, Foston, Derbyshire.

MAJOR C. D. FELLOWES AND MISS SLESSOR

A marriage will shortly take place between Major C. D. Fellowes, M.C., A.F.C., Charborough Cottage, Wareham, Dorset, second son of the late Rear-Admiral Sir Thomas Fellowes, K.C.B., and Lady Fellowes, and Elspeth, only daughter of Major A. K. Slessor and the late Mrs. Arthur Slessor.

SIR FREDERICK BUTTERFIELD AND MRS. JOHNSTON WATERS

A marriage has been arranged, and will take place to-day, between Sir Frederick W. L. Butterfield, Kt., of 14, Curzon-street, W., and Hilda, daughter of the late John Johnston, Milwaukee, U.S.A.

MR. G. LE M. MANDER AND MISS R. G. GRYLLS

A marriage has been arranged, and will take place quietly in London next week, between Mr. Geoffrey Le M. Mander, M.P., and Miss Rosalie Glynn Grylls.

MR. R. J. VICARS AND MISS C. L. BAILLIEU

The engagement is announced between Robert James Vicars, of Sydney, and Claire Latham Baillieu, third daughter of the Hon. W. L. Baillieu, of Toorak, Melbourne, Australia.

LIEUTENANT N. V. DICKINSON, R.N., AND MISS R. S. BRAITHWAITE

The marriage arranged between Lieutenant Norman Vincent Dickinson, D.S.C., Royal Navy, and Miss Rosamond Sylvia Braithwaite will take place at the Brompton Parish Church at 2.30 p.m. on Friday, December 19, 1930.

CAPTAIN W. M. W. COLLINS AND MISS M. D. HALAHAN

The engagement is announced between Captain W. M. W. Collins, M.C., The Dorsetshire Regiment, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Collins, late of Camberley, and Molly Doreen, daughter of Mrs. W. M. Halahan, of Weymouth, and Group Captain J. C. Halahan, C.B.E., A.F.C. (late R.A.F.).

CAPTAIN J. F. KEKWICK AND MISS V. CHRISTIAN

The engagement is announced between Captain John Fergus Kekwick, 1st Battalion, The Corps of Bombay Pioneers, eldest son of the late Mr. John Kekwick and of Mrs. Kekwick, Dalston, Cumberland, and Vera, younger daughter of the late Mr. J. J. Christian and of Mrs. Christian, South Hampstead, London.

FLIGHT-LIEUTENANT H. THOMAS AND MISS MACGEORGE

A marriage will shortly take place between Flight-Lieutenant Harold Thomas, R.A.F., third son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas, of Knighton, Radnor, and Margaret Joyce (Joy), only daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel J. B. MacGeorge, R.E. (Retd.).

MR. H. CAMPBELL JONES AND MISS E. RICHARDSON

The wedding of Mr. Humphrey Campbell Jones and Miss Eileen Richardson will take place in Calcutta on November 19, at 3.30.

MR. C. THOMAS AND MISS D. M. PEARSON

The marriage of Mr. Cecil Thomas, A.R.B.S., and Miss Dora M. Pearson will take place at 2.30 p.m. on Saturday, November 29, at All Hallows Barking-by-the-Tower Church.

MR. H. J. TULLIS NEILSON AND MRS. O. A. TWEEDIE

A marriage has been arranged, and will take place on December 10, 1930, at St. Columba's, Pont-street, S.W.1, between Henry John Tullis Neilson, younger son of Dr. H. J. Neilson, C.B.E., and Mrs. Neilson, of Inchcape, Woking, and Olive Alexandra, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Galloway, of Holmsted Manor, Cuckfield, Sussex.

MR. E. M. DARMADY AND MISS E. M. BIRD

The engagement is announced between Edward Michael, only son of Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Darmady, of Fivefields, St. Ives, Cornwall, and Elsie Mary, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Horace Bird, Shepherd's Green, Chislehurst, Kent.

MR. E. BELART AND MISS D. M. TOZER

An engagement is announced between Mr. Ernest Belart, of Mombasa, Kenya Colony and Protectorate, and Miss Dorothy M. Tozer, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Tozer, of Stoke House, Stoke, Devonport.

MARRIAGE

THE REV. C. R. G. HUGHES AND MISS HODDER

The marriage took place at St. George's, Hanover-square, on Wednesday, of the Rev. Cecil Roydon Goodhart Hughes, vicar of Kintbury, Berks, son of the Rev. C. Hughes and Mrs. Hughes, The Vicarage, Southwater, Sussex, and Miss Muriel Winifred Sylvester Hodder, elder daughter of Colonel W. Morgan Hodder, Royal Engineers, retired list, and Mrs. Morgan Hodder, Elmwood, West Worthing. The Bishop of London officiated, assisted by the Archdeacon of Middlesex.

The bride was given away by her father, and she wore a long-sleeved gown of ivory panne, with a long tulle veil, which also formed the train, held in place by a crystal coronet. She carried a satin-embroidered Prayer-book and wore pearls and diamonds. Her train was carried by Master Ronald Plummer, and she was also attended by two little girls, Miss Jean and Miss Gillian Plummer. The page was in Highland dress, and the little gials wore long dresses of parchment taffeta with gold wreaths and gold shoes. They carried posies of yellow chrysanthemums and wore Venetian glass necklaces. There was one grown-up bridesmaid, Miss Beryl Hodder (the bride's sister). Her long full dress of periwinkle-blue *faille* had a net cape effect. She wore a gold tissue cap, and her bouquet was of yellow chrysanthemums. Mr. Wilfred Gladstone was best man. A reception was held afterwards at the Langham Hotel. Among those present at the church were:—

Mrs. Morgan Hodder, Mrs. Worsley Hughes, Mr. and Mrs. Roydon Hughes, Miss Hughes, Mrs. Aubrey Hughes, Mrs. G. E. Hodder, Mr. and Mrs. Gray Hughes, the Rev. J. G. Murray, Lady Kinz, Mrs. Willcocks, Lady Betterton, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Morgan, Miss Goodhart, Mrs. Murray, Mrs. Masterman, the Rev. and Mrs. Norman Hook, Miss Crossman, Mr. J. Eaton Stannard, Mrs. George Rennie, Mrs. Durno, Mrs. Watson, Dr. and Mrs. Butler, Mrs. F. G. Plummer, Mr. and Mrs. Plummer, Mr. and Mrs. Coulter, Dr. and Mrs. Butler, Mrs. Kesterton, Colonel and Mrs. West, Colonel and Mrs. Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. Fane de Salis, Mr. and Mrs Bowen, Colonel Boger, the Rev. T. Dewe, Mr. A. S. Gladstone, Miss Dunn, Mr. and Mrs. Bentinck Doyle, Mrs. Crozier, Miss Stannard, Captain Charles Irwin, Miss Barbara Cunard, Miss Virginia Cunard, Mrs. Thicknesse, Miss Yendell, the Rev. E. C. Rich, Miss E. Howe, Mrs. Plaskett Thomas, Mrs. Needham, and Miss Mutford.

The honeymoon is being spent in the West of England, and the bride wore a grey squirrel fur coat and grey velvet beret with her travelling dress of delphinium-blue crêpe de Chine.

CHRISTENING

The christening of the infant daughter of Colonel the Hon. Malise and Mrs. Hore-Ruthven took place at St. Mary's, Bryanston-square, yesterday. The child was named Sarah Constance Anne. The godparents were Major-General A. G. Wauchope, Mr. Patrick Hore-Ruthven, Lady Beatrice Ormsby-Gore, Mrs. Louis Fleischmann, and Miss Margaret Luke.

THE PRINCE OF WALES

The Prince of Wales, who will leave England for South America on January 17, will be the guest of honour at a dinner to be held by the Argentine Club on December 10 at the Savoy Hotel. Prince George, who is expected to accompany the Prince of Wales to South America, will also be present. Prominent members of the Argentine colony in London, including the Argentine Ambassador, and English business men and others with interests in Argentina will attend. Lord Faringdon, the president of the club, will preside.

The Prince of Wales will attend a ball in aid of the Belgrave Hospital for Children at the May Fair Hotel on December 1.

RECEPTIONS

MISS BENNETT

The Prime Minister of Canada and Miss Bennett held a reception at the May Fair Hotel yesterday afternoon.

Among their guests were:—

The French Ambassador and Mme. de Fleuriau, Mlle. de Fleuriau, the Turkish Ambassador and Mme. Fethi Bey, the American Ambassador and Mrs. Dawes, the Portuguese Ambassador, the Danish Minister and Countess Ahlefeldt-Laurvig, the Norwegian Minister and Mme. Vogt, the Estonian Minister and Mme. Kalnas, the Bulgarian Minister and Mme. Hadji Mischeff, Mlle. Hadji Mischeff, the Rumanian Minister and Mme. Titulesco, the Cuban Minister and Mme. Patterson, the Finnish Minister.

Field-Marshal Viscount and Viscountess Allenby, Captain Peter D. Acland, Mr. A. C. Allan, Mr. D. A. Allen, Mr. J. L. Agnew, Mr. B. C. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Allward, Colonel and Mrs. D. J. Armour, Commander and Mrs. Agnew, Mr. John Aspinall, the Prime Minister of Australia and Mrs. Scullin, Mr. and Mrs. E. Abbott, Mr. and Mrs. T. Allin, Major and Mrs. C. G. Arthur, Miss S. Appleby.

Sir George and Lady Badgerow, Mr. F. W. Bain, Mr. G. S. Bagpal, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Bale, Sir Henry and Lady Batterbee, Mr. H. M. Barton, Colonel R. M. Beckett, Mr. H. C. Bevan, Sir Arthur and Lady Shirley Benn, Captain Sir Ion and Lady Hamilton Benn, Sir Charles and Lady Bennett, Colonel and Mrs. W. G. Beeman, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Berendsen, Dr. and Mrs. H. P. Biggar, Mr. T. H. Bischoff, the Maharajah of Bikaner, Mr. E. W. Booth, Sir Chartres Biron, Mrs. Booker, Dr. and Mrs. Herbert Bruce, Viscount and Viscountess Burnham, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Bromley, Viscount and Viscountess Brentford, Mr. and Mrs. F. Brennan, Miss Brennan, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Bushe, Major-General A. J. Brink, Miss Brink, Dr. and Mrs. H. D. J. Bodenstein, Dr. and Mrs. A. J. Bruwer, Sir George and Lady McLaren Brown, Colonel and Mrs. C. G. Bryan, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Bull, Lieutenant-General Sir Henry and Lady Burstall, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Burstall, Miss Burstall, Dr. Stanley Brown, Miss Dorothy Fraser Barry, Mr. Harry N. Barry, Dr. J. Wesley Bready, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Burdett, Mrs. E. C. Bowker, Mr. and Mrs. E. Bullivant, Mrs. Byrnes, Lady Baillie, Mr. T. and Mr. A. Baillie, Dr. E. F. Brooks, the Rev. T. Hunter Boyd, Mrs. R. Lennox Blackburn, Mrs. A. E. Beckett.

Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Casey, Dr. T. Creighton, Dr. and Mrs. T. F. Cotton, Sir Sydney and Lady Chapman, Lieutenant H. L. Cameron, Sir Atul and Lady Chatterjee, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Carew, Mr. C. B. Carter, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Cambie, Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Cassels, Mr. and Mrs. L. Colvin, Mr. and Mrs. K. C. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. H. Clarence, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Colmer, Sir Benjamin Cherry, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Cahan, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Coats, Dr. C. Camsell, Major and Mrs. R. G. Casey, Dr. and Mrs. G. Craig, Miss Craig, Mr. and Mrs. Corbett, Mr. and Mrs. J. Collie, Miss Collie, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Costello, Sir Geoffrey and Lady Corbett, Major E. S. Crankshaw, Colonel F. L. Cartwright, Major A. S. Collard, Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Clews, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Cowie, General A. C. Critchley, Sir Peter and Lady Clutterbuck, Sir Edwin Cornwall, Lord and Lady Congleton, Mr. and Mrs. S. Crossman, Mr. Justice and Mrs. Charles Cleasby, Mr. Robert Cassidy, Colonel C. Crookshank, Mr. M. J. C. Crandell, Miss Kathleen H. Coburn, Miss Lorraine Code, Mrs. F. W. Cowan, Mr. C. P. Colvine, Mr. W. R. Collins, Mrs. Adolphe de B. Caron, Miss E. M. Charleson, Lady Carmichael.

Mr. F. B. Cotsworth, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Crawford, Miss Crawford, Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Crowe, Mr. and Mrs. Dupre, Commander and Mrs. Denny, Commander Sir Trevor and Lady Dawson, Mr. and Mrs. H. Dimond, Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Duff, Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Davies, Miss Davies, Dr. and Mrs. R. Davis, Dr. W. B. Dickson, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Dobbie, Mr. and Mrs. O. F. Dowson, Sir James and Lady Dunn, Mr. Charles H. Durham, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Dring, Sir Percy and Lady Daniels, Sir John and Lady Dashwood.

Miss E. Dron, Mr. Devegney, Mr. and Mrs. H. Drummond, Viscount and Viscountess Dunedin, Mr. W. P. Downey, Mr. D. Donaghy, Mr. and Mrs. Darreau, Miss Jacqueline Darveau.

Viscount and Viscountess Elibank, the Earl and Countess of Elgin, Mr. and Mrs. P. W. Erskine, Mr. and Mrs. B. A. Elder, Dr. and Mrs. F. Easton, Sir Howard d'Egville, Admiral Sir Cyril and Lady Fuller, Miss Fuller, Dr. J. E. Fitzgerald, Sir Francis and Lady Floud, Sir Henry and Lady Fountain, Mr. A. F. Fourie, Mr. E. H. Freshfield, Mr. T. Felden, Sir John and Lady Ferguson, Captain the Hon. Inigo and Mrs. Freeman-Thomas, Dr. A. G. Harris, Dr. and Mrs. Lloyd Fleming, Mr. D. Fitzgerald, Captain and Mrs. A. G. Fairfax, Major-General and Mrs. Farmar, Mr. R. B. Freeman, General and Mrs. G. Frith, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Ferguson.

Major and the Hon. Mrs. Ralph Glyn, Sir Roger and Lady Gregory, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Goodenough, Mrs. Brenmer Green, Mrs. Alice Guthrie, Sir Maurice Gwyer, Miss Gwyer, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Guthrie, Miss Guthrie, Mr. C. S. Guthrie, Mr. W. Gilchrist, Group Captain J. L. Gordon, Sir Robert and Lady Garran, Sir Padamji and Lady Ginwala, Lord and Lady Greenwood, Colonel and Mrs. A. Hamilton Gault, Mr. and Mrs. H. Greenfield, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Griffith, Sir James and Lady Greig, Mr. W. H. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Greenwood, Miss H. P. Grundy, Mr. and Mrs. G. Greenwood.

Miss Hackett, Dr. Hozar Hetrington, Miss B. M. Harvie, Miss Olive and Miss Hazel Harvey, Mrs. J. D. Hay, Dr. and Mrs. R. Howell, Miss Margaret Hood, Major and Mrs. G. B. Howard, Squadron-Leader and Mrs. D. C. Hume, Sir Richard and Lady Hopkins, Sir Charles and Lady Hipwood, Miss Hipwood, Colonel Sir Maurice and Lady Hankey, Mr. W. D. Herridge, Mr. and Mrs. N. C. Havenga, Major-General Sir John and Lady Hanbury-Williams, Sir Charles and Lady Hanson, Mr. and Mrs. Heddon, Mr. and Mrs. P. van den Bergh, Sir Samuel and Lady Maud Hoare, the Master of the Rolls and Lady Hanworth, Mr. A. P. Harvey, Sir Thomas Hughes, Mr. and Mrs. P. Huffman, Dr. H. Hannesson, Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Hawkshaw, Mr. A. W. Haycock, Miss I. Howard, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Henderson, Mr. P. K. Hodgson, Sir Edward and Lady Harding, Mr. Vernon Hartshorn, Mr. Percy Hurd, Sir Alfred and Lady Hopkinson, Mr. Justice and Lady Horridge, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton.

The Earl and Countess of Inchcape, Mr. H. Bell Irving, Dr. and Mrs. H. Jeffs, Sir William and Lady Jowitt, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Joad, Sir Roderick and Lady Jones, Mr. and Mrs. N. A. Jamieson, Mr. W. J. Jeeves, Colonel and Mrs. A. W. Jarvis, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Jackson, Mrs. Gardner Johnson, Sir Walter and Lady Kinnear, Sir Robert and Lady Kindersley, Judge and Mrs. Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. Kerr, Miss Elisabeth Kearns, Mr. and Mrs. Rudyard Kipling, Sir Clement and Lady Kinloch-Cooke, Mr. and Mrs. S. Shuttleworth-King, Mr. S. A. P. Kitcat.

Lord and Lady Luke, Major J. K. Lawson, Mr. W. Lunn, Mrs. Peter Larkin, Miss Larkin, Dr. and Mrs. A. H. Levy, Major F. S. Long, Dr. L. J. Lemieux, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Latta, Colonel H. D. Lawrence, the Marquess and Marchioness of Londonderry, Mrs. H. E. Livingstone, Miss Joyce Livingstone, Mr. Roger Lecaron, Mr. E. P. Luke, Mr. W. R. Little, Miss C. Lightbourne, Sir Frederick and Lady Lewis, Mr. John Loudon, Mr. and Mrs. C. Laing, Sir Hardman and Lady Lever, Mr. and Mrs. G. Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Lindsay, Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Leath, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. F. P. W. Lawrence.

Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone Murray, Mr. and Mrs. Parker Moloney, Dr. and Mrs. E. Marsden, Major-General and Mrs. A. G. L. McNaughton, Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, Mr. L. E. Macgregor, Sir William and Lady Malkin, Mr. Makie, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. MacLeod, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. McInerney, Dr. and Mrs. J. R. Mallory, Dr. and Mrs. J. C. McClure, Dr. and Mrs. W. H. McNally, Colonel and Mrs. W. G. Morden, Mr. N. Micklam, Mr. Justice and the Hon. Lady MacNaghten, Mr. and Mrs. T. Mathew, Sir Malcolm Mcliwraith, Mr. Naylor Moore, Mrs. J. C. Milburne, Colonel M. S. Mackie, Mrs. Graham Murray, Senator Charles Murphy, Mrs. O. L. McCarthy, Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Macbeth, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. D. W. F. Macaulay, Miss McMillan, Mrs. H. W. McBride, Major and Mrs. J. C. Murchie, Squadron Leader and Mrs. C. McKewen, Mr. G. A. Maunsey, Dr. D. A. MacGibbon, Mr. J. McPhail, Mr. J. L. McFarland, Miss A. Miller, Mr. F. L. McDougall, Mr. and Mrs. P. McGillivan, Mr. W. A. Miles, Major H. H. Memming, Colonel and Mrs. Angus McDonnell, Mr. and Mrs. A. Macnab, Major G. E. Moore, the Prime Minister of New Zealand and Mrs. Forbes.

The Prime Minister of Newfoundland and Lady Squires and Lady Outerbridge, Major-General R. G. Nanton, Commander P. W. Nelles, Major Niven, Mr. A. J. Noonan, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Nunns, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Noxon, Miss Betty Nourse, Mr. and Mrs. Campbell Nelles, Lady Nanton, Mr. P. C. Nanton, Mrs. Wallace Nesbit, Mr. W. R. Nesbit.

Mr. and Mrs. Lucien Pacaud, Mr. E. W. Phillips, Sir George and Lady Paton, Mr. and Mrs. George Pilcher, Dr. and Mrs. D. H. Paterson, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Pauline, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Pangman, Mr. C. P. Plaxton, Sir Frederick and Lady Pollock, Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Pooley, Major and Mrs. Penhale, Sir Keith and Lady Price, Mr. and Mrs. T. Prinsep, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Peters, Mr. R. H. Palmer.

Lord and Lady Queenborough, Major-General Sir Granville and Lady Ryrie, Mr. S. Robertson, Miss M. Robertson, Colonel and Mrs J. Reid-Hyde, Mrs. Patrick Ross, the Misses Ross, Mr. J. E. Read, Dr. and Mrs. Rivett, Mr. R. P. P. Rowe, Major and Mrs. J. H. Roberts, Lord and Lady Russell of Killowen, Mrs. David Rennie, Mr. Alan Rennie, Mr. and Mrs. Rogers, Dr. and Mrs. W. Riddell, Mr. Thomas Reynolds, Mr. E. C. Ridpath, Mr. H. Ridpath.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. E. Slade, Mr. C. G. Smith, Major and Mrs. H. L. B. Salmon, Squadron-Leader and Mrs. A. B. Shearer, Squadron-Leader and Mrs. L. F. Stevenson, Sir Claud and Lady Schuster, Colonel W. A. Steel, Dr. W. W. Swanson, Sir Thomas and Lady Sidey, Sir Muhammud and Lady Shafi, Begum Shah Nawaz and Miss Shah Nawaz, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. H. V. B. de Satge, Captain D. Stenson, Earl and Countess Stanhope, Mr. Thomas Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. C. V. Sale, Captain D. E. Standen, Sir Edward Stern, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Albert and Lady Stern, Paymaster Captain Sir Frank and Lady Spickernell, Sir Hewitt and Lady Skinner, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Stevens, Sir William Soulsby, Mr. C. J. Smith, Dr. H. Schwalm, Professor and Mrs. T. A. Smiddy, Major and Mrs. Henderson-Scott, Sir Rigby and Lady Swift.

Sir Charles Howell Thomas, Miss Howell Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Topham, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Thomas, Miss D. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Martyn Threlfall, Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Tallents, Sir Percy and Lady Thomson, Dr. and Mrs. Tory, Mr. F. D. Thomson, Mr. and Mrs. G. R. F. Tottenham, Sir John and Lady Thornycroft, Mrs. Alec Tweedie, Major S. N. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Roger Thornycroft, Mr. W. J. Thorold, Mr. and Mrs. E. O. Turnotte, Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Upcott, the Prime Minister for the Union of South Africa, Mr. G. T. Varney, Colonel and Mrs. G. P. Vanier, Sir Arthur Underhill, Sir Robert and Lady Vansittart.

Captain and Mrs. de Waal, Major-General Sir Fabian and Lady Ware, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Wilkinson, Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Whitehead, the Mayor and Mayoress of Westminster, Dr. and Mrs. L. Wilson, Sir Thomas and Lady Wilford, Mr. Charles te Water, Lord and Lady Wrenbury, Lord and Lady Warrington of Clyffe, Sir Montagu Webb, Miss A. Walker, Rear-Admiral and Mrs. H. P. Walwyn, Mr. John Walter, Mr. and Mrs. Wandless, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Ward, Mrs. Foxley Norris, Colonel and Mrs. E. R. Wayland, Miss Catherine Wriaht, Mr. J. K. Worsfold, Miss D. E. Worsfold, Miss Margaret Witcomb, Mr. C. F. Whitton, Brigadier-General and Mrs. Charles Winter, Mr. and Mrs. Harrison Watson, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Watson, and Mr. Lorne Webster.

MRS. PHILIP SNOWDEN

The Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mrs. Philip Snowden held a reception at 11, Downing-street yesterday evening, at which the Fleet-street Choir sang selections from their *reperloire*, under the conductorship of Mr. T. B. Lawrence. Among those who accepted invitations to be present were:—

Viscount and Viscountess Astor, Viscount Burnham, Dr. Adrian Boult, Sir John and Lady Barran, Sir Harold and Lady Bowden, Sir Harry and Lady Britain, Miss Britain, Mr. and Mrs. Noel Curtis-Bennett, Sir Robert and Lady Donald, Sir Percy and Lady Everett, Lord and Lady Ebbisham, Sir Howard and Lady Frank, Mr. and Mrs. William Graham, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Graham, Mr. and Mrs. Cecil B. Harmsworth, Sir Hugo and Lady Hirst, Sir George and Lady Holden, Sir Edward Iliffe, Sir Roderick and Lady Jones, Mr. Lloyd George, M.P., Dame Margaret Lloyd George, Mr. W. Lintz Smith and Miss Lintz Smith, Sir Alfred Lewis, Miss Lewis, Lord and Lady Luke, Sir Robert and Lady Lynn, Sir Walter and Lady Layton, Major and Mrs. Gladstone Murray, Mr. and Mrs. George Mills, Sir Harold and Lady Mackintosh, Sir Neville and Lady Pearson, Mr. and Mrs. Seebohm Rowntree, Sir Herbert and Lady Samuel, Mr. and Mrs. Keighley Snowden, Miss M. Keighley Snowden, Sir Charles and Lady Starmer, Sir Josiah and Lady Stamp, Sir Owen Seaman, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Spender, Sir Campbell Stuart and Mrs. Ernest Stuart, Sir Donald and Lady McLean, Lord and Lady Wakefield, Viscountess Rhondda, Miss MacDonald, Sir Arthur and Lady Wheeler, and the Dean of Windsor.

The first of the series of lectures on Persian Art in aid of the Y.W.C.A. will be given by Miss Ella Sykes at 19, Grosvenor-square on Monday at 5.30 p.m. Sir Thomas Comyn-Platt will preside. The other four lecturers in the series will be Mr. Martin S. Briggs, Lieutenant-Colonel W. G. Grey, the Hon. V. Sackville-West, and Mr. Laurence Binyon. Tickets are available and full particulars can be had from the Hon. Mrs. Montagu Waldegrave, 48, Eaton-place, S.W.

FUNERAL AND MEMORIAL SERVICES

THE BISHOP OF COREA

A High Mass of Requiem was sung in the presence of the Ordinary yesterday morning at St. Matthew's, Westminster, for Mark Napier Trollope, Bishop of Corea. The Rev. A. E. Cornibeer officiated, assisted by the Rev. E. A. Dawson and the Rev. S. Porter; and the Bishop of London gave a short address.

Among those present were:—

Mrs. Gerald Trollope, Mr. Robert Trollope, Mr. Clifford Trollope, Mr. Christopher Trollope, Mr. Fabian Trollope, Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Trollope, Mr. and Mrs. Campbell Jones, Captain and Mrs. Hugh Trollope, Mr. H. C. Trollope, Mr. Owen Campbell Jones, Mrs. Howard

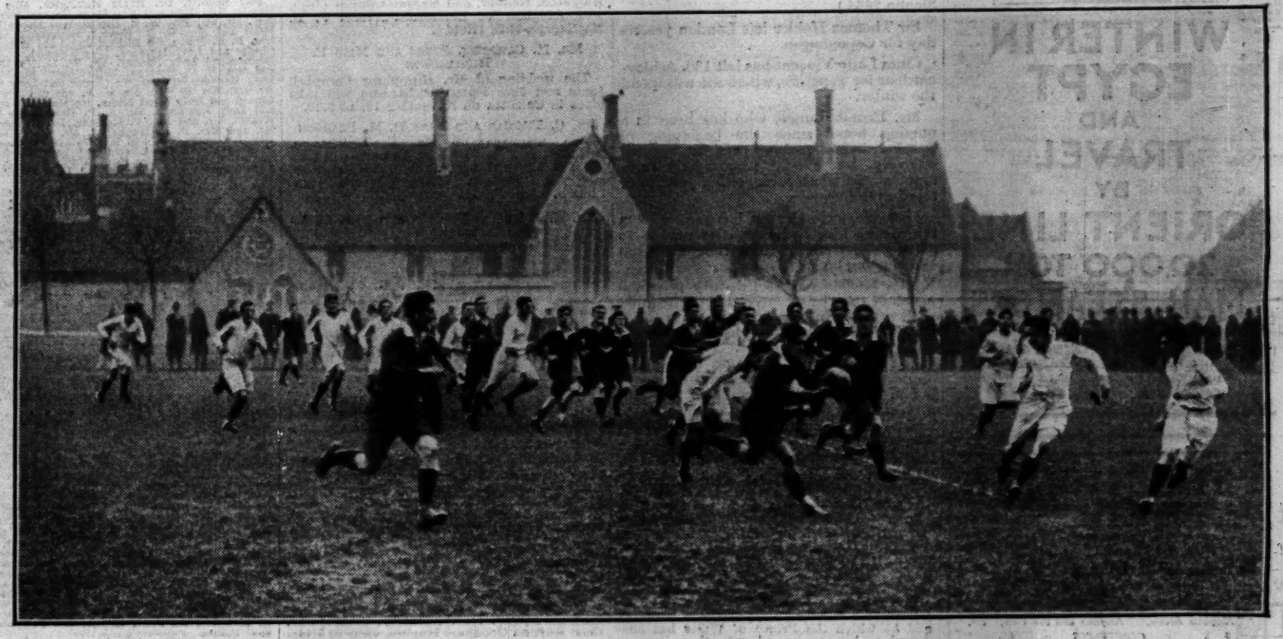
DISTURBANCES AT RIO DE JANEIRO

AN ATTACK ON A NEWSPAPER OFFICE.—One of a number of photographs which have just arrived in London of incidents during the revolution in Brazil. It shows an attack by the crowd on the premises of *O Paiz*, in Rio de Janeiro, after the revolt in the capital of the Third Regiment of Infantry and the garrison of Copacabana fortress. The mob threw the furniture of several newspaper offices into the streets, set fire to it, and completely wrecked the buildings. The picture on the right shows a revolutionary advance guard in position across a road in Pernambuco, where sharp encounters took place between the Federal troops and the revolutionaries. The capture of Recife, capital of Pernambuco, was one of the early successes announced by the insurgents.

IN THE AVENIDA RIO BRANCO.—This photograph was taken in Rio de Janeiro after the disturbances, and shows clearly the extent of the damage caused by the mob when it was known that the Luiz régime had come to an end.

THE LYONS LANDSLIDE

SUPPORTERS OF DR. VARGAS.—Supporters of the new régime at the obelisk in the Avenida Central in Rio de Janeiro holding up a portrait of Dr. Vargas, the new President.



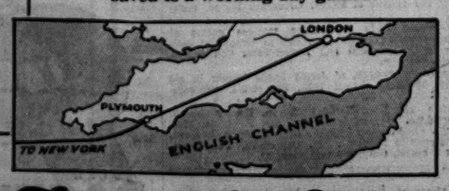
PUBLIC SCHOOLS RUGBY FOOTBALL.—An incident in the match at Brighton yesterday between Brighton College and Cranleigh School. In a one-sided game Brighton won by 29 points to 5. In the background are the College buildings.

London-Plymouth-New York is about as straight a line as can be. A mile-a-minute in a French Line Boat Train. No passage down Channel and no call across Channel en route. That is the advantage of going

"Via Plymouth"

and why every year more and more people to whom time is money, or who wish to cut off some of the sea passage, travel via Plymouth. A working day saved is a working day gained.

"The Route that Cuts off the Corner"



French Line

CIE. GLE. TRANSATLANTIQUE, LTD., 29, COCKSPUR STREET, LONDON, S.W.1, and all the Leading Passenger Agents.

THE LANDSLIDE AT LYONS.—A general view of the wreckage caused at Lyons by the landslide which destroyed sixteen large apartment houses yesterday. It is feared that more than 100 lives were lost and all hope of saving any of the victims buried in the wreckage has now been abandoned. This photograph was sent by telegraph from Paris last night.

WORLD CRUISE

NOT TOO LATE TO GO!

Realise your lifelong ambition—take a Cruise Round the World! There is still time to join the Empress of Australia (22,000 tons oil-burner) at Monaco on 16th December for her Annual World Cruise. This will not be a rush from port to port, but a serene and stately Cruise in leisured comfort and tranquil luxury. The Cruise itinerary includes Athens, Naples, Palestine at Christmas, Egypt on New Year's Eve, India in the Cool Season, Ceylon, Siam, Java, China, Japan, Honolulu, &c. First Class throughout, with finest available transport and accommodation ashore. Inclusive Fare from Monaco, £397. Reserve now. For Special Booklet apply to:—

E. H. Powell, Cruise Dept.,

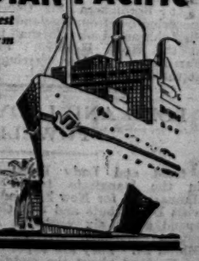
CANADIAN PACIFIC

World's Greatest Travel System

62-65, Charing Cross (Trafalgar Square) London S.W.1

Local Agents Everywhere.

Always carry Canadian Pacific Travellers' Cheques—safe and convenient.



ANTIQUE AND MODERN HIGH CLASS SECONDHAND

FURNITURE

FOR IMMEDIATE DISPOSAL

THE ENTIRE VALUABLE CONTENTS OF SEVERAL NOTABLE MANSIONS, Town and Country Residences, Flats, &c., removed for convenience of Sale, including many important items from the following Collections:—

LANSDOWNE HOUSE.
THE PRINCESS PALEY (Paley Palace).
SIR FREDERICK CHARLES HOLIDAY (decd.).
MARY ANNA, DUCHESS of ABERCORN (decd.).
THE THIRD EARL of DURHAM (decd.).

THE MAGNIFICENT BED-ROOM APPOINTMENTS comprise:—500 Complete Suites in English Walnut, Finely Figured Mahogany, Green, Green and Black Lacquer, Painted and Figured Satinwood, Fine Oak, ranging in price from £4 10s. to 250 Guineas per suite, many of which originally cost over double, including a special offer of 36 only Club Bed-room Suites in solid Oak with Bedsteads complete, £4 10s. set.

GENUINE ANTIQUE FOUR-POST BEDSTEADS, Tallboy and shaped-front chests, Sofas, Tables, Corner and other Washstands, Toilet Mirrors, and numerous Dressing Tables, Bow-front Wardrobes, &c. Several fitted Gent.'s Wardrobes offered at £4 each.

5,000 CARPETS AND RUGS, including Fine Persian, Turkish, Wilton, Axminster, Chinese and Aubusson, including a large salvage stock now being offered at remarkable bargain prices. A quantity of Fine Pile Carpet at 2s. 9d. per yard, together with a large number of seamless Squares in various designs and colourings from 21s. each.

750 SETTEES AND LOUNGE EASY CHAIRS some covered Morocco Leather, Tapestry, Rich Silk, Hide, &c., removed from a large West End Club and Hotel, a large quantity covered Plain Art Repp, all being of excellent quality and in all cases equal to new. Small Lounge Easy Chairs offered at 21s. each, several in Real Hide, £3 3s. each. Large Club Lounge Chairs, £4 17s. 6d. to 12 Gns. Well-made softly sprung Chesterfield Settees 5 Gns., and a large quantity of Chesterfield Settees, with Loose Pillow Backs and Seats, ranging from £7 15s., to 25 Gns.

THE MAGNIFICENT DINING ROOMS, LOUNGES, LIBRARIES AND HALLS comprise a wonderful collection of all periods. Early Tudor, Queen Anne, Chippendale, Hepplewhite, Adams, and Sheraton in Oak, Mahogany, and Walnut. Complete Dining-room Suites, comprising Sideboard, Set of Chairs and Dining Table, being offered at 10 Guineas set; whilst the more elaborate suites range from 25 Guineas to 300 Guineas, many of these exquisite sets having cost over treble the price now asked to clear. Special attention is called to a quantity of Cottage Wheelback Chairs offered at 6s. 9d. each.

A LARGE NUMBER OF PIANOFORTES by eminent makers, ranging from 10 Gns. to 150 Gns.

Old English Chiming Grandfather and Bracket Clocks, important collection of Statuary, Pictures, Silver and Sheffield Plate, quantity of fine old Cut Glass, Bed and Table Linen, a large quantity of Office Furniture, including Iron Safes, Roll-top Desks, Pedestal Desks, Bookcases, &c., &c.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE (T.) POST FREE.

ON SALE DAILY, 9 till 7. Any item may be purchased separately, can remain warehoused free for 12 months, or delivered to any part. Settlement of accounts can be arranged to suit customers' convenience.

FURNITURE & FINE ART DEPOSITORIES, LTD.

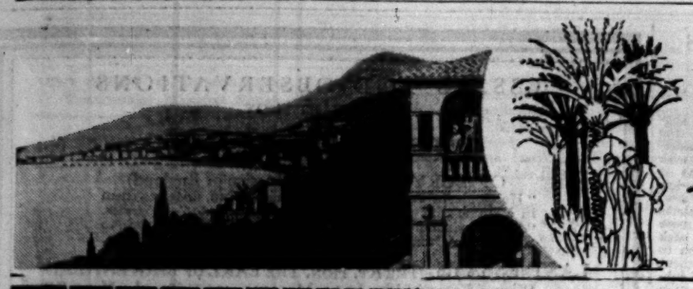
(By Royal Appointment to H.M. the King of Spain.)
PARK-STREET, UPPER-STREET, ISLINGTON, LONDON, N.1. Within 10 minutes of West End. 'Phone: North 3380. Ltdst.

GRAND HOTEL

The most comfortable Hotel in the city. Excellent cuisine and attendance. Moderate charges. 30 stock rooms extra specially for business purposes. Goods lift. Hot and cold water in all bed rooms. Special weekly and week-end terms.

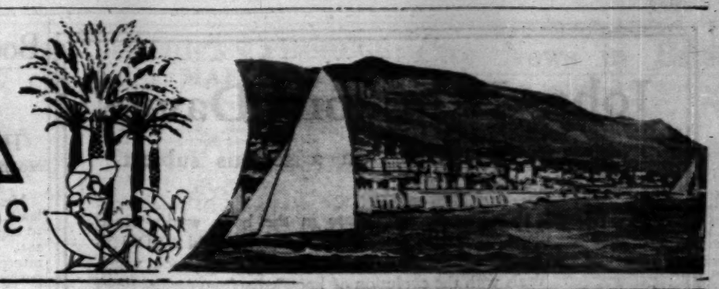
MANCHESTER

Grams: "Grand Hotel, Manchester." Phone: Central 2493.



The RIVIERA

The Winter Playground of Europe



GEORGE V

THE HOTEL DE LUXE CHAMPS ÉLYSÉES 31 AVENUE GEORGE V, PARIS

MONTE CARLO — HOTEL DE PARIS, HOTEL HERMITAGE
Full Board from 125 frs.
HOTEL DES ANGLAIS & ST. JAMES
Full Board from 90 frs.

MONTE CARLO PALACE

FACING CASINO GARDENS. OPEN ALL YEAR.
Room and full board: Out of season from 80 frs. In season, *i.e.*, January, February, and March, from 100 frs.

MONTE-CARLO
Beautiful situation, large garden, magnificent view. Strictly 1st class. *Pension from 80 francs*

MONTE CARLO. ROYAL HOTEL

First-class Family Hotel. Garden. Pension from 80 frs. Now open.

CAP MARTIN HOTEL
Between MONTE CARLO & MENTONE
Splendid private Park of 100,000 sq. yds. Tennis. Equipped playgrounds for children.
Private auto-cars for Monte Carlo and Mentone free of charge.

CAP d'AIL—EDEN HOTEL
Between Monte Carlo (2 miles) and Nice (10 miles).
Admirably situated full South in its large Park overlooking the Sea. Open November to May—200 bedrooms—100 baths—High-class Restaurant—Orchestra—Tennis—Garage—Pension from 100 Frs. including taxes and private bus service to Mte. Carlo.

ST. RAPHAEL BANQUE W. F. KING

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS
Villas to Let and for Sale near Valescure and Beauvallon Golf Links

HERMITAGE HOTEL
SAINT RAPHAEL.
Open all year. Splendid position full south. Superb view on sea. Perfectly modern in every respect. Pension Terms from 60 frs.

SAINT-RAPHAEL CLUB and ANGLO-AMERICAN LIBRARY
Most up-to-date Club on the Riviera. Bridge, Ping-Pong, Periodical Tournaments, Dancing, Theatricals. All the latest Books received within 48 hours of publication. Moderate subscription rates.
18 HOLE MIDGET GOLF COURSE. Apply: The Secretary.

GOLF HOTEL VALESCURE
On the links. Tennis.
Dancing. Special Autumn Prices.

HOTEL DES ANGLAIS, CANNES

Open all the Year.
OLD ESTABLISHED BUT UP TO DATE.
The long list of distinguished British and American visitors is the best proof of its comfort, cuisine, and efficient management.
IN A QUIET SITUATION AWAY FROM THE SEA.

CANNES. HOTEL BEAU-SEJOUR

First class. Beautifully situated in large Garden. Latest comfort. Close to Croisette. Moderate. No luxury tax.

CANNES—Hotel Bristol

THOROUGHLY UP TO DATE. FULL SOUTH.
LARGE GARDEN. CENTRAL POSITION.

CANNES HOTEL GONNET et de la REINE
First-class, near Casino and Tennis Courts. Finest situation on the Croisette.
SPECIAL FEATURE: Excellent traditional French Cuisine.

NICE.
O'CONNOR HOTEL *Giraudy*

Overlooking Gardens. Open all the year. 200 rooms. 100 bath rooms.
The preferred rendezvous of the English and American colony.

NICE. GRAND HOTEL DU MONT BORON.
Splendid view over Nice and Baie des Anges. Large Garden. Pine Forest. Special Motor Service to the town: 8 minutes from Place Masséna.
In Summer: Grand Hotel d'Aix les Bains, Aix (Savoy).
From 60frs. per day inclusive. *J. A. Cavier, Managing Proprietor.*

Mild, even Temperature

MONTE CARLO COUNTRY CLUB ✻ MONT AGEL GOLF CLUB
With its twenty-one perfect courts. The Mecca of Tennis enthusiasts. Open all the year round. 18 Holes Course.

The three most important automobile events in Europe—THE AUTOMOBILE RALLY, for which over 100 cars started last year, THE ELEGANCE COMPETITION, and THE GRAND PRIX OF MONACO—for speed.
OPERA.—Under the management of Raoul Gunsbourg, and under the patronage of H.S.H. Prince Louis II. of Monaco. From January to April.
THEATRICAL ENTERTAINMENTS AND BALLETS, from November to January, under the management of M. Réne Blum.
MUSIC.—Classical and Modern, under the leadership of Paul Paray, from November to May. Unequalled on the Continent.
BALLS, GALAS, FLORAL FÊTES.
Hotels, the principal ones of which have undergone complete transformations, and are renowned for their comfort and all-round excellence
The curios, both monumental and natural, of Old Monaco, the antique fortress of the Grimaldis.
For all information and hotel charges apply to the Society des Bains de Mer, Monte Carlo.

WHOEVER COMES TO MONTE·CARLO MAY REST ASSURED OF SUNSHINE.

MONTE CARLO

This strictly First Class Family Hotel—beautifully and centrally situated
The **GRAND HOTEL** (400 ROOMS, 300 BATHS.)
Offers every comfort and refinement to a discriminating English clientèle.

SAINT RAPHAEL-VALESCURE

'The Mecca of Sun-Worskippers'

For all information apply to The Town Syndicat d'Initiative at St. Raphaël (Var).

"Laugh and the world laughs with you"

The PALAIS de la MÉDITERRANÉE

the new Casino
at NICE (French Riviera)
is now established as the world's most magnificent and pleasurable play centre.

"THE CÆSARS COULDN'T HAVE BUILT IT."

The MAJESTIC,
that hotel with the fashionable sport touch, and under the same management, opens December 1.

Private garage, Pompeian baths, and many other surprises have been added. It is perfect, but not prohibitive in price.

NICE

HOTEL CONTINENTAL
High Class Residential Hotel
Large Garden — Tennis
SPECIAL TERMS FOR CHRISTMAS
Tel. ad. Continotel-Nice
Under the personal Management of Mme. Luigi

NICE (CIMIEZ) HERMITAGE HOTEL

A. AGID, Man. Proprietor
Up to date and perfect in every way. All rooms with bath and soft water.

HYÈRES, GOLF HOTEL On the famous links. An ideal winter resort. 4 tennis courts, 6 croquet courts. The sporting centre of the Riviera. First Class. Bar. Restaurant. Moderate terms.

The Premier Sporting Resort on the Riviera.
Golf 18 holes, 3 Tennis, 1 Squash Racquet Court, 3 Croquet Lawns, all in Hotel grounds.

Spend your Winter Holidays at
COSTEBELLE HOTELS HYÈRES (VAR)

Running Hot and Cold Water. 100 Bath Rooms. Special Ball Room.
E. H. PEYRON, Owner and Manager.

SAFEGUARD YOUR MONEY ALWAYS BY CARRYING COOK'S TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES

TRAVEL TICKETS ISSUED IN ADVANCE AND HOTEL ACCOMMODATION RESERVED BY ANY OFFICE OF

"THE TEMPLE OF TRAVEL," BERKELEY ST., LONDON, W.1, AND OVER 300 OFFICES

THOS. COOK & SON, Ltd., & WAGONS-LITS CO.

SEASON OCTOBER TO MAY — **MENTONE** — THE PEARL OF THE RIVIERA

HOTEL IMPERIAL *MENTONE*

THE LEADING HOTEL ON THE RIVIERA
OPEN NOVEMBER 25th
Affiliated to the Ritz-Carlton Hotel Group London
RENOWN RESTAURANT

In a large sunny garden is the famous **HOTEL de VENISE**
Leading Hotel—200 Rooms—100 bathrooms.
Central, select, and quiet.
Own Orchestra—Tariff free.

MENTONE

Central and sunny in a fine garden is the Hotel **ATLANTIC & MALTE**
Very comfortable yet moderate.
100 Rooms—30 bathrooms. Noted cooking.

MENTONE ✻ ORIENT HOTEL

1st class. Full South. Quite central. Lovely garden.
Beautiful, spacious, luxuriously comfortable; one of our best Hotels.

MENTONE. Hotel des Anglais

First Class Residential Hotel. Sea Front. Open all the year round.

MENTONE. GRAND HOTEL DU LOUVRE

Fine Family Hotel. Next Public Gardens and Casino. Full South.
Large garden. Tennis. Garage. Terms from 75 francs.

HOTEL DE MENTON ET DU MIDI

Select Residential Hotel. Entirely renovated. Sea front; central; garden. Near Casino, Public Gardens, Tennis Courts. Telegraph: Menton-Midi. M.P.G. de Smet.

MENTONE. HOTEL REGINA.

Refined, comfortable Family Hotel, on sea front.
Sunny Garden. Central; near Casino. Moderate terms. Swiss Prop. Paul Ulrich.

MENTONE. HOTEL MÉDITERRANÉE

1st Class. 150 rooms. Central, in large garden. Full south. Suites: modern: all comforts. Terms moderate.

All the delightful, sunny year around

LE PROVENÇAL HOTEL

IS OPEN AT

JUAN LES PINS

the resort on the French Riviera celebrated as the heart of Pyjama Land, the land vicariously known, too, as No-Man's Land and the Kingdom of the Don Juans.

It has an air, has this peninsula of pines and palms and glorious beaches.

Not the least of its attractions is the new Casino, which provides a gay round of dancing and music.

BOTH CASINO AND HOTEL ARE NOTED FOR THEIR DISTINGUISHED CUISINE

SAN REMO

(Italian Riviera)
SUNSHINE FLOWERS OUTDOOR SPORTS
MUNICIPAL CASINO
(OPEN THE WHOLE YEAR ROUND)
The only Casino in Italy Licensed by the Government.
Sumptuous Club Rooms decorated and furnished by Brunati, the famous Italian Art Designer.
Restaurant de Luxe—Dancing with daily Attractions—Opera—Comedy—Revues—Classical Quartet and Symphony Concerts—Renowned Galas.
A NEW GOLF COURSE (18 holes) to be inaugurated in Feb., 1931
Magnificent new Sea Road from Vintimille (Frontier) to San Remo.
Through carriage Calais-San Remo (daily service) by the "Blue Train."
For full particulars apply to: Official Inquiry Office, San Remo-Via Roma, 15, Italian State Railways, 16, Waterloo Place, London, or any Travel Office.

SAN REMO *GRAND HOTEL MÉDITERRANÉE.* First class. Up to date. Best situation overlooking sea. Large park of palms. Two tennis and squash racket courts. The rendezvous of the best English society. Orchestra. Reduced prices.

John Langdon-Davies

writes a 'best-seller' on a serious subject

Fallacy of Prediction

Few of the initiate in the book world would have predicted three weeks ago that MAN AND HIS UNIVERSE would become a "seller." A book which deals with the evolution of knowledge from earliest times to the present day would not have been considered likely to have much "popular appeal"—though it is hard to understand why the maligned public should not be thought intelligent enough to turn for a moment from fiction to scientific fact.

Treatment of Subject

The way in which the vast subject is handled has probably contributed much to this popular success. Mr. Langdon-Davies' lightness of touch and sense of humour have been commented on by many critics, including Sir J. Arthur Thomson and Mr. Frank Swinnerton. The book is "as witty as wise," and "amusing as well as informative." Who would have thought that "a comprehensive picture of man's mental growth from his Tarsian ancestry to the present day" (*Spectator*) could make entertaining reading? Yet it does.

Testimonials

The book's triumphant progress to "best-sellerdom" has been helped enormously by enthusiastic comments from Mr. H. G. Wells, Sir J. Arthur Thomson, Professor Julian Huxley, Sir Arthur Keith, and by innumerable good reviews. Miss Sackville-West praised it highly in her broadcast talk. Professor Huxley, broadcasting on "Science and Religion," used the book to illustrate an important point in his speech. The *New Statesman*, after a review of unqualified praise, says: "As science brings fresh truths to light it is to be hoped that Mr. Langdon-Davies will be there to interpret them." Mr. Frank Swinnerton in the *Evening News* summed up as follows: "It is the best popular survey of its kind known to me, and is nimble, intelligent, and pleasing. It unites brilliance with a really scientific love of accuracy."

Illustrations

Finally there are the illustrations, of which the *New Statesman* writes: "there are fourteen full-page illustrations which are a joy to behold and in some cases are chapters in themselves."

MAN AND HIS UNIVERSE

is a book to buy, to read, and to keep.

16s. net everywhere.

HARPER & BROTHERS, 90, GREAT RUSSELL STREET, W.C.1

Feuchtwanger's

SUCCESS

"Intensely absorbing." Manchester Guardian. "The book of the year. The first few pages will snatch the reader up and transport him into its throbbing scenes." Star. "So varied, so wide in its range, and so rich in its detail as to be a modern 'Jew Suss.'" Frank Swinnerton in the Evening News. "A grand intellectual achievement." Gerald Gould in The Observer. "Stupendous . . . Impossible to read with anything but close attention and deep interest." Morning Post. "Will be read with wonder by men long after we are dead." Daily Telegraph. 750 pages.

10s.

SECKER

Just Published

FEDERAL INDIA

by

COL. K. N. HAKSAR

Political Member of the Gwalior Government, Delegate to the Round Table Conference

and

K. M. PANIKKAR

Secretary to the Princes' Delegation to the Round Table Conference

10s. 6d. net

MARTIN HOPKINSON

MEDICI CARDS AND CALENDARS

A more wonderful choice than ever.

1d.—7/6

"A delightful series. . . ." *The Times.*

Send for 36-page List.

THE MEDICI SOCIETY, 77, Grafton Street, W.1

THE SILVER SWAN

a novel by

Bertrand Collins

A Comedy of International Marriage

"Here is an adroit pen, an acute perception and a neatly barbed humour, directed to the construction of a cheerful and quick-moving satire. . . . Clever, very clever writing and thoroughly good entertainment withal."

Time & Tide.

7s. 6d. net.

HARPER & BROTHERS, LONDON.

$5000 Prize Play Contest

Particulars on request

The Penn Publishing Co.

925 Filbert Street Philadelphia

Pennsylvania U. S. A.

Books of the Week

MOLIÈRE

HIS LIFE AND ART

MOLIÈRE: His Life and Works. By JOHN PALMER. (Bell. 18s. net.)

Mr. Palmer has written a very good book about Molière. There is much in it to suggest that he is temperamentally the sort of person who can be trusted to interpret Molière's life and art with sympathy and good sense. Some kind of interpretation is necessary, since the facts, or such of them as can be established with any degree of precision, do not always speak for themselves, and since, in any case, the mass of legend which surrounds the name of Molière—the hints and scandals and libels of the seventeenth-century gossip writers most of all—has often been valued for far more than it is worth. One of the chief merits of Mr. Palmer's book is its historical method; he frames his author in the history of the period, whose social and domestic features he has studied to excellent purpose, against the background of Court manners and the intellectual and artistic tone of the *grand siècle*. So far as biography is concerned, he is on his guard against trying to discover the man in the clues to his personal psychology which many of the plays seem to provide. "Nothing," Mr. Palmer writes, "is more dangerous or misleading than to look for an author in his works." This point of view has its limitations in the case of an author of whose life we have only scanty and somewhat ambiguous information, but it is one which will commend itself to many students of Molière. Actually, Mr. Palmer has brought as much imaginative understanding as scholarship to this biographical and critical study, which is a lively and very readable piece of work.

Previous biographers have indulged in endless wrangling and conjecture in regard to most of the important dates and events, and in particular to such matters as the extent of Molière's "plagiarism," his possible love affairs with the actresses of his company, his actual relationship to Armande Béjart, whom he married twenty years or so after his first intimate relationship with Madeleine Béjart, and so on. In all these matters Mr. Palmer weighs the available evidence with a noticeably steady hand. His unreserved scepticism in the case of the mischievous and exaggerated libels of Molière's contemporaries may seem to be rather too insistent at times—it tends to deny any motive to the libel—but there is nothing extreme in his treatment of Chalussay's *Elomire Hypocondre*, the most notorious of them all. On Grimarest, whose "Life" was written twenty years after Molière's death, and who obtained most of his information from Baron, the young actor whom Molière had taken to his heart, he looks with a severe and watchful eye. The story he has to tell stands in no need of the more dubious ornamentations which Grimarest provides; it is one of the most dramatic life histories of its kind, and Mr. Palmer tells it with feeling and eloquence. The paternal indulgence of Jean Poquelin senior, *valet-tapissier du roi*; the Jesuit college at Clermont, and the philosophical studies of Jean Poquelin junior; his acquaintance with Madeleine Béjart and with the theatre; the first theatrical venture in Paris and its complete failure; the 13 years in the provinces, for four of them under the patronage of the intelligent but mercurial Prince de Conti, afterwards the scourge of the contemporary theatre; the return to Paris; the Royal protection and the triumphant years of the Palais Royal; the unfortunate marriage with Armande; the enmities and scurrilities of the "comic war"; further triumphs, then bitterness and illness, then that last appearance before the curtain and the last and final indignity—Mr. Palmer relates it all with vigour and judgment, and with a very spontaneous feeling for the theatre to guide him.

On the critical side, one of the most interesting things in the book is his analysis of Molière's one unequivocal failure, the heroic *Don Garcie de Navarre*, which scarcely anybody nowadays will trouble to read, but which, as Mr. Palmer shows, has more in it to justify Molière's own stubborn enthusiasm for it than critical opinion has generally allowed. Molière's, however, was not a genius for the heroic aspect of life; his interest was in the social aspect of character—the edifice of the comedy of manners. To describe the philosophy of his comedies as the apotheosis of good sense is to whittle it down to its practical core. There is something else to be discovered from the great plays—wisdom as well as common sense. The ideal Molière set before his audiences was to be "sage avec sobriété," and he was careful to avoid anything abnormal or fanciful or extravagant in this ideal of wisdom. But—and this is the only criticism of Mr. Palmer's book that one is tempted to make—the youthful student of philosophy was not, in his mature years, quite as rationalist and as devoted to moderation as he appears here. Absurdity is relative, it is true, but so is moderation. And, however little they are to be regarded as expressions of moral doctrine, plays like *Tartuffe* and *Le Festin de Pierre* contain as much positive and challenging idealism as destructive laughter.

THE PRESS AND THE PUBLIC

THE PRESS AND THE PUBLIC. By GEORGE BLAKE. (Faber and Faber. 1s. net.)

Presumably the backs of the Press barons are broad enough to bear any amount of punishment from a mere pamphleteer, or Mr. George Blake, after giving them a thorough drubbing, would close these pages on a note of hope. Whether the public will ever rebel against them, or whether they will ultimately hang themselves on their own "rope of vulgarity," are, to Mr. Blake, "terribly difficult" questions to answer, though if denunciation could move revolt the answer should be quick enough in coming. Excepting only a few newspapers, honourably mentioned by name, Mr. Blake delivers himself of the fiercest indignation against the majority. It is not the first time they have been arraigned; but recent developments, it seems, have made them more dangerous than ever, more irresponsible, more demoralizing, more trustified. They wield far too much power, their values are all wrong, and their influence on taste is pernicious. Mr. Blake proclaims in public what many are apt to say in private; but not everyone may be disposed to assign as much actual power to the cheap Press as Mr. Blake. And they may know more of sub-editors than to regard them simply as "hired assassins" and "prostitutes in facts"; even Mr. Blake, though he is full of the potentialities, admits that as yet neither they nor their masters have used their powers "with really criminal intent." There are one or two things, however, which he appears to forget. There are times when no one brain, even baronial, can attend to everything, and it is then that the organ he controls has a way of lapsing noticeably into triviality. Has Mr. Blake never observed this phenomenon? And how does he square it with the notion of power? In many ways it is the debility quite as much as the vigour of the popular Press which lays it open to attack.

THE AENEID

DR. MACKAIL'S EDITION

THE AENEID. Edited, with Introduction and Commentary, by J. W. MACKAIL. (Oxford: Clarendon Press. London: Milford. 18s. net.)

Here is as pleasant-looking an annotated edition of the Aeneid as can be imagined, the gift to "lovers of great poetry" from a scholar whose work needs no commendation to English students of Virgil—Dr. Mackail. An annotated edition can be made to run to almost any length; but this volume has the merit of being light and easy to hold notwithstanding the bold type in which the text is printed and the amount of matter which the editor contributes. His introduction will be, to a large extent, familiar to those who heard his brilliant lecture on Virgil during the bimillenary celebrations last month, though it contains also a good deal more; while at the end are certain special excursuses, including one on a fascinating subject which Dr. Mackail first broached some time ago—namely, the remarkable similarity between the scenery of the Underworld as Virgil describes it and the labyrinthine architecture of Minoan Crete as it has been revealed by the excavations of Sir Arthur Evans. Apart, however, from the nature of the editor's work, a great attraction of the book will be the large proportion on the pages of Virgil's text to the footnotes, which seldom occupy more than a quarter of the page, and often occupy less, thus leaving the eye free to read long passages without interruption; and the delicate portrait of Virgil which makes the frontispiece. It is a careful drawing based on many photographs of the mosaic found at Sousse, and there is good ground for believing that it represents the poet's features with fidelity.

It is by making this edition appeal to "lovers of great poetry" rather than to beginners who are struggling with the language or to specialists, that Dr. Mackail has been able to bring the commentary into so manageable a compass. An immense amount of possible subjects for comment has been passed over as irrelevant to the poetry-lover's requirements. The reader is, in effect, invited to consider the Aeneid in much the same way as its first readers had to consider it—that is to say, his attention is directed towards the management of the story ("Which books do you like best?" must have been one of the earliest questions on the lips of readers) and to such points of diction as are particularly noteworthy or illustrate Virgil's departure from the current usage of his time. Also, as the poem never received Virgil's final revision, attention is drawn to such imperfections as plainly stand out or may be conjectured to have survived the supervision of the original editor. In this last field Dr. Mackail's fine taste and flair for what might be expected lead to a number of most interesting suggestions. His observations on Virgilian diction are likewise often of most suggestive subtlety; and his analyses and estimates of the several books are full of discernment. This edition marks a notable departure from the commentary of the more conventional type; it is the higher annotation, or perhaps we should say appreciation, such as remains necessary for everybody when confronted with a great poem; it takes a natural priority over that of the scholastic kind, and there is no reason why it should not stand, as it stands here, by itself.

A STUDY OF H. G. WELLS

H. G. WELLS. A Sketch for a Portrait. By GEOFFREY WEST. (Howe. 10s. 6d. net.)

Mr. Geoffrey West's sketch of Mr. Wells's career has the sanction of its distinguished subject at any rate to this extent, that Mr. Wells has read the book to check the accuracy of its statements of fact. The criticisms are Mr. West's affair, and show him to be, while a keen admirer of Mr. Wells's genius, an independent and level-headed judge. He has certainly made the account of Mr. Wells's troubled youth and early manhood very interesting to read; it seems full of echoes from "Tono-Bungay," "Kipps," "Mr. Polly," and other favourite novels.

Delightful is the character of Mr. Wells's father, Joseph Wells, a Bromley shopkeeper and a professional cricketer of high standing. He was better at cricket than at commerce—"an extraordinarily fast round-arm bowler. Not uncommonly he would smash the stumps and send the pieces flying." He handed on something of that jovially irascible energy to his famous son, and clearly the irrepressible boy was a riddle to his mother, a quiet, serious woman, who had been in service at a great house and was to return there as housekeeper when her husband was disabled from cricket and times grew hard. Her plans for her son were more well-meaning than judicious; yet but for her we should not have had the wonderful picture of life at Bladesover, the country mansion in "Tono-Bungay," nor the picture of Kipps's struggles as a draper's assistant.

Later in the book Mr. West gives us in a well-written chapter his own "personal interpretation" of his subject:—

Wells, of course, has his detractors, but few responsible critics will deny that he is in any meaning of the term a great man. Anatole France described him as the greatest intellectual force in the English-speaking world, and he himself has written truly of the collected edition of his works that "there is in the ultimate reckoning something said in these volumes that was not said before, and something shaped that was not shaped before." . . . He has written some of the finest passages in modern prose, and possesses a quality of imaginative intuition which again and again lifts his work to a poetic plane. By that quality a round dozen at least of his books will carry his name even beyond our own century into that literary immortality he seems so anxious to avoid.

NEW NOVEL

The heroine of MISS ANNE DOUGLAS SEDGWICK'S "Philippa" (Constable, 7s. 6d. net) may be "a true child of the present age," as the wrapper says; but she is much more than that. There is something of the present day, perhaps, in her 'teens, of her own thoughts and feelings; but in all ages there have been charming women who saw very clearly what they wanted and went very quietly and cleverly to work to get it. To most readers the distinctive feature of this book will be the friendship between Philippa and her father. It is not a very common subject among novelists; and this friendship is understood by this author with all that magical insight of hers into human hearts and minds; and in itself it is beautiful. To the world outside it is deadly; and now and then the reader may wonder whether Miss Sedgwick sees or does not see how detestably (judged by ordinary standards) these two behave to all except each other. See it she must, or she could not have been prepared to face the inevitable conclusion: that in time Philippa will very daintily and gracefully make a squeezed orange of her father. To enjoy the book, one must be very careful not to take sides, to judge, or to love. One must watch. And then one can revel in the interplay of characters, and wish heartily that there were more novelists with the perception, the sensibility, the unerring choice in selection, the perfect touch in exposition, of this excellent artist in fiction.

SHORTER NOTICES

"LIDDELL AND SCOTT"

The fifth instalment of the revised and augmented edition of LIDDELL AND SCOTT—the work of DR. H. STUART JONES, with the assistance of Mr. RODERICK MCKENZIE, "and with the cooperation of many scholars," as is generously acknowledged on the cover—has now appeared (Oxford: Clarendon Press; London: Milford, 10s. 6d. net). It completes the first half of the whole work, five more parts being left to come. A note at the back announces that subscribers who may wish to compound for the entire work with a payment of four guineas can still do so; but the subscription list will be closed on the publication of Part VI., probably in 1931. The present new Part registers page 1020 and goes down to the end of the letter K. The more this great work of British scholarship—famous in its earlier editions for its gentlemanly tone if not for its infallibility—is examined the more astonishingly small seems the price, and not less admirable are the printing and the appearance of the page. To judge by reviews by scholars competent to criticize it in detail, very few slips or errors have been allowed to pass; the successive *addenda* and *corrigenda* to the previous parts do not appear to be on a scale or of a nature to indicate anything but the highest standard of editorial care and accuracy. Part I. came out in 1925; Part X. should accordingly be within sight; but meanwhile the work has advanced so far that it is now indispensable for half the Greek language. Libraries and private students therefore will be wise if they wait no longer before laying it in.

MR. ARTHUR KEEN, Chairman of the Thames Bridges Conference, has produced a book on CHARING CROSS BRIDGE (Ernest Benn, Limited, 21s. net) which will be of much interest to all who are or have been in any way concerned in the discussions of which the proposed new bridge has been the subject. He contends, as does Lord Crawford in the preface which he has contributed to the book, that a mistake has been made in treating the issue as a road and railway problem, without paying adequate attention to the claims and necessities of town-planning. But whether his readers agree with his views or not, they will find in his clear and well-written statement of the various stages of the controversy and its present position ample material for testing and perhaps for modifying their own opinions of what is really for the best. The numerous plans and illustrations which accompany the letterpress are a useful help in arriving at a proper understanding of the difficulties which have to be overcome and a keen appreciation of the greatness of the opportunity offered to the present generation of erecting a bridge that shall be a monument worthy of London and the finest site of the river on which it stands.

THE BOOK OF FLEET STREET, edited by T. Michael Pope (Cassell, 10s. 6d. net), has come out after its editor's death, and it is therefore a pity that it could not have been prefaced by some such appreciation of Pope as Mr. J. C. Squire has written in this month's *London Mercury*. It is there explained that this volume was "a benevolent conspiracy on the part of men, all of whom loved him and felt that they owed something to him, to bring themselves under his name, 'crested and prevailing' for once." There are some thirty contributors, who talk, for the most part, with a willing good humour about their adventures and of their jostlings with one another in Fleet-street, though one or two go beyond that quarter for their copy, while more than one, not having been long connected with Fleet-street, is able to look back on it in retrospect. Much of the book is calculated to amuse the outside public rather than instruct it in the ways of newspaper production; but Miss Edith Shackleton's article on women in Fleet-street is in a serious professional vein, and Mr. J. E. Welby writes with a similar purpose about journalism in India.

SOME LETTERS FROM ABROAD OF JAMES ELROY FLECKER (Heinemann, 8s. 6d. net) contains also reminiscences by his wife covering the years from their first meeting to his death. Mr. J. C. Squire contributes an introduction.

Lieutenant-Colonel D. G. Crawford has compiled a ROLL OF THE INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE: 1615-1930 (W. Thacker and Co., 28s. net). It is a remarkable undertaking, for it includes biographical notes of its subjects, historical explanations, and a full index.

An abridgment of THE SIMON REPORT ON INDIA, by R. W. Brock, with a foreword by Viscount Burnham, is published by Messrs. Dent (2s. 6d. net).

SOME NEW BOOKS

HENRY WHITE. THIRTY YEARS OF AMERICAN DIPLOMACY. By Allan Nevins. (Harper. 21s. n.)

OUR TIMES. THE UNITED STATES, 1900-1925. III. PRE-WAR AMERICA. By Mark Sullivan. (Scribners. 21s. n.)

THE CANONS OF INTERNATIONAL LAW. By T. Baty. (Murray. 21s. n.)

MRS. GASKELL AND HER FRIENDS. By Elizabeth Haldane. (Hodder and Stoughton. 12s. 6d. n.)

THE LIFE OF THE ANT. By Maurice Maeterlinck. Translated by Bernard Miall. (Cassell. 6s. n.)

THE TORCH BEARERS. Volume III. By Alfred Noyes. (Blackwood. 7s. 6d. n.)

THE BIRTH OF WESTERN PAINTING. By Robert Byron and David Talbot Rice. (Routledge. 42s. n.)

HISTORY OF THE FINANCIAL ADMINISTRATION OF IRELAND TO 1817. By T. J. Kiernan. (P. S. King. 15s. n.)

THE ISLAND OF PENGUINS. By Cherry Kearton. (Longmans. 10s. 6d. n.)

IN VENICE WITH TURNER. By A. J. Finberg. (Cotswold Gallery. 84s. n.)

FEDERAL INDIA. By Colonel K. N. Haksar, C.I.E., and K. M. Panikkar. (Martin Hopkinson. 10s. 6d. n.)

SOLDIER'S TESTAMENT. Maxims on War. By René Quinton. Translated by Douglas Jerrold. (Eyre and Spottiswoode. 5s. n.)

In addition to the reviews published regularly in *The Times*, full criticisms of new books, together with a comprehensive list of current publications, will be found in *The Times Literary Supplement*, issued every Thursday, price 3d.

EDWARD ARNOLD & Co.

Within Four Walls

By Major M. C. C. HARRISON and Capt. H. A. CARTWRIGHT. Drawings by Capt. Cartwright. 10/6 net.

"Their tricks are described with so much gusto that the reader may overlook for laughing the courage and resilience underlying them."—*The Times.*

Recollections of a Prisoner of War

By LORD PHILLIMORE. 10/6 net.

"One of the jolliest books of its kind; he gives exciting descriptions of several escape attempts."—*Evening Standard.*

***Gallipoli Diary,* shortened**

By Gen. SIR IAN HAMILTON. Maps and Illustrations. 7/6 net.

"Recognised is the brilliant narrative power which makes of this record such dramatic reading."—*Sunday Times.*

More Ruthless Rhymes

By HARRY GRAHAM

Drawings by RIDGEWELL. 3/6 net.

Early Days in East Africa

By the late SIR FREDK. JACKSON, K.C.M.G., C.B., Governor of Uganda, 1911-17. Illustrated. 21/- net.

"A valuable record. Sir Frederick was not only an administrator of sagacity, but a keen and original observer of Nature and men."—*The Times.*

Leaves from Indian Forests

By SIR S. EARDLEY WILMOT, K.C.I.E. With Plates and Drawings in the Text. 10/6 net.

"A delightful book on forest life and sport. The author delighted as much in the scene of the jungle, as in the wild life, and his trained eye was ever discovering freshness and interest there."—*The Times.*

Rome

By F. S. BURNELL. Illustrated from Old Prints. 7/6 net.

"He has collected, arranged, and presented his materials with the devotion of a lover and the skill of an artist."—*Scotsman.*

Climbs on Mont Blanc

By JACQUES & TOM de LEPINEY. Illustrated. 10/6 net.

"One of the most stirring tales of Alpine adventure written in recent years."—*Mr. Sydney Spencer, Hon. Secretary of the Alpine Club.*

41-43 *MADDOX ST., W.1.*

ESSAYS AND OBSERVATIONS

BY THE RT. HON.

Lord Hewart

OF BURY (Lord Chief Justice of England)

"He speaks in words that all may understand, and sets them in a frame that the fastidious will appreciate."—*Observer.*

"Full of wisdom—of dry ironic wit which it is a pleasure to roll on one's tongue."—*Manchester Guardian.* 12s. 6d. net.

LAST ESSAYS THE RT. HON. THE EARL OF BIRKENHEAD

With a Foreword by LORD MACMILLAN. ***Ready Nov. 20***

Lord Birkenhead has enunciated his views on matters of vital interest to all who follow the trend of current affairs. 15s. net.

THE LIFE OF THE ANT MAURICE MAETERLINCK

"Easily the most fascinating book of the week."—*Daily Herald.* 6s. net.

CHAPTERS OF AUTOBIOGRAPHY

ARTHUR JAMES FIRST EARL OF BALFOUR

"A classic portrait of a noble mind."—*Daily Express.* Illustrated. 10s. 6d. net.

WOLSEY HILAIRE BELLOC

"A notable study in historical interpretation."—*Punch.*

"A very fine book."—*Sunday Times.* Illustrated. 15s. net.

THE GLADSTONE PAPERS

"Remarkably intimate glimpses of the mind of Gladstone."—*News-Chronicle.* 5s. net.

THE DIARIES OF JOHN BRIGHT

With a Foreword by Philip Bright

"Should reveal the man as no official biography has ever done."—*Daily Herald.* Illustrated. £1 5s. net.

THE OUTLINE OF HISTORY H. G. WELLS

Complete and unabridged. Revised to 1930. With the original Horrabin illustrations, maps and charts. 1,238 pages. Cloth 8s. 6d. net. Half Leather 15/- net

PROPHETS OF THE NEW INDIA ROMAIN ROLLAND

"He has shown us several facets of the soul of India. An ideal interpreter of East to West."—*Spectator.* £1 1s. net.

BETWEEN OURSELVES SEYMOUR HICKS

"No one could read it without feeling jovously exhilarated."—*John O'London.* Illustrated. 10s. 6d. net. *2nd Impression Printing.*

Arnold Bennett

IMPERIAL PALACE

Second Large Impression

"An amazing achievement."—*J. O'London.* "So brilliant that he never ceases to thrill."—*Yorkshire Post.* "Magnificent—superb."—*Birmingham Post.*

7/6 net each

TEMPLE THURSTON — MAN IN A BLACK HAT

STEPHEN McKENNA — THE CAST-IRON DUKE

E. BARRINGTON — THE DUEL OF THE QUEENS

ROBERT HICHENS — THE BRACELET

SHEILA MACDONALD — JACARANDA NIELD

"BARTIMEUS" — THE ELEPHANT'S HEAD

ERNEST RAYMOND — THE JESTING ARMY

BARONESS ORCZY — MARIVOSA

SAX ROHMER — THE DAY THE WORLD ENDED

ALICE GRANT ROSMAN — JOCK THE SCOT

Illustrated in colour and black & white

Louis Bromfield

TWENTY-FOUR HOURS

Recommended by the Book Society

"I finished the book because I could not contentedly put it down: which means that I finished it with pleasure and praise."—ARNOLD BENNETT in the *Evening Standard.*

CASSELL'S

NOW READY

THE TORCHBEARERS

Vol. III. (Concluding Volume) 7/6 net

BY

ALFRED NOYES

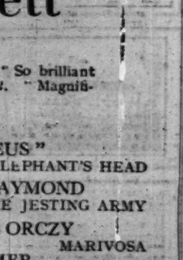
This concluding volume of a "magnificent epic of scientific endeavour which has given English poetry a new trend" opens with a dramatic picture of a stormy night in mid-Atlantic when all the resources of modern science are used to save the life of a child on one of the great liners. While wireless messages conquer space for the surgeons to consult, the interdependence of the world is illustrated by swift glimpses of the achievement of earlier scientists from Harvey to Lister and Pasteur, and by allusion to the great teachers of philosophy and religion who have touched the purpose of the struggle with a deeper significance and grappled with the riddle of death.

COLONEL DAM

BY

J. STORER CLOUSTON.

7/6 net



"I have enjoyed a number of his books, but none so much as 'Colonel Dam.' . . . . His fairylike frolic is calculated to put even the sourest of cynics into the best of good tempers and is far too good to be missed."—*Sunday Times.*

HIS MAJESTY'S SHIRT-SLEEVES. By Pousse Cailloux. 7/6 net

"Deserves the publishers' description of 'Epic,' and apart from that element in it, it has a value far beyond that of mere entertainment."—*The Scotsman.*

MISSING. By Flight-Lieut. T. B. Bruce. 5/- net

"Everyone who can enjoy a real plot more intricate and more exciting than even those devised by Edgar Wallace will appreciate this book."—*The Tatler.*

"This is a notable addition to the literature of escape."—*Morning Post.*

"His story deserves to be remembered among the classics of escapes."—*The Sphere.*

ON GREENLAND'S CLOSED SHORE. By Isobel Wylie Hutchison. With Map and Illustrations. 21/- net

"A fascinating description of Greenland and its people."—*British Weekly.*

"Fairyland in its Arctic dress and colouring. . . . . Miss Hutchison may be hailed as its discoverer."—*The Scotsman.*

LIFE IN SPAIN TO-DAY. By Charles Wicksteed Armstrong. 10/6 net

This book gives a vivid picture of present-day life in Spain—it portrays the Spain of to-day—not that of yesterday, already often and romantically described.

OUTLAWS I HAVE KNOWN. And Other Reminiscences of an Indian Judge. By Sir Theodore Piggott. 12/6 net

"An exposition of living drama."—*The Observer.*

WM. BLACKWOOD & SONS, LTD. 45, GEORGE STREET, EDINBURGH 37, PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON

THRILLING NEW MYSTERY STORY.

NIGHTSHADE

by SIR H. M. IMBERT-TERRY

Author of "DOOM," "ACID," &c.

Baffling and full of surprises. A missing will, a marriage certificate that cannot be found, a dead man in a runaway car are only a few of the ingredients of a mystery story which is at times blood-curdling.

7/6 NET.

SKEFFINGTON

Finance & Commerce

CITY OFFICE: 15, GEORGE-STREET, E.C.4
TELEPHONE: MANSION HOUSE 4702

CITY NOTES

CONTROL OF INDIAN FINANCE

SIR OTTO NIEMEYER'S MISSION

The most significant passages on finance in the Government of India's Dispatch on Proposals for Constitutional Reform are those dealing with what may be described as the "fundamental considerations" which affect the question of the transfer of responsibility for finance to purely Indian control. The power of the purse being what it is, obviously self-governing rights have little practical meaning if divorced from financial sovereignty. It is also self-evident from the magnitude of the interests hitherto protected under the responsibility of the Secretary of State that premature or precipitate transfer of finance to popular control would be fraught with grave danger to the credit of India, upon which in large measure her prosperity and progress must depend. For many years India must rely upon foreign capital to supplement her own annual savings, and a guarantee of stability is clearly not less important and necessary to India than to her foreign creditors.

Financial Failure of Democracy

The course of Indian finance since the War shows that great skill and circumspection are required to deal successfully with the complex questions of finance in a country mainly dependent upon agriculture. And the problems confronting India to-day and in the near future are not less baffling than in the past. Assuming that there would be no difficulty in finding in India men of sufficient capacity to handle the intricate problems of finance, in bad as well as in good times, they would lack those traditions which are necessary to safeguard the financial administration of any country. For it should be borne in mind that the demands of most Indian politicians have assumed a constitution based on parliamentary democracy. The task of a financial administration under an uninformed democratic régime is enormously greater than under an informed autocracy, and no fact stands out more vividly in world finance to-day than the failure of democracy in the realm of economics and finance. This may not always remain the case, but up to the present the failures are so numerous and serious as to leave no room for doubt in the minds of impartial observers that democracy and weak finance go hand in hand.

The Question of Confidence

As the dispatch says :—

> The financial administration affects the credit of the country, not merely in the limited sense of determining the conditions on which it can borrow money, but in the broader sense of the confidence felt in the administration by all those who do business or have property in India. A serious shock to India's credit . . . might have results so far-reaching as to endanger the entire economic fabric on which India of the present day depends. It would do nothing but discredit to Indian interests for the British Parliament to transfer its responsibility for Indian financial administration until the foundations for confidence in the policy of those who would control affairs under the new régime had been established. At present, in view of the general attitude of Congress, and the talk of repudiation of debt, such confidence, however unjust this may be to India as a whole, is conspicuously lacking.

The loss of confidence has indeed been progressive with the growth of irresponsible agitation, and is reflected in the deterioration of India's credit in the past few months. This decrease of confidence is in itself an obstacle to the immediate transfer of responsibility for finance. Hence the importance of the safeguards recommended in the dispatch.

Other Difficulties

The principal factors in the situation are explained at length. Attention is called to the Secretary of State's pledge about the honouring of debts, and to Parliament's responsibility for the pay and pensions of the military and civil officials, obligations so important that some special guarantee would obviously have to be forthcoming. The second factor is India's credit. India has enormous sterling obligations in the form of loans, while vast amounts have been privately invested in Indian agricultural, industrial, and trading development. The protection of these investments and obligations is no less necessary to India than to Great Britain. The unusual responsibility of the Government of India in relation to currency and exchange forms another obstacle, and the Government of India are emphatic in their view—which will be universally endorsed by financial authorities—that the formation of a reserve bank to which should be transferred the control of currency and credit in accordance with the universal practice of self-governing countries must precede any transfer of financial responsibility. This is a step which requires careful preparation and a strengthening of resources. The fourth factor is the special difficulties inherent in the present position. India, like all agricultural countries, is suffering acutely from the world-wide depression. In addition, her finances have been disorganized by the Gandhi campaign. Particularly heavy maturities of debt will occur in the next three years, while India must obtain substantial amounts of foreign capital for various urgent purposes, including the central bank. In these circumstances the Government of India urge, quite rightly, that certain conditions must be fulfilled before financial control is transferred. They emphasize that on the British Government rests the duty of helping in the fulfilment of these conditions, and Indians should welcome the fact that the recommendations embody constructive ideas and do not parade the difficulties as an excuse for mere delay and inaction. But the dispatch also reminds Indians that they also have a task to perform.

The Need for Safeguards

A transitional period is contemplated by the Government of India during which the country might prepare itself for the eventual transfer of responsibility. These preparatory steps would include the establishment of a reserve bank, the consolidation of the financial position, including the debt, an authoritative declaration by responsible leaders that they entirely discountenance the doctrine of debt repudiation, the mobilization of the private resources of Indians for the buttressing of the financial position, and other actions, not easily definable in advance, that might be taken to remove the distrust which Indians have themselves created. But the Government of India realize that so great are the financial responsibilities of Parliament, that even after the transfer of financial responsibility, certain safeguards would be advisable to ensure the discharge of these obligations. These safeguards would include the creation of a consolidated fund charge to cover the essential payments, the vesting of certain powers in the Governor-General to secure the maintenance of financial stability and provision for the resumption of control by the British Parliament in the event of actual or threatened default or financial breakdown. In order that the Governor-General may be in a position to discharge these functions it is suggested that he might usefully be assisted by a financial adviser. These seem to represent the minima of what would be necessary to prevent a deterioration of India's credit under self government.

Sir Otto Niemeyer's Return

As will be seen from the dispatch published on another page, Sir Otto Niemeyer, who left this country in June last at the invitation of the Prime Minister of Australia to pay a visit to the Commonwealth for the purpose of consulting with and advising the Government in regard to the financial and economic situation, has left Sydney on his return to England. Obviously the fact of his departure does not mean that all is now well with Australia's finance and finances. It simply means that Sir Otto, having completed the task he set out to perform, is now free to return to take up his own work in this country. Few who listened to the analysis of the Australian financial problem which he presented to the August Conference of State and Federal Ministers could fail to be impressed with his grasp of the subject. Unfortunately, the remedies which were then recognized to be necessary and were, in fact, agreed to by the Ministers, have not been applied, except in a minor degree, either by the Federal Government or by New South Wales. But the responsibility for applying the remedies belongs to Australia, and no useful purpose would have been served by prolonging Sir Otto's stay in that country. The arrangement for issuing a conversion loan to replace next month's maturity means little more than that Australia is going to honour her obligation. It leaves the major problems of Australia very much as they were. It is to be hoped that in her own interests the country will see the wisdom of making whatever sacrifices are necessary to balance the Budget and to reduce costs of production sooner rather than later. In view of certain rumours which have been in circulation this week, it is advisable to point out that New South Wales was refused permission on Tuesday to withdraw from the Loan Council, which means that the State cannot raise money independently.

Mr. Norman's Twelfth Term

The Court of Directors of the Bank of England have agreed to recommend to the proprietors in April next that Mr. Montagu Norman be re-elected Governor, and that Sir Ernest Harvey be re-elected Deputy-Governor for the year ensuing. The year 1931-32 will be Mr. Norman's twelfth and Sir Ernest Harvey's third term of office. That this recommendation will be welcomed not only by the proprietors but by the whole business community is a foregone conclusion, for the fine record of disinterested public service rendered by the Governor and his deputy is universally acknowledged.

Important Dividend Announcements

Several dividend announcements of importance were made yesterday. The two partners of the Royal Dutch-Shell combine declared interim dividends at last year's rates of 10 per cent.—the Shell payment, as usual, is to be made free of tax. The Consolidated Gold Fields of South Africa is distributing in respect of the year ended June 30 a dividend of 7½ per cent. Although this is only one half the amount paid last year, it came as a favourable surprise to the market, which had been talking of the possibility of the dividend being passed. After business hours the dividend of the Peruvian Corporation was declared. This is at the rate of 3 per cent. on the Preference stock, and compares with the full rate of 5 per cent. paid for each of the two preceding years. Net revenue of the corporation amounted to £283,072, against £370,124. The directors are carrying forward £188,989, which is nearly £60,000 more than a year ago. The increase is equal to about ¾ per cent. on the Preference stock, but the directors' decision to limit the dividend to 3 per cent. is not surprising, in view of prevailing conditions in Peru and the large reduction that has taken place in the company's traffic receipts during the first four months of the current financial year. According to the preliminary statement for the year ended August 31, profits of Harrods (Buenos Aires) Stores fell by £85,786 to £556,115, and the dividend on the Ordinary shares is reduced from 8¼ per cent. to 5 per cent. Net revenue for 1929-30 of the Tobacco Securities Trust (a subsidiary of the B.A.T.) rose from £731,949 to £800,954. The dividend on the Ordinary shares is raised from 16 to 18 per cent. and that on the 5s. Deferred shares is to be 8.229d. as compared with 2.742d.

BANQUE ADAM

REOPENING TO-DAY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, Nov. 13

The Banque Adam, which closed on November 3 owing to financial difficulties and has now been reconstituted with the support of the State and the leading French banks, will resume business to-morrow. The opening of some of the smaller branches will not be possible for a few days, but in addition to the head office in Paris, all the branches in the larger provincial towns will open to-morrow, including that at Boulogne, where the fishing industry has been at a standstill owing to the bank's failure. Business will at first be confined to dealings with the larger industrial depositors who are in need of funds.

Proceedings have been begun against M. Oustric, director of the bank of that name, whose failure involved the Banque Adam, on charges of fraud and breach of trust.

ARTIFICIAL SILK CONVENTION

GERMAN AND BELGIAN DEFECTIONS

COLOGNE, Nov. 13.—It is stated here that the acetate artificial silk convention is virtually dissolved. Recently the Aceta Company, belonging to the Dye Trust, and the German Rhodiaseta Company lowered their prices to 10 per cent. below the convention prices. Following their example, the Belgian Tubize concern has also lowered its prices, and is understood to have definitely withdrawn from the convention. In view of these defections it is not anticipated that the remaining members will continue to adhere to the agreement.—*Reuter.*

CANADIAN GRAIN CROPS

OTTAWA, Nov. 13.—The Dominion Bureau of Statistics in its provisional final estimate of the country's grain crops, issued to-day, puts the total Canadian wheat production this season at 395,650,000 bushels. This compares with an estimate of 384,769,000 bushels issued on September 10 and last year's final estimate of 304,520,000 bushels.

The oats crop is estimated at 429,160,000 bushels, against the previous estimate of 438,675,000 bushels, and an actual crop of 262,838,000 bushels in 1929. Barley is estimated to yield 137,960,000 bushels, against the September estimate of 137,594,000 bushels and last year's crop of 102,313,000 bushels. The rye yield is estimated at 22,290,000 bushels, against 23,767,000 bushels estimated on September 10 and a final estimate of 13,160,000 bushels for 1929. Linseed is estimated at 4,459,000 bushels, against the previous forecast of 4,847,000 bushels and a yield of 2,060,000 bushels in the previous season.

The White Star steamer Britannic is due in the Mersey on Monday morning.

STOCK EXCHANGE

A BRIGHTER TONE

RALLY IN MINING SHARES

Markets yesterday showed a little more animation. While the Gilt-edged market continued in favour, the day's developments had the effect of causing a rise in a number of other groups. Outstanding strength was shown by mining shares, which were stimulated by the substantial rise that occurred in copper and tin, by the agreement between the diamond syndicate and the Union Government, and by the dividend announced by the Gold Fields Company. The maintenance of their interim dividends by the Royal Dutch and Shell Companies had a hardening effect upon the Oil market. Among foreign bonds there was continual inquiry for Chinese securities. A sharp fall took place in Peruvian Corporation stocks on the news of disturbances at Lima, but satisfaction was expressed with the dividend, which was not made known until after hours.

Continued activity was shown by British Government stocks, and prices closed higher all round, though not in all cases at the best points. The Five per Cent. War Loan was favoured, rising ¼ to 102 7-16, Conversion Three-and-a-Half per Cents were quoted ¼ higher at 82½. Four per Cent. Consols at 92¼ and Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Conversion at 102¾ each gained ¼. Local Loans again stood out prominently; the stock touched 68 11-16, closing ⅝ higher on balance at 68½. A recovery of ¼ took place in Treasury bonds. India loans were dull. Australian stocks were again slightly firmer. The HOME RAILWAY market was neglected, and its principal concern now is the outcome of the negotiations for a readjustment of wages, the proposals of the companies being outlined yesterday. Prices of the group stocks showed no change. Metropolitan was easier at 70.

In the FOREIGN market there was some activity in Brazilian and Chinese bonds. A speculative inquiry was reported for a number of the low-priced Chinese loans, such as Lung-Hai, Honan, Tientsin-Pukow, and Marconi and Vickers notes, but as holders were not inclined to sell at existing levels little business took place. The San Paulo Seven-and-a-Half per Cent. Coffee Loan rose a point to 82, and a number of Brazilian Government bonds improved, the 1883 loan being particularly firm at 75. Chilean Six per Cents fell a point to 90. The news of labour troubles and the establishment of martial law at Lima caused a fall in Peruvian Corporation issues, the Ordinary dropping 1 to 4½ and the Preference giving way 3½ to 32. The company's dividend was announced after hours, and was quite up to expectation. Argentine railway stocks were dull, and a further fall took place in Antofagasta and Bolivia; Leopoldina rallied to 28.

The OIL market was firmer on the announcement of the Royal Dutch and Shell interim dividends at the same rates as a year ago. The market had an undecided look in the afternoon, but, on balance prices were slightly better, there being gains of ½ in Royal Dutch, 1-16 in Shell and V.O.C., and a few pence in Eagle shares. The price of RUBBER was a little firmer, and the share market was steady. Few movements took place in TEA shares.

RALLY IN INDUSTRIALS

The better sentiment shown by other departments affected the MISCELLANEOUS market, though business remained exceedingly quiet. Small recoveries took place in a number of representative industrial shares, including Dunlop (12s.), Turner and Newall (5s. 7½d.), Imperial Chemical (2os. 6d.), Fine Spinners (2os. 3d.), P. and O. Deferred (42s.), Associated Electric (22s. 3d.), and General Electric (46s. 6d.). The leading tobacco shares were also firmer. In the American group an outstanding feature was International Nickel. These shares rose along with copper and other base metal shares, closing 2½ higher on the day at 20½. Brazilian Traction rose 1¼ to 27¼. Hydro Electric put on 1s. to 26s. and, gains of 5-32 to 3-16 took place in H.M.V. (2½) and Columbia Graphophone (2½). Motor shares were steady. The Brewery group was dull. Crittall Manufacturing were weak, the shares falling 2s. 6d. to 20s. Sudan Plantations rallied to 2 1-16, the speeches at Wednesday's meeting having a steadying effect.

A distinctly better tone was shown by the Mining markets, which were influenced by the rise of over 4h. per ton in both copper and tin, and by the news of the diamond syndicate's agreement with the Union Government. In the Rhodesian group N'Changa rose to 2, Bwana to 9s. 1½d., Congo Border to 9½, Tanganyika to 1 13-32, and Zambesia to 1 5-32. Chartered advanced to 29s. 7½d. Gains were also established in Burma Corporation and in the Broken Hill group. Rio Tinto advanced further to 31½. De Beers recovered 5-16 to 5½, and New Jagersfontein went up to 1½. The dividend of 1s. 6d. announced by the Gold Fields Company was a favourable surprise; Gold Fields shares rallied sharply to 1 3-16, and the shares of other finance companies improved in sympathy. Tin shares were slightly firmer, London Tin rising to 8s. 6d. and Malayan to 17s. 9d.

GROCERY MERGER

NEGOTIATIONS BREAK DOWN

The International Tea Company's Stores, the Home and Colonial Stores, the Maypole Dairy Company, the Meadow Dairy Company, Pearks Dairies, and Lipton, Limited, yesterday announced that the negotiations in regard to the proposed merger of all the undertakings into one company—namely, Allied Stores, have broken down.

INTERNATIONAL NICKEL EARNINGS LOWER

FEWER ORDERS FROM STEEL AND MOTOR-CAR INDUSTRIES

The quarterly earnings statement of the International Nickel Company of Canada shows that the total income of the company and subsidiaries for the three months ended September 30 was $3,746,707, against $5,235,869 in the preceding three months, and the net profit $2,013,961, against $3,267,730. Dividends for the quarter amounted to $4,109,793, of which those on the Common stock took $3,626,309. For the first nine months of 1930 the total income was $15,899,515, as against $23,672,469 in the first nine months of 1929. The net operating income fell from $20,045,130 in the corresponding period of 1929 to $13,665,392, and the net profit from $16,865,754 to $9,897,836. Dividends for the nine months take $11,954,735 (against $10,495,342), so that the surplus is reduced from $24,958,970 at January 1 last to $22,902,071 at September 30. The consolidated balance-sheet shows current assets at $42,199,613, as against current liabilities of $7,875,986.

With the earnings report is issued a statement by the president of the company, Mr. Robert C. Stanley. Mr. Stanley states that the earnings per share of Common stock for the three months ended September 30 were 10½c. a share, the lowest per share earnings for many years. The earnings for the nine months of the current year amount to 58c., and the total earnings, after provision for depreciation, depletion, and other reserves for 1929 and 1930 to date, amount to $1.96, or 21c. in excess of the dividend requirements for the period at the present rate, based on the Common stock now outstanding. Reserves for depreciation, depletion, &c., amounting to $3,349,990 for the current year, do not involve any cash outgoings, so that dividends so far paid in 1930 from current earnings and earned surplus have not encroached on the cash position of the company.

The average monthly sales of nickel during the last quarter were less by nearly 50 per cent. as compared with the average monthly sales for 1929. This loss of business was due in large measure to drastic curtailment in the steel and automobile industries. The sales of mill products were also approximately 50 per cent. lower than the monthly average of 1929. The gradual fall in the price of copper to 10½ cents per lb. in September further lessened earnings.

The company's business fell off gradually from January to May when the severe slump began, which continued through July and August. There has been, however, a progressive improvement in nickel sales for the past two months.

PIG IRON PRICES REDUCED

A reduction of 2s. 6d. a ton in prices of Midland pig iron was announced yesterday. The basis is now 67s. 6d. for Northamptonshire No. 3 foundry, 71s. for Derbyshire No. 3 foundry, 62s. 6d. for Northamptonshire forge, and 66s. for Derbyshire forge, delivered in Black Country.

MONEY MARKET

EASIER CONDITIONS

FAVOURABLE FRENCH BANK STATEMENT

At the opening of business in the Money Market yesterday money was still tight, 2½-2⅝ per cent. being paid for fresh loans. Conditions soon became easier, however, partly as a result of the larger market balances indicated by the Bank Return and partly owing to extensive purchases of February bills at 2 3-16 per cent. by one of the large banks. By midday money for the night was readily obtainable at 2 per cent. and balances were finally lent at 1½ per cent. For the renewal of old loans 2 per cent. became the general charge. Discount rates were slightly weaker, 2¼ per cent. being generally quoted by leading houses for three months fine bank bills. In addition to the sales of February bills already mentioned the market reported dealings in end-December maturities at 2¼ per cent. The withdrawal of gold from the Bank of England on French account yesterday amounted to £315,000. The French exchange was rather more favourable to sterling at 123.67½f., and a sharp rise to 25.05f. occurred in the Swiss exchange. Somewhat unexpectedly the weekly statement of the Bank of France shows a small contraction in the note circulation. The gold holding has further increased by £2,350,000, and the proportion of gold to sight liabilities has risen from 52.78 per cent. to 53.17 per cent.

The Bank rate is 3 per cent. to which it was reduced from 3½ per cent. on May 1. The banks' deposit rate is 1 per cent., and the deposit rates of the discount houses are 1 per cent. at call and 1¼ per cent. at notice.

Loans (per Cent.)	Discount (Bank Bills) (per Cent.)				
Day to day	For short periods	60 days	3 months	4 months	6 months
1¾-2½	2	2⅛-2⅜	3¼	3⅜-3⅝	3⅝-3⅞

Discount (Treasury Bills):		Fine Trade Bills			
2 Mths.	3 Mths.	3 months	4 months	6 months	
% 2¼	% 2¼	3-3½	3¼-3½	3½-4	

BANK OF FRANCE
(000's omitted)

	Nov. 6	Inc. or Dec.
ASSETS	Francs	Francs
Reserve :—		
Gold coin and ingots	51,096,529	+ 289,519
Silver and copper coin	515,530	+ 11,010
Current postal accounts	631,386	+ 8,950
Available at sight abroad	6,505,489	+ 13,448
Commercial bills discounted	6,865,785	— 226,408
Negotiable bills bought abroad	19,136,940	+ 641
Advances on securities	2,994,709	+ 224,726
Negotiable bonds of the Sinking Fund Department	5,504,309	Unchanged
Loans to the State without interest	3,200,000	Unchanged
Various assets	2,090,248	— 205,914
LIABILITIES		
Notes in circulation	74,709,038	— 77,563
Treasury current accounts	6,145,799	— 15,914
Sinking fund current accounts	7,124,701	+ 165,946
Current and deposit accounts	7,784,117	— 207,358
Other sight liabilities	339,733	— 46,743
Various liabilities	2,003,782	+ 247,877
Total liabilities	96,108,479	+ 149,803

Proportion of gold reserve to sight liabilities, 53.17 per cent. (against 52.78 per cent.).—*Reuter.*

BANK OF SPAIN

	Nov. 8	Inc. or Dec.
	Pesetas	Pesetas
Gold in hand	2,477,135,152	+ 423,630
Silver in hand	698,168,330	— 3,960,381
Foreign bills	105,287,016	+ 5,443,633
Discount and Loans bills	2,104,610,878	+ 41,265,324
Treasury accounts, Treasury loan, &c.	882,388,420	— 53,205,578
Notes in circulation	4,760,593,900	+ 61,289,375
Current accounts, deposits, &c.	829,532,218	— 12,486,900
Dividends, interest, &c.	67,808,609	— 8,003,900
Government securities	160,009,419	29,479,729

—*Reuter.*

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

The New York exchange moved in favour of the dollar, being finally $4.85¹¹⁄₁₆, against $4.85²⁵⁄₃₂. Forward dollars were rather more offered, the discount being about ⅛pc. A further small advance occurred in the French exchange, which closed 1¼c. higher at 123.67½f. The discount on forward francs was narrower being 5c. one month and 12c. three months. There was a slight check to the long continued appreciation of the peseta, the Madrid rate closing at 42.02½p., against 41.96½p. Both the Swiss and Dutch rates moved in favour of sterling, the Swiss exchange rising 1¼c. to 25.05f., and the Amsterdam rate ⅛c. to 12.07½fl. A further decline, to 18.10¼kr., occurred in the Swedish exchange, and the Berlin rate, at 20.38½m., was also slightly lower. South American currencies were firmer, the Buenos Aires rate rising ½d. to 38¹³⁄₁₆d., and the Rio exchange ¹⁄₃₂nd. to 4½d.

The following table gives the range of telegraphic exchange quotations within which business was reported yesterday :—

Place	Method of Quoting	Par of Exch'ge	Nov. 13	Nov. 12
New York	$ to £	4.8666	4.85¹³⁄₃₂-85¼	4.85¹¹⁄₁₆-15⁄₁₆
Montreal	$ to £	4.8666	4.85⅛-85⅜	4.85⅛-85⅜
Paris	Fr. to £	124.21	123.63-123.70	123.63-123.69
Brussels	Bel. to £	35.00	34.82-34.83	34.82¼-34.83¼
Milan	Lire to £	92.46	92.76-92.79	92.77-92.80
Switzerland	Fr. to £	25.2215	25.03½-25.05	25.03-25.03⅝
Athens	Dr. to £	375	3744-3754	3745-3755
Helsingfors	M. to £	193.23	1925¼-1931	1925¼-1931
Madrid	Pts. to £	25.2215	41.90-42.35	41.90-42.25
Lisbon	Escu. to £	—	108¼-108¾	108¼-108¾
Amsterd'm	Fl. to £	12.107	12.06⅝-07½	12.06¼-12.07
Berlin	M. to £	20.43	20.36-20.39	20.38½-20.39
Vienna	Sch. to £	34.581	34.46-34.50	34.45-34.50
Budapest	Pen. to £	27.82	27.75-27.78	27.75-27.78
Prague	Kc. to £	164.2527	163¾-163⅞	163¾-163⅞
Warsaw	Zloty tod	43.38	43¼-43⅞	43¼-43⅞
Riga	Lats to £	25.2215	25.21-25.27	25.18-25.28
Bucharest	Lei to £	813.6	817-819	817-819
Const'ople	Pst. to £	110	1.025‡	1.025‡
Belgrade	Din. to £	275.2215	274-274½	274-274½
Kovno	Lit. to £	25.66	487-487½	487-487½
Sofia	Lev. to £	673.659	668-673	668-673
Reval	E.Kr.to£	18.150	18.21-18.27	18.20-18.28
Oslo	Kr. to £	18.159	18.15⅛-18.16	18.15⅝-16¼
Stockholm	Kr. to £	18.159	18.10½-11¼	18.10¾-11¾
Copenh'g'n	Kr. to £	18.159	18.15⅛-16¼	18.16-18.16½
Alexandria	Pst. to £	97½	97¹⁵⁄₁₆-97¹⁵⁄₁₆	97¹⁵⁄₁₆-97¹⁵⁄₁₆
Bombay	Per rup.	18d.	1/3²³⁄₃₂-1³⁄₁₆	1/3²³⁄₃₂-1³⁄₁₆
Calcutta	Per rup.	18d.	1/3²³⁄₃₂-1³⁄₁₆	1/3²³⁄₃₂-1³⁄₁₆
Madras	Per rup.	18d.	1/3²³⁄₃₂-1³⁄₁₆	1/3²³⁄₃₂-1³⁄₁₆
Hong-kong	Per dol.	—	1/3⅛-1/3⅞	1/3⅛-1/3⅞
Kobe	Per yen	24.58d.	2/0¹³⁄₃₂-2/0¹⁵⁄₁₆	2/0¹³⁄₃₂-2/0¹⁵⁄₁₆
Shanghai	Per tael	—	1/7⅞-1/7¾	1/7⅞-1/7¾
Singapore	Per dol.	2/4	2/2²³⁄₃₂-2⅞	2/2²³⁄₃₂-2⅞
Batavia	Fl. to £	12.107	12.07½-08	12.07¼-07¾
Manila	Per peso	24.666d.	2/0⅛	2/0⅛
R. de Jan.	Per mil.	5.899d.	4¹³⁄₁₆-4¹⁵⁄₁₆	4¹³⁄₁₆-4¹⁵⁄₁₆
B. Aires	Per dol.	47.577d.	38¾-38⅞	38⅝-38¾
V'paraiso	8 to £	40	39.95	39.97
M'rideo	Per dol.	51d.	39¼-39¾	39¼-39¾
Lima†	Soles to £	12.166	15.60	15.40
Mexico	Pesos tol.	9.76	10.30-10.50	10.30-10.50

† 90 days. ‡ Nominal.

EMPIRE EXCHANGE RATES

BUYING RATES PER £100

—	Demand	30 days' sight	60 days' sight	90 days' sight
On :—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia*	109 16 2	110 7 6	110 18 9	111 10 0
New Zealand	98 17 6	98 6 3	92 15 0	92 3 9
Africa and Rhodesia	98 15 0	98 3 9	97 12 6	97 0 0

SELLING RATES

—	Cable Transfers	Demand
On :—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia*	108 10 0	108 17 6
New Zealand	95 7 6	95 0 0
South Africa	99 15 0	99 12 6
Rhodesia	99 16 3	99 13 9

* Rates for 100 London pounds.

SOUTH AMERICAN EXCHANGES

Country	Method of quoting	Parity	Latest sight rate	Previous sight rate
Ecuador	Sucres to £	24.3325	24.55	24.60
Venezuela	Bolivares to £	25.25	26.95	27.05
Colombia (Bogota)	Pesos to £	5.00	5.03½	5.04¼
Nicaragua	Cordobas to £	4.87	4.92	4.92
Salvador	Colones to £	9.73	9.91	9.95
Bolivia	Bolivianos to £	13.33	13.45	13.41

The Bank of England yesterday announced the sale of £314,734 in BAR GOLD and the withdrawal for export of 39,000 SOVEREIGNS.

Net influx for 1930 to date, £10,694,964 ; net efflux for 1929 (according to the published movements of gold), £8,228,489.

From April 29, 1925 (the date of the return to the gold standard), to November 12, 1930, there has been an increase in the gold holding of the Bank of England of £4,338,482.

In the bullion market the price of bar gold remained at 85s. 0½d. per oz.

China was a buyer of BAR SILVER, and the price rose ¼d. to 16¹¹⁄₁₆d. per oz. for cash and 16⁹⁄₁₆d. for forward delivery.

MONEY RATES AT HOME AND ABROAD

—	Bank rate	Market discount rate	Call money
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
London	3	2¼	1¼-2½
New York	2½	2-1⅞	2
Paris	2½	2	1¾
Berlin	5	4½	3½-5½
Swiss Bank places	2½	1½	—
Milan	5½	5½	—
Amsterdam	3	1¹⁵⁄₁₆	3½
Brussels	2½	2¼	1¼

The Bank of England Return will be found on page 22

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FIRM TENDENCY

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—The rallying tendency noticeable on the Stock Exchange yesterday was continued to-day, with occasional checks due to realizing, which, however, were offset by steady covering on the part of shorts. Sales were returned at 3,446,000 shares.

The market was narrowly irregular at the opening, but an active demand for copper stocks soon stimulated speculative support in other sections. Irregularity then recurred owing to realizing orders, but offerings were well taken and support appeared for steel and oil issues, the latter on rumours of an internal reform of the industry similar to that in copper. Selling efforts failed to cause further liquidation, and most of the recently sold high grade issues displayed firmness. National Dairy Products being helped by an increase in the quarterly dividend from 50 cents to 65 cents.

Further covering in conjunction with "bull" support for copper, railroad, and public utility stocks kept the market firm during the greater part of the afternoon. The absence of pressure following occasional periods of quietude strengthen the confidence of operators, though there was little visible increase in the volume of investment buying. Reports of increasing operations in the motor industry attracted attention to automobiles, but brokerage houses continued to advise caution, and the upturn was checked near the end by the appearance of realizing orders, though the close was steady.

EXCHANGE	Method of Quoting	Parity	Nov. 13	Nov. 12
MONTREAL on—			$	$
London, cables	£1	4.86⅔	4.85¹⁄₁₆	4.85⁵⁄₁₆
NEW YORK on—				
London, sight	£1	—	4.85⅞	4.85⁹⁄₁₆
Cables	£1	4.86⅔	4.85²³⁄₃₂	4.85⁵⁄₁₆
60 days' sight	£1	—	4.83⅝	4.83⅜
Grain bills, sight	£1	—	4.85⁷⁄₁₆	4.85⅛
Seven days	£1	—	4.84⅞	4.84¹³⁄₁₆
Paris, short sight	100f.	3.91¼	3.92⅝	3.92⅞
Rome, cables	100l.	5.26	5.23⅝	5.23⅞
Amsterdam, short sight	100fl.	40.20	40.21	40.23
Oslo, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.75½	26.75
Stockholm, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.82¾	26.82
Copenh'g'n, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.75	26.75
Prague, cheques	100kr.	—	2.96⅝	2.96⅝
Berlin, short sight	100mk.	23.80	23.82½	23.83
Brussels, cables	100bel.	13.90	13.95	13.95¼
Berne, cables	100f.	19.50	19.39½	19.40⅛
Madrid, cables	100ps.	19.30	11.55	11.57
Vienna, cables	100sch.	14.07	14.09¼	14.09¼
Budapest, cables	100pen	17.49	17.50¼	17.50¼
Belgrade, cables	100din.	19.30	1.77⅛	1.77⅛
Athens, cables	100dr.	1.29½	1.29¾	1.29¾
		Cents	Cents	Cents
B. Aires	1 peso	42.54	34.44	34.50
Rio, cables	1 mil.	32.48	10.00	10.70

RAILWAYS

	Closing Prices Nov. 13	Nov. 12
Atchison	191	190
Atl. Coast	113¼	112
B. & O.	75	72
Do., Pref.	76	76
Brooklyn M. T'sit	67	64½
Can.P.(New)	42⅜	42
Can. Pac.	201	200
Ches. & O.	40⅝	39¼
Ch. G.W.	6⅝	6¼
Do., Pref.	24	24
Ch. N.W.	44½	44
Ch. Mil.St.P.	7¼	7¼
Ch.Rock'Is.	64½	62½
Del.& Hud.	137	134½
Del., Lack.	94	91
Erie	27½	29⅞
Do., 1 Pf.	43½	43½
G.N., Pref.	64	63¼
Illinois	87½	89
Interboro' Rapid Tr.	26⅛	25

	Closing Prices Nov. 13	Nov. 12
Int. Amer.	51⅛	51⅞
KansasCity	42	40¼
Louisville	100	101
Min. St. P.	—	—
Miss. Pac.	33	25
Do., Pref.	95	97
N.Mex.I Pf	1	—
Do., 2 Pf.	⅛	⅛
N.Y. Cent.	133	132
Norfolk	205	200
N. Pacific	53	51½
Pennsylv'a	50¾	50¼
Reading	91	89½
S.L. & S.F.	69	65
S.L.& S.W.	30	23
S. Pacific	100	98
Southern	64¼	62¾
Do., Pref.	82⅞	82¼
Union	183½	181
Do., Pref.	86¼	86⅛
Wabash	16	14½
Do., Pf.,A	44	43½

INDUSTRIALS

Air Reduct	99¼	98
AlliedChem	201	196
Amer. Agr.	2¼	2
Do., Pref.	10½	10¼
Am.Br.Boy	8¼	7⅝
Am. and F. Power	38¼	38½
Am. Can.	114⅝	113⅝
Am. Loco.	29½	29
Am.Rolling Mills	31½	32⅝
Am. Smelt.	53	50
Am.Sug. R.	45½	44⅝
Am. Tel.	167½	167
Am. Tob.	101	101
Am.Wool'n	6	6
Anaconda	38⅝	37⅛
Armour Pf.	65⅛	65¼
Atlantic Ref.	26⅝	26⅝
Atl'tic Ref.	21¼	19⅞
Baldwin	22¼	22¼
BarnsdallA	14	14
Beth. Steel	63½	62⅝
Celanese	15⅜	—
C.desPacque	29	28¾
Chile Copp.	38½	26¼
Chrysler	15⅜	15⅜
Col. Fuel	25⅜	26¼
Colum. Gas	37⅜	36¼
Col. Graph.	11⅛	11⅜
Cons. Gas	89¼	86⅛
Cont. Can.	49	47½

COMPANY MEETINGS

BARRANQUILLA RAILWAY AND PIER COMPANY

CONTINUATION OF 8% DIVIDEND

REVENUE AND ASSETS

MR. G. GLASS HOOPER ON THE YEAR'S RESULTS

The FORTY-SECOND ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Barranquilla Railway and Pier Company, Limited, was held yesterday at Byron House, St. James's-street, London, S.W.

Mr. G. GLASS HOOPER, chairman and managing director, presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. T. Morriss Priestley) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN, after referring to the causes which had led to the present unfortunate position of all railways, especially those situated in South America, said that the immediate effect upon the company had undoubtedly been caused by high wages and low import traffics.

With regard to wages, he hoped this would be the last time they would have cause for complaint, because the Labour Agreement entered into in 1928 expired in last April, when more normal rates were established.

INCREASED EXPORT TONNAGE

With regard to traffics, the export tonnage had actually increased during the year. But the conditions of the country generally were such that the directors decided to consent to a substantial reduction in the usual rates for coffee. With regard to the imports, the articles of general merchandise, &c., probably reached their lowest and a point below which they were unlikely to plumb. The extraordinary expenditure upon imports for the central and local governments and municipalities, &c., for railways, roads, &c., and which employed in ordinary times the cranes and warehouses, had been reduced almost to a vanishing point when compared with the three previous years, because the governments and municipalities had practically stopped all expenditure upon development works. The year under review had been a difficult one for the directorate and management.

The world-wide commercial depression being known to all, many would have feared that the revenue might have suffered more than it had. The sacrifices made in the past few years had enabled them to put their house in order, and with a full £200,000 40 per cent. discount reserve which had been established as a safeguard, they felt they could divide their profits more generously now than in the past.

NEW FINANCIAL YEAR'S PROSPECTS

The directors hoped that, if the promise of the new financial year continued, they would be quite justified in paying their usual dividend of 8 per cent., that was 2 per cent. a quarter, which represented the highest they had ever paid.

The figures now submitted would, five years ago, have constituted a record profit for the company. They sufficed to provide with ease a continuation of their 8 per cent. dividend, and they would presently be asked to sanction the fourth quarterly dividend of 2 per cent., making with the three already paid a total of 8 per cent. for the year, a dividend which he ventured to hope would carry with it no disappointment for any shareholder. (Hear, hear.) If passed, the warrants would be posted on Friday, November 14.

The directors were satisfied that the 40 per cent. capital deduction 1933 account, now standing at £200,000, was a sufficient reserve to cover the discount to which the Government would be entitled in 1933.

The capital expenditure account at June 30, 1929, amounted to £599,968, after deducting an amount transferred to lands, houses, and warehouses, and amounts written off for depreciation and obsolescence.

RAILWAY EQUIPPED WITH MODERN MATERIALS

They had during the year expended £36,876 on rolling-stock, permanent way, water service, and electric barriers. This would supply all concerned with satisfactory evidence of their intention to hand over to the Government a railway equipped with more than a fair proportion of modern materials, and they would continue to send out such equipment as the traffics might require.

The next item of £280,056 represented their lands, houses, and warehouses. This property included one site of five acres, with warehouses, of course, on a valuable and limited river frontage, and two others of over 25 acres in the shipping centre of the city of Barranquilla.

The amount of £916,900 did not represent their total assets, for, in addition to this sum, the stores, remittances in transit, debtors, furniture, investments, and cash represented no less a sum than £205,764, which, of course, was subject to no discount.

ABSENCE OF PRIOR CHARGES

The whole of the assets of the company belong, of course, exclusively to the shareholders, since there are no debentures or prior charges.

Stores in Hand.—As recently as three years ago these were valued at £38,182. Since then every endeavour had been made to reduce this asset, and the greatest credit was due to the present management for their success in this during the current year. The figure of £14,032 not only represented a high reduction, but was accounted for to the extent of nearly one-half by coal and oil commodities, which were in hourly request for working needs. This reduction of £24,040 in three years, of which the current year's contribution was no less than £13,482, had meant a heavy burden on the maintenance charges, which have in consequence been somewhat higher than would otherwise have been the case.

The investments, at or under cost, amounted to £112,869. The market value of these at June 30, 1930, was £103,742, showing a depreciation, after deducting accrued interest, of only 8 per cent., which in these difficult times it was hoped would be considered satisfactory.

Their relations with the Government continued to be of the best. To the late Cabinet which retired in August last they tendered their thanks and appreciation for many kindnesses and continued consideration during their period of office.

TRIBUTE TO THE MANAGEMENT AND STAFF

Their thanks were due to their management and staff as a whole in Barranquilla more than ever this year, for they had indeed had a more than usually trying year of office.

In conclusion the Chairman moved the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. C. B. O. CLARKE seconded the resolution, and it was carried unanimously.

The retiring director, Mr. G. Glass Hooper, was re-elected, and the auditors, Messrs. Deloitte, Plender, Griffiths and Co., were re-appointed.

A cordial vote of thanks was passed to the chairman, directors, and staff, and the proceedings terminated.

FREIGHT ON MAIZE FROM SOUTH AFRICA

PRETORIA, Nov. 13.—The Conference lines announce that the reduced freight rate of 17s. 6d. a ton for specific bookings of maize will be extended and will apply to December. The rate on shipments of maize bags to the United States during December will be 22s. 6d. a ton.—*Reuter.*

BRAZILIAN MARKETS

RIO DE JANEIRO, Nov. 12.—EXCHANGE on London again quoted at 5 5-15d. by the Banco do Brasil. The Coffee market continues easy, with No. 7 N.Y. standard further 250 reis lower at 12#250. Receipts, 16,000 bags, making 1,225,000 bags so far this season, against 1,150,000 a year ago. Clearances were all to the United States and to Europe, and 4,000 bags elsewhere. The stock shows an increase at 370,000 bags and compares with 309,000 a year ago. At SANTOS receipts totalled 46,000 bags, which makes for the season to date 4,354,000 bags, against 5,906,000 a year ago. Clearances were 26,000 bags to the United States and 15,000 bags to Europe. The stock is estimated at 1,097,000 bags, which compares with 962,000 a year ago.

HAMBURG COFFEE MARKET

HAMBURG, Nov. 13.—The market opened barely steady, unchanged to 1/2 lower, and after some slight irregularity closed 1/4 higher to 1/4 lower. Quotations (Reichsmarks per 50 kilos):—Dec., 35 (35); March, 29½ (29½); May, 28¼ (28); July, 27¼ (27½). Yesterday's sales, nil.

In yesterday's announcement of the allotment of India Government sterling drafts the rate of allotment should have been given as 1s. 5 15/16d.

RENOLD AND COVENTRY CHAIN COMPANY

MERGER OF SUCCESSFUL UNDERTAKINGS

ADVANTAGES OF COOPERATION

The STATUTORY MEETING of the Renold and Coventry Chain Company, Limited, was held yesterday at the company's offices, Bush House, Strand, London, W.C.

Mr. ARTHUR BRAMPTON, J.P. (the chairman), presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. E. H. Moffatt) having read the notice convening the meeting and the auditors' report,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—This is a formal meeting held in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, and there are no accounts to consider beyond the statement of receipts and payments on capital account for the period from the formation of the company to October 28 last. You will observe from the report that the recent offer made to the members of the two operating companies has been accepted by the whole of the members of Hans Renold, Limited, and by a vast majority of the members of the Coventry Chain Company, Limited. With regard to the latter company, we are pleased to say that since the date of the report further acceptances have been received in respect of 350 Preference shares and 3,497 Ordinary shares, so that your company has now acquired a total of 112,884 Preference and 480,631 Ordinary shares out of the issued share capital of 115,000 Preference and 500,000 Ordinary shares, equivalent to 98.2 per cent. and 96.1 per cent. respectively.

We trust you will regard these figures as very satisfactory. We are, however, still prepared for a further short period to allow those members of the Coventry Chain Company, Limited, who have not yet signified their acceptance to take advantage of the company's offer to acquire their shares.

BOARD'S POLICY

At a meeting of this character it is not the duty of the chairman to make any pronouncement upon the trading affairs of the company, but we feel you may desire to hear some indication of our general lines of policy.

I would remind you that this is a merger of two stable and successful companies of good dividend-earning capacity. It has been brought about by men who have long been actively engaged in the business and who will proceed on the same sound and cautious lines that have hitherto governed the operations of the two concerns.

We know that by working in cooperation instead of in competition many items of former expenditure will be saved and that by pooling our experience and resources we shall be enabled to attain a higher degree of efficiency than was previously possible.

Our conviction is that when our plans are fully developed we shall be able not only to supply goods of the highest technical excellence at the lowest possible prices but also to give our shareholders a satisfactory return on their investment.

CONCENTRATION OF MANUFACTURE

Immediately the merger became effective we initiated an investigation to ascertain the best means of securing the fullest possible advantage from the association of interests. Already certain policies have been decided on, but much remains to be done. Broadly, our aim will be so to concentrate manufacture that each product shall be made in one factory only, and, as far as possible, so to unify the organizations dealing with the sales, buying, design of product, publicity, &c., as to prevent overlapping and consequent waste. In fulfilling this policy we shall endeavour to mitigate as far as practicable such cases of personal hardship to staff as may arise.

Of our immediate prospects it is difficult to speak. The cloud that hangs over industry and commerce everywhere has not failed to cast its shadow over us. But this is not the first period of deep depression through which we have passed, and although we cannot yet see the end, experience assures us that it is coming and that it is now overdue.

The proceedings then terminated.

SHEFFIELD STEEL PRODUCTS

INCREASED PROFIT AND STRONG FINANCIAL POSITION

The NINTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Sheffield Steel Products, Limited, was held yesterday at the Royal Victoria Hotel, Sheffield.

The RIGHT HON. SIR HALFORD J. MACKINDER, P.C. (the Chairman), presided.

The notice convening the meeting and the auditors' report were read by the SECRETARY (Mr. J. W. Hind, A.C.A.).

The CHAIRMAN, in moving the adoption of the directors' report and balance-sheet, said the trading profit had increased by just over £20,000 as compared with last year. The liquid assets amounted to very nearly £250,000, as against current liabilities of rather less than £92,000, including bank overdraft, thus showing a liquid surplus of more than £150,000, which must be reckoned a strong position. It was £13,000 better than last year. Such results in so difficult a time as the present reflected the very greatest credit on their staff, who, from the managing director downward, had received the thanks of the board, and most heartily deserved the thanks of the shareholders. There was a keen spirit in the headquarters staff. The managers of the several works were, without exception, devoted to the interests of the company; their workpeople were not only good servants of the company, but were really desirous of making a success of the company.

After allowing £19,281 for Debenture interest and £21,595 for depreciation, there remained a net profit of £15,420. In any ordinary time the board would have found it hard to withstand the temptation to pay a small maiden dividend, but the present was not an ordinary time, and the condition of trade had become definitely worse since the end of the year under review, although in their own company October had shown an upward trend.

CAUSES OF THE IMPROVED RESULTS

The present improved position was due in the main to three causes. They were turning over a large business in cutlery and tools, which at present cut prices did not show much profit, but did make a very substantial contribution to their overhead charges. In the second place, they were doing a growing business in stampings, pressings and parts for the motor and similar trades; and in the third place they had developed, and were developing, new lines of manufacture such as weighing machines, slicing machines, and automatic vending machines.

Their general manager, Mr. Thomas Nightingale, had been given the position and powers of managing director, and the headquarters staff had been strengthened so that their facilities for development and expansion had been materially improved. The unexpected difficulties of present trade conditions must necessarily affect immediate results, but those conditions would not continue for ever, and they were steadily adding to the strength of their organization in order to be ready to take advantage of improved circumstances as and when they arose. It cost money to live through the experimental and organizing stages of new lines. Their first attempts in that direction had justified expectations and encouraged them to feel that they had the best opportunity for expansion on a basis which would permit of appreciable profits being earned.

They had undoubtedly done their part in rationalization. Six or seven years ago they had more than 20 separate works, but to-day they had collected almost the whole of their business into seven reorganized works. The new lines of business which they were now initiating were of a kindred character in the matter of manufacture, although they catered for different markets. (Cheers.)

Mr. C. P. JOHNSTON (deputy chairman) seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

SHARES CONVERTED INTO STOCK

A resolution was approved converting 1,268,750 fully paid shares of 1s. each into £63,437 Ordinary stock.

Mr. C. P. Johnston, Mr. T. Nightingale, and Captain W. M. Hungerford Pollen were re-elected directors.

At an Extraordinary Meeting, which followed, sanction was given to alterations of the memorandum of association.

COMPANY RESULTS

PERU CORPORATION PROFITS

AUSTRALIAN MERCANTILE

The dividends shown in the following table are those announced on the Ordinary capitals of the companies mentioned, and are the actual rates being paid (as distinct from the rates per annum):—

Company	Dividend	Corresp'g Div.	Date payable	Total for Year	Previous Year
	%	%		%	%
Ballian Tea	Int. 5	same	—	—	—
Bamgson Tea	Int. 5	same	Nov. 29	—	—
Cons. Gold Fields	7½‡	15	—	7½‡	15
Cope Brothers	Int. 4	same	Dec. 19	—	—
Crown Diamond	Int. 5	7½	Dec. 30	—	—
Dekhari Tea	Int. 10	same	—	—	—
Grand Hotel, Manchester	10*	same	—	10*	same
Killamarsh Gas	6	—	—	6	—
Royal Dutch Petrol.	Int. 10	10	Jan. 7	—	—
Third Edinburgh Invest. Trust	Fin. 7½	same	—	12	same
"Shell" Trans. and Trdg.	Int. 10*	10*	Jan. 6	—	—
Thames Grit and Aggregates	Int. 5	same	Dec. 1	—	—
Triumph Cycle	Fin. 2½	same	—	5	same
Walker, P. (W'ton) and R. Cain	Fin. 5	5	Dec. 1	7½	7½

* Free of tax. ‡ On Deferred stock.
‡ Less tax at 3s. 7.85d. in the £ (against 2s. 7½d.).

National Bank of Scotland.—Dividend for year to November 1 of 16 per cent., less tax (unchanged).

Deamoolie Tea.—Interim dividend of 10 per cent., less tax, payable December 2 to holders registered November 12 (unchanged).

Rupai Tea.—Interim dividend of 10 per cent., less tax, payable December 2, to holders registered November 12 (unchanged).

Tara Tea.—Interim dividend of 10 per cent., less tax, on Ordinary shares, payable December 2 to holders registered November 12 (unchanged).

Whiteaway, Laidlaw and Co. (drapers, outfitters, &c.).—No interim dividend will be paid on the Ordinary shares (against 5 per cent. tax free last year).

A. B. Fleming.—Interim dividend of 5 per cent. The dividend a year ago was the same, but since then a share bonus issue of two new shares for every three held has been made.

Commercial Bank of Scotland.—Final dividends at the rate of 16 per cent. and 10 per cent., less tax, on "A" and "B" shares respectively, making these amounts actual for the year (unchanged).

Chemical and Wood Industries.—The dividend declared at the first annual general meeting, a report of which appeared in yesterday's issue, will be remitted to the shareholders on November 19.

Changkat Salak Rubber and Tin.—In view of the present condition of the rubber market the directors have decided not to pay an interim dividend on either the Preferred Ordinary or Deferred Ordinary shares. Steps have been taken to reduce costs to a minimum consistent with the maintenance of the estate in all essential respects, and the estimated crop for 1931 is well under the potential output of the estate even on the present conservative A.B.C. system of tapping. In November, 1929, interim dividends of 12½ per cent. on the Preferred Ordinary and 2½ per cent. on the Deferred Ordinary shares were paid.

Bengal United Tea.—The directors state that owing to the world-wide depression and uncertainty of the trading results for the current year, due to the continued low prices obtainable for the company's teas, it is found necessary to postpone payment of the half-yearly dividend, due November 15, on the 5 per cent. cumulative Preference shares. Everything possible is being done to effect economies in the working of the company's gardens. The outturn of the Octobers for last year amounted to 2,406,720lb., against 1,981,600lb. at the same date in 1929. The dividend is now in arrear as from December 31, 1928.

PERUVIAN CORPORATION

After payment of Debenture interest and amortization the net profit of the Peruvian Corporation for the year ended June 30 amounted to £283,072 (against £370,124 for 1928-29). The directors recommend a dividend of 3 per cent. on the Preference stock (against 5 per cent.), absorbing £223,832, leaving £188,989 to be carried forward (against £129,749).

DJASINGA RUBBER AND PRODUCE

The Djasinga Rubber and Produce Company harvested 1,835,957lb. of rubber during the year ended June 30. The average sale price, including the estimated value of the unsold portion of the crop, was 6.45d. per lb. net (against 9.14d. in the previous year). The tea crop amounted to 702,755lb. (against 666,307lb.), which was produced at a cost of 9.27d. per lb. (against 8.95d.). The average sale price, including the estimated value of the unsold portion of the crop, was 8.80d. per lb. net (against 10.33d.). The accounts show a loss of £1,35-. which reduces the amount to be carried forward to £12,381. A dividend of 5 per cent. was paid for 1928-29. Meeting, December 1.

MADEN AND IRELAND

The profit for the year ended September 30 of Maden and Ireland, shoe and slipper manufacturers, amounted to £14,185, from which, however, £9,070 has to be provided for the loss sustained by the subsidiary company. The sum of £4,544 was brought in, and after meeting the dividend on the Preference shares for the half-year ended March 31, 1930, paid on November 7, there remains a balance of £4,573 to be carried forward. The report states that the profits of the parent company have improved, but it has again been necessary to provide for a loss in the subsidiary company, owing to the continued depression in trade the benefits of the reorganization have not materialized as expected, but the loss during the second half of the year has been considerably reduced. Meeting, November 17.

WESTERN CANADA INVESTMENT

The report of the Western Canada Investment Company states that the net profit for the year ended June 30 amounted to £5,994 (against £7,209 for 1928-29), to which is added £4,044 brought forward. The loss on Canadian properties realized (£67) has been written off and after providing for the Preference dividend the directors recommend a dividend on the Ordinary shares of 4 per cent. (unchanged), leaving £3,633 to be carried forward. Mortgages and agreements were reduced during the year by £56,092, but the properties on hand show a small increase. The general investments increased during the year to £148,461 and these now constitute more than half of the total assets. A valuation of the investments, after allowing for the reserve fund, showed a depreciation of 9.32 per cent. on book values at the date of the balance-sheet. Meeting, November 21.

TATA POWER COMPANY

The accounts of the Tata Power Company (submitted to the meeting in Bombay on October 17) show that the net profits for the year ended June 30 amounted to Rs.9,36,560 (against Rs.2,71,521 for 1928-29), after setting aside Rs.9,00,000 (Rs.nil) for depreciation. The directors have utilized Rs.3,27,641 towards writing off loss on investments, and have set aside Rs.18,178 as reserve for special repairs, while they are paying the 7½ per cent. Preference dividend for one year to June 30, 1928, absorbing Rs.91,050. The carry-forward is reduced from Rs.1,19,024 to Rs.81,715. Power sold during the year amounted to 139,000,000 units (against 110,000,000 units) for a revenue of 55 (against 44)-lakhs of rupees. The amount sold was only about 46 per cent. of the capacity of the hydraulic development, which has been estimated at 300,000,000 units.

SEKONG RUBBER

The report of the Sekong Rubber Company for the 13 months ended August 31 states a crop of 142,174lb. was harvested to July 19, when tapping ceased. Of this quantity, 135,87-lb. were sold at an average gross price of 6.98d. per lb., and the balance has been taken in the books at a valuation. In accordance with the resolution passed at the extraordinary meeting held on July 9, the estate has been closed down until it can be worked at a profit or sold. The directors have resolved to waive all fees, and the secretaries and Eastern agents have substantially reduced their remuneration. The accounts show a loss of £6,513 for the 13 months (against £2,802 for the previous year), which increases the debit balance to £6,855. The company has paid no dividend since 1926-27. The auditors' report is given subject to the property being of the value of £101,843. Meeting, November 21.

BEKOH CONSOLIDATED RUBBER

The output of dry rubber of the Bekoh Consolidated Rubber Estates for the year ended June 30 was 956,266lb. (against 1,167,297lb. for 1928-29). The profit amounted to £6,016 (against £20,326), and £16,430 was brought forward. The directors propose to place £5,000 to reserve (against nil), and to carry forward the balance of £17,446, subject to income-tax and commission to estate manager. Last year a dividend of 5 per cent. was paid, and £4,000 was placed to income-tax reserve. The report states that it has been possible to effect substantial economies and it is anticipated that little or no loss will ensue even at the present low price of rubber. Irrespective of the board continuing the policy of resting approximately 25 per cent. of the mature area. Forward sales have been entered into for nearly one-half of this year's crop on a monthly average price basis, with a minimum price of approximately 5½d. per lb., c.i.f. Meeting, November 21.

HARRODS (BUENOS AIRES)

The directors of Harrods (Buenos Aires) announce that the profit for the year ended August 31, including dividends amounting to £357,358 (against £403,094 last year) receivable from the South American Stores (Gath and Chaves), was £371,508 (against £615,830). After providing £37,928 for loss on exchange, £31,246 (against £32,167) for depreciation, £27,000 (against £19,000) for income-tax, and placing £5,000 (the same) to premises account, the net profit amounted to £470,329 (against £556,115). Interest on the funding certificates takes £13,790 and £22,834 is provided for funding certificates redemption, while £24,570 (against £33,149) is added to reserve and £70,000 (against nil) is placed to exchange reserve. A dividend of 5 per cent. (against 8½ per cent.) is recommended on the Ordinary shares, absorbing £150,572, leaving the balance to be carried forward practically unchanged at £122,592 (against £122,029). Sums aggregating £156,633 in respect of realized losses on exchange have been charged against revenue in the accounts of the company and its controlled companies.

SOUTH AMERICAN STORES (GATH AND CHAVES)

The trading result of South American Stores (Gath and Chaves), Limited, for the 13 months ended August 31 last, shows a profit of £694,041. After deducting Debenture interest, &c., requiring £176,799, London office expenses, &c. (£16,063), balance of interest account (£12,638), and allocation to employees' help and relief fund (£7,816), there remained a profit of £470,725 (against £453,303 for the year to July 31, 1929). From this sum there is deducted £114,285, representing loss on exchange, leaving a net profit for the period of £356,440. The directors recommend a dividend on the Six per Cent. Cumulative Preference shares at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum for the period, and a dividend on the 1s. Deferred shares of 11d. per share, or 91⅔ per cent. For the previous accounting period of 12 months, to July 31, 1929, the total dividend on the Preference shares was 17½ per cent., the Ordinary dividend was 19 per cent., and the Deferred dividend 116⅔ per cent., and £40,000 was placed to general reserve.

SAGGA RUBBER

The crop of the Sagga Rubber Company for the year ended July 31 amounted to 802,000lb. (against 815,000lb. for the previous year). The average gross sale price, including unsold stock at valuation, was 8.34d. per lb. (against 10.06d.). The profit for the year was £5,997 (against £11,902), from which £2,000 is placed to income-tax reserve. No dividend is recommended (against 10 per cent.), and nothing is added to reserve, which received £3,450 last year, but the carry-forward is increased by £3,997 to £17,370. As announced in the circular dated November 15 last, the directors intended to offer part of the unissued shares to the shareholders for the purchase and development of the Bahau property, but owing to the fall in rubber prices they decided to defer taking this step in the hope that conditions might become more favourable. Forward sales made for the 1930-31 crop are as follows:—Twenty-five tons at 11⅞d., c.i.f., New York; 25 tons at 1s. 1¾d., c.i.f., New York; 60 tons at 9½d., c.i.f., New York. Of these the 60 tons sold at 9½d. have been covered since the close of the financial year by the purchase of a similar quantity at 4⅜d. per lb., c.i.f., New York. Meeting, November 20.

MORLAND AND IMPEY

The accounts of Morland and Impey, manufacturers of "Kalamagoo" loose-leaf books, show a trading profit of £21,058 for the year ended July 31 (against £26,162 for 1928-29), to which is added £2,500 transferred from reserve against investments in subsidiary companies, £593 profit on maturity of assurance policy, &c., and £4,756 brought forward. The sum of £9,810 has been set aside for depreciation, and after providing for the Preference dividend and the interim payments on the Preferred and Deferred Ordinary shares there remains a balance of £7,669 available for distribution. A final dividend of 5 per cent. is recommended on the Preferred Ordinary shares, absorbing £3,041, leaving £4,628, which it is proposed to carry forward. A dividend of 5 per cent. was paid on the Deferred Ordinary shares last June, but it is not proposed to make any further distribution on these shares for the year. For 1928-29 a total of 10 per cent. was paid on the Deferred shares, £1,700 was written off goodwill, and £4,649 was transferred to general reserve. The report states that the company's results have been particularly affected by the heavy depreciation in the Spanish and Argentine currencies. The volume of sales, however, was larger than in the previous year. Meeting, November 20.

AUSTRALIAN, MERCANTILE, LAND AND FINANCE

The accounts of the Australian, Mercantile, Land and Finance Company for the year ended June 30 show that there was a reduction in the net profit from £249,943 in 1928-29 to £2,971. This disappointing result is stated to be due to two main causes—namely, drought and the fall in wool and sheep prices. The drought persisted until January, 1930, when valuable rains fell. From then onwards rains have been recorded at various intervals and to-day the seasonal conditions are favourable; heavy expenses and stock losses, however, were incurred while the drought lasted. Merino wool prices are now from 15 per cent. to 20 per cent. lower than a year ago, and from 45 per cent. to 50 per cent. lower than two years ago. Difficult conditions have also been experienced in Argentina. Provision has been made in the accounts for the discounts at June 30 on Australian and Argentine currencies. The directors have augmented the above-mentioned net profit by a transfer of £50,000 from the publication reserve. With a net balance of £81,179 brought forward, the total available for disposal becomes £134,150. The interim dividend of 2½ per cent. paid in May last took £35,000. It is now proposed to pay a final dividend of 1 per cent., making 3½ per cent., free of tax, for the year (against 10 per cent., free of tax), which will leave £85,150 to be carried forward, subject to provision for British and Dominion income-taxes. Meeting, November 27.

MOUNT LYELL MINING AND RAILWAY

A full summary of the report of the Mount Lyell Mining and Railway Company for the year ended September 30 is now available. As announced in our issue of November 7, the net profit declined from £324,128 in 1928-29 to £131,177, arrived at after allowing £29,327 (against £46,047) for prospecting and development, £29,027 (against £65,576) for depreciation, and £16,118 (against £34,120) for taxation. The credit balance to profit and loss is £633,401 (against £743,948). The total distribution for the year is reduced from 4s. per £1 share to 2s. per share. Liquid assets, exclusive of shares in other companies, valued at £1,450,170, total £489,600, being £453,507 in excess of creditors. The report states that the year's work was distinguished by reductions in all costs. The standard of efficiency has kept pace with developments in other parts of the world, and notwithstanding the great decrease in costs achieved during the past few years further reduction is confidently looked for. Improvement in mining facilities is again reflected in the large increase in ore extracted. The total output from all mines was 244,553 tons, averaging 4.41 per cent. copper. The lower assay was more than compensated for by reduction in costs. The ore reserves are:—North Mount Lyell mine, 851,561 tons, assaying: copper, 5.33 per cent., silver, 4.1 oz. per ton, and gold, 0.015oz. per ton.; Lyell Comstock mine, 750,000 tons, assaying: copper, 3 per cent.; Royal Tharsis mine, 2,560,000 tons, assaying: copper, 2.25 per cent., silver, 0.10oz. per ton, and gold, 0.02oz. per ton. In addition to these reserves, developments of the past two years demonstrate considerable tonnages of ore, assaying 1.5 to 2 per cent. copper in Crown and Lyell Tharsis leases. The tonnages of low-grade ores now proved are of great importance to the future, although notwithstanding advances in technical and economic practice, it cannot yet be definitely asserted that all such ores can be profitably treated with copper at its present price and under present conditions, but the life of the mines is definitely lengthened by the developments referred to, coupled with general reduction in costs of treatment. At the reduction works 236,134 tons of ore were concentrated, producing 49,398 tons of concentrates. The grade was lower, but recoveries were higher than last year's, and further improvement has been shown latterly. The smelter produced 9,866 tons of blister copper, being the highest production recorded, containing:—copper, 9,817 tons, silver, 187,486oz., and gold, 3,633oz. Alterations and additions to plant have been authorized to increase the ore output to 1,000 tons daily, and the copper output is 13,000 tons yearly, with a view to bringing costs of production to the lowest possible figure. The price of copper averaged £70 15s. 9d. per ton during the earlier months, but when the price was high the market was exceedingly restricted, and sales could not be made at official quotations. Local consumption has fallen off considerably, necessitating the exportation in 1930 of part of the period's larger tonnage than usual. Copper unsold has been taken into the books at £44 per ton. The outlook regarding the price is obscure. The abnormal position of the market is demonstrated by the average £79 6s. 9d. per ton during the 30 years for which electrolytic quotations are available. Meeting, December 12, in Melbourne.

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN

A contraction of £1,082,819 in the note circulation is shown in the weekly Bank of England statement made up to November 12. This return of notes has largely offset a loss of £1,461,697 in the holding of coin and bullion, and the net reduction in the reserve is £378,878, its total being now £84,699,627. The proportion of the reserve to public liabilities has declined from 59 7-16 to 58 9-16 per cent. An interesting movement is the increase of £1,635,000 in the Government securities. With this assistance and the transfer of £2,399,000 from the public deposits, and of £1,364,000 from the "Other" deposit accounts, the bankers' deposits show an advance of £4,789,000 to a total of £60,321,000. The official return is appended:—

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

Notes issued:		Government debt	£11,015,100
In circulation	£355,380,919	Other Government securities	238,044,866
In banking department	63,539,504	Other securities	11,477,302
		Silver coin	4,462,932
		Amount of fiduciary issue	260,000,000
		Gold coin and bullion	158,920,423
	£418,920,423		£418,920,423

BANKING DEPARTMENT

Capital	£14,553,000	Government securities	£36,726,247
Rest	3,158,359	Other securities:	
Public deposits*	16,978,509	Discounts and advances	£4,287,804
Other deposits:—		Securities	22,449,204
Bankers	60,321,291	Notes	63,539,504
Other accounts	33,150,138	Gold and silver coin	1,160,123
Seven day and other bills	1,585		
	£128,162,882		£128,162,882

* Including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts.

	Amount	Inc. or Dec. on last week	Inc. or Dec. on last year
	£	£	£
Rest	3,158,359	+ 21,910	— 23,898
Public deposits	16,978,509	— 2,398,698	+ 1,193,952
Other deposits—			
Bankers	60,321,291	+ 4,788,726	+ 5,815,982
Other accounts	33,150,138	— 1,364,392	— 8,804,979
Govt. securities	36,726,247	+ 1,635,000	— 30,108,545
Other securities			
Discounts and advances	4,287,804	— 171,429	— 4,922,274
Securities	22,449,204	— 37,315	+ 3,174,029
Reserve	24,499,627	— 378,878	+ 30,036,932
Note circulation	355,380,919	— 1,082,819	— 2,727,416
Coin and bullion	160,080,546	— 1,461,697	+ 27,309,514
Proportion	58 9/16%	— 7/8	+ 27/4

CLEARING HOUSE RETURN

The London Bankers' Clearing House return for the week ended November 13 shows a total of £813,438,000—a decrease of £101,110,000, compared with the corresponding week last year. The aggregate total for 1930 to date is £38,406,691,000, being £741,417,000 less than for the period to November 13 in 1929. The usual details follow:—

1930	Town Clearing	Metropolitan Clearing	Country Cheque Clearing	Total
Nov. 6	£157,228,000	£6,085,000	£11,754,000	£175,067,000
" 7	135,466,000	5,539,000	9,717,000	150,703,000
" 8	81,649,000	5,203,000	8,826,000	95,678,000
" 10	125,600,000	6,415,000	8,039,000	140,054,000
" 11	108,907,000	5,107,000	9,485,000	123,499,000
" 12	114,226,000	4,874,000	9,337,000	128,437,000
Week	£723,076,000	£33,204,000	£57,158,000	£813,438,000

1929	Town Clearing	Metropolitan Clearing	Country Cheque Clearing	Total
Nov. 7	£168,878,000	£5,856,000	£9,934,000	£184,468,000
" 8	137,044,000	5,495,000	9,980,000	152,519,000
" 9	97,471,000	5,904,000	9,434,000	112,809,000
" 11	143,888,000	6,541,000	9,177,000	159,606,000
" 12	139,101,000	5,384,000	9,991,000	154,476,000
" 13	134,656,000	5,548,000	10,466,000	150,670,000
Week	£820,858,000	£34,728,000	£58,982,000	£914,548,000

COMBINED PULP AND PAPER

PROPOSED DEBENTURE ISSUE

The directors of the Combined Pulp and Paper Mills, a company formed in 1927 to acquire interests in German paper mills, have now sent to shareholders details of the proposed Debenture issue to provide funds for the completion of the purchase of shares in Silesian companies and for the provision of fresh working capital. At present there remains unpaid by the company approximately £240,000 on the purchase price of the Silesian properties and nearly all the company's assets are held as collateral security for the completion of this purchase. Since the meeting of shareholders held on September 25 last, the directors have been pursuing further negotiations both with the pledgees of the Silesian and other securities and with outside financial interests. Summarizing the developments since that meeting the directors state that the pledgees will not take steps to foreclose on the pledged properties until the result of the present circular is known. The pledgees are willing to accept in payment of their debt of £240,000 as to £128,000 in cash, as to £102,000 in £113,313 of Seven per Cent. Mortgage Debenture stock issued at a discount of 10 per cent., and as to £10,000 in 400,000 Ordinary shares in Ost Deutsche Papier und Zellstoff A.-G.

There is a bank indebtedness by the Silesian companies of some £300,000, which, however, together with the current trade liabilities, is covered approximately by floating assets. The directors consider that in carrying through any scheme, provision must be made for the reduction of at least part of the indebtedness to the various bankers, and for the securing of the extension of credit facilities to enable the various mills to continue their operations. The sum of at least £200,000 of additional working capital is considered necessary for these purposes.

The only method by which the directors consider such a sum can be raised is by the issue of Debenture stock. Accordingly an issue of the nominal value of £500,000 at a discount of 10 per cent. is proposed. Of this total £113,333 would be payable to vendors, leaving £386,667 nominal value available for issue, which would provide £348,000 in cash. Deducting the cash payment of £128,000 to the vendors, there would be available for working capital, loans to subsidiary companies, and for expenses of the issue a sum of £220,000.

The security to be offered to the Debenture stock subscribers would comprise:—(1) Specific charges on (a) the whole of the shareholdings of Combined Pulp and Paper Mills in its subsidiary companies, and (b) Mortgage Bonds to be specifically secured on the various German properties to the amount of advances by the company. The Debenture stock would bear interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum which would be provided as to part by the interest to be received from the subsidiary companies on advances made to them on the security of Mortgage Bonds in favour of the company, and it is anticipated that the divisible profits of certain of the subsidiary companies which would be received by the company for the payment of the balance of the interest. As, however, some time may elapse before the subsidiary companies are in a position to resume dividend payments, there will be a proviso in the Debenture trust deed that there shall be no foreclosure by the trustees for the Debenture stockholders on the grounds of non-payment of interest only within a period of two years from the date of this issue.

The Debenture stock will be redeemable in 25 years at par or may be repaid by the company at par at any time on three months' notice.

The directors state that, having obtained concessions in the mode of payment of the purchase price of the Silesian properties, they feel that it is their duty to the shareholders to put the new position before them and to give them a last opportunity to subscribe the sum required, namely, £348,000 (£386,667 at 90 per cent.), "as in the event of failure to do so they have every reason to fear that practically the whole of the assets of this company will be irretrievably lost." With the provision of fresh capital, the company would secure delivery of its holding in the Silesian companies, regain possession of all its pledged assets, and would also secure financial control of the Silesian, Rube, and Koeslin companies.

Applications for the new Debenture stock will not be dealt with unless they provide a total of cash, after satisfying the vendors' requirements, of £200,000.

CONTINENTAL BOURSE QUOTATIONS

PARIS, Nov. 13.—The following are closing quotations on the Bourse:—

3% Perpetual Rentes, 86.65 (previous 86.90); 5% Rentes, 1915-16, 100.90 (100.70); 4%, 1917, 101.35 (101.65); 4%, 1918, 99.20 (99.75); 5%, 1920, 132.60 (132.85); 6%, 1920, 103.80 (103.85); 6%, 1927, 103.55 (103.60); 5% Credit National, 1919, 624 (620); 5%, 1920, 559 (560); 6%, 1921, 550 (543); 6%, 1922 (1st), 528 (528); 6%, 1923 (1st), 540 (554); 6% (2nd), 555 (555); 4% Egyptian Unified, — (352); 3½% Italian Rentes, 92.20 (92.20);

OFFICIAL RECORD OF DEALINGS

In the following statement are shown the prices at which business in officially quoted stocks was transacted yesterday as shown in the list issued by the Stock Exchange. Appended to each section will be found prices at which business was done in securities which, under the order of the Stock Exchange Committee, are included in the Supplementary List of unquoted securities. The sequence of marking is not necessarily that in which the bargains were done.

The meaning of the signs used is as follows:—‡, Exceptional bargains, including those done free of stamp duty; △, bargains done with or between non-members; ††, bargains done during unofficial hours or on the previous day; A, the purchaser pays the accrued interest in addition to the price; ‡‡, income-tax free up to 6s. in the pound; ‡‡‡, income-tax free up to 5s. in the pound; ‡‡‡, income-tax free up to 3s. in the pound.

BRITISH FUNDS, &c.

2½% Annas., 36½ 7 ½ 7 ½ ½
2½% Annas., 65½
2½% Cons., 58½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½ 8 8½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½

HOME COMMERCIAL MARKETS

COPPER STRONG

HEAVY RUSSIAN WHEAT SHIPMENTS

LONDON (THE BALTIC EXCHANGE), Nov. 13.—WHEAT.—Firmer overnight advices from North America have been discounted by the extremely large clearances from Russia, which are the heaviest for the last 20 years. Business in these qualities has been large during the past few days, especially to the U.K., to the exclusion of other descriptions. Four cargoes have arrived from Russia at Falmouth, of which two have been ordered to London unsold. For a part cargo of 2,500 tons, West Australian, per Fernala, shipping-shipped, sold to Italy at 28s. 6d. Pacific white, afloat, was offered at 28s.; Dec. and Jan. at 27s. 6d.; Australian, loading-loaded, was obtainable at 28s. 6d.; Dec.-Jan. (new), at 28s. 3d.; Victorian, Nov.-half Dec., at 28s. 6d.; and West Australian, Nov., at 28s. 6d. Parcels were in quiet demand and closed nominally unchanged from yesterday. No. 1 Northern Manitoba (Vancouver), per Frumenton, afloat, sold at 27s. 3d.; South Australian, per City of Bedford and City of Dieppe, at 28s.; and Roseau, 62lb., shipping-shipped, to Liverpool, at 24s. 10½d. Yesterday South Australian, per Ceramic, Oct. 25 B/L, sold at 28s. 1½d.

The wheat futures market closed dull and unchanged to 1½d. over yesterday. Business was done in Manitoba grade, January, at 25s. 7d., and March at 26s. to 26s. 4d.

Per 480lb.	Open'g values	1.15 values	3.15 call	Closing values	Prev. closing values
	MANITOBA GRADE				
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Nov.	25 3	25 3	25 0	25 0	25 0
Jan.	25 7	25 7	25 4	25 4	25 3½
March	26 3	26 3½	26 0	26 0	26 0
	LONDON GRADE				
Dec.	24 6	24 7	24 3	24 3	24 3
Feb.	24 9	24 10	24 6	24 6	24 6

MAIZE.—Cargoes were quiet and on easier terms, although Argentine closing advices were steady. Late yesterday 6,830 tons, La Plata, per Pontos, sailed Oct. 22, sold at 15s. 6d. For this quality, Nov. and Dec., 16s. 4½d. was asked, and 16s. 9d. for Dan.-Gal.-Fox., Nov. Parcels sold quietly at 3d. to 6d. decline. La Plata, Dec.-Jan., sold at 15s. 9d. to 15s. 6d. and 15s. 7½d.; and Jan.-Feb. at 16s. 3d. and 16s. 1½d. Bristol Channel paid 15s. 9d. and 15s. 10½d. for Dec.

BARLEY was steadily held. Danubian, Dec., 13s.; Jan., 13s. 3d.; Azoff-Black Sea, Nov., 12s. 6d.; and Persian, Nov.-Dec. and Jan., 12s.

OATS were rather dearer for La Plata at 10s. 3d. Nov. and 10s. 3d. Jan. (new crop).

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 13.—WHEAT.—Shipment parcels were neglected and nominally unchanged to 3d. per quarter dearer. No. 1 Northern Manitoba, Nov., quoted 27s. 6d.; No. 2, 27s.; No. 3, 26s. 3d.; No. 2 mixed durum, Nov., 29s. 6d.; Rosen, 62lb., afloat, 24s. 10½d.; 63½lb., Jan.-Feb., 25s. 6d.; Barli, 62lb., afloat, 24s. 9d.; Australian, afloat, 28s. 6d.; Dec.-Jan., 28s. 3d.; choice white Karachi, Nov., 28s.; Dec.-Jan.-Feb., 28s. 3d.; and white Western Pacific, Nov.-Dec., 27s. The only sale reported was Rosafe 62lb., afloat, at 24s. 10½d. Spot parcels were quiet with practically only Russian sorts on offer. Graded wheat futures opened 9d. to 10d. higher, on firm cable advices from Chicago and Winnipeg markets, but gradually receded owing to a continued absence of demand for actual wheat. Later in the day prices declined sharply on the publication of heavy shipments from Russia and the Danube comprising over 1,000,000 quarters. The market closed easy 4d. to 4½d. per central lower. Sales amounted to 400 loads.

GRADED WHEAT FUTURES

Per 1000lb.	Open'g values	Business done Highest	Business done Lowest	Official settlement prices	Closing values	Prev. closing values
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Dec. ..	5 3½	5 5½	5 3½	5 5	5 3½	5 4½
March	5 4½	5 5½	5 3½	5 5	5 3½	5 4½
May ..	5 5½	5 6½	5 4½	5 5	5 3½	5 4½

MAIZE.—Shipment parcels were slow; La Plata, afloat and loading, quoted 15s. 6d.; Nov.-Dec., 15s. 9d.; Dec.-Jan., 16s.; Jan.-Feb., 16s. 4½d.; and Dan.-Gal.-Fox, Nov.-Dec., 16s. Spot parcels were quiet but steady.

OATS.—Shipment parcels were steady with sellers of La Plata, 15s. 4½d.; Nov.-Dec., 15s. 3d.; Jan., 15s. 6d.; Chilean mixed and/or tawny, Nov.-Dec., 11s. 3d.

FLOUR was steady and unchanged.

BRISTOL, Nov. 13.—English wheat was in extremely small supply, with values about unchanged on this week, ranging from 29s. to 32s. per qr. on rail; imported was sold quietly, with Australian at 33s. and No. 2 N. Manitoba 32s. per qr. Best qualities of barley were in demand, but inferior grades were slow and easier; English, 30s. to 32s.; and Danubian, 13s. Beans were offered at 28s. to 32s. English oats were firm and imported dull; English, 19s. to 24s.; and Russians, 17s. Maize was quiet, with Plate quoted 17s. Straight-run flour was quoted 26s. 6d. to 27s. per sack; sharps, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 9d.; bran, 5s. to 5s. 2d. per cwt., sacks charged.

MAIDSTONE, Nov. 13.—Trade was quiet with prices unaltered.

MANCHESTER, Nov. 13.—Rather slow trade for English wheat at 27s. to 28s. 6d. per qr. English Kents to sound 28s. per quarter. Feeding barley offered at 14s. 9d. per 400lb., ex elevator. Cheshire oats quiet and unchanged, 5s. 6d. to 6s. per cwt., on rails. La Plata maize, 3s. 10½d. to 3s. 11d. per cental; No. 4 yellow African maize, 4s. 5d. per cental. Straight-run flour, 25s. 6d. per sack, ex mill. Wheat feed firm at 5s. per ton advance.

NEWBURY, Nov. 13.—Best quality wheat, 30s. to 31s.; inferior, 28s. to 29s.; oats, 16s. to 18s. Trade for malting barley not so good except for first quality.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—POTATOES (The Borough). The market continued dull. Quotations:—Best sample King Edward, £6 to £7; second grade, £4 10s. to £5 10s.; British Queen, Majestic, Arran Chief, Eclipse, and dark-skinned King Edward, £4 10s. to £5 10s. Good German samples, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.; and Belgian, 4s. to 4s. 6d. per bag (59 kilos), ex market.

COVENT GARDEN.—There were ample and varied supplies and trade was fairly good. Quotations:—English Bramley seedling apples, 4s. 6d. to 8s.; Blenheim apples, 6s. to 8s.; other cooking apples, 3s. to 6s. per bushel; dessert apples, 3s. 6d. to 12s. per half-sieve; Nova Scotian apples, 15s. to 22s.; American apples, 20s. to 28s. per barrel; British Columbian apples, 7s. to 11s. per box; English pears, 3s. 6d. to 6s. per half-sieve; Californian Comice pears, 10s. 6d. to 12s. per half-case; Winter Nelis pears, 13s. to 15s.; Anjou pears, 13s. to 14s. per case; Kent cobnuts, 14s. to 15s.; English walnuts, 5s. to 8s.; double walnuts, 3s. to 4s. per 12lb.; French walnuts, 7s. 6d. to 12s. per pocket; Naples chestnuts, 24s. to 27s. per sack; Dutch cranberries, 6s. to 7s. per box; American cranberries, 14s. to 15s. per case; Canary bananas, 11s. 6d. to 22s. per crate; St. Michaels pineapples, 2s. 8d. to 4s. each; dates, 4s. to 6s. 6d. per dozen cartons; Hallowie dates, 16s. to 18s. per cwt.; pomegranates, 8s. to 12s. per case; Messina lemons, 18s. to 22s. 6d. per box; Malaga lemons, 14s. to 18s. per case; South African oranges, 20s. to 23s.; Brazilian oranges, 15s. to 21s. per case; Porto Rico grape fruit, 20s. to 24s.; Isle of Pines grape fruit, 15s. to 20s. per case; English tomatoes, 6s. to 8s. per 12lb.; Canary tomatoes, 16s. to 22s. 6d. per case; cauliflowers, 2s. 6d. to 4s.; cabbage, 1s. to 1s. 6d.; savoys, 1s. 6d. to 2s.; cucumbers, 9s. to 10s. per dozen; Brussels sprouts, 2s. 6d. to 4s. per bag. Valencia onions, 6s. 6d. to 8s. 6d. per case; carrots, 4s. to 4s. 6d. per cwt.

COTTON

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 13.—Owing to the upward movement in futures, spot cotton prices were generally advanced, but the higher level of values restricted the demand and the turnover was smaller. American advanced 9 points; middling 6.11d. Brazilian and Peruvian were also 9 points dearer; Pernam fair 8.11d.; g.f. smooth 6.66d. and g.f. Tanguis 6.76d. Egyptian rose 5 points; f.g.f. Sakellaridis 9.85d., and f.g.f. Upper 6.87d. African were raised 9 points; middling West 6.16d. and g.f. East 7.11d. East Indian was raised 5 points; fine m.g. broach 4.80d. and fine No. 1 Oomras 4.40d.

American futures responded to the sharp rise indicated in overnight advices and opened 12 to 14 points higher on a resumption of activity. Light offerings helped to increase the advance in the early trading, but sellers became more in evidence towards midday, chiefly to realise, and soon values were below the best, although showing an advance of 13 to 14 points. The market moved up again in the early afternoon on Continental buying and trade calling, but eased later on realising and straddle selling, the close being quiet but steady at a net gain of 12 points. Liverpool (decimals):—Jan., 6.02; March, 6.15; May, 6.26; July, 6.35. New York noon prices:—Jan., 11.24; March, 11.52; May, 11.78; July, 11.93.

Egyptian futures.—Sakellaridis contracts opened 13 points higher on firm Alexandria advices, and further improved on local and foreign buying, but near the finish general realising caused a setback of several points and the market closed quiet at 11 to 12 points advance. Nov., 8.89; Dec., 8.83; Jan., 8.86; Feb. and March, 8.97; April and May, 9.11; June to Aug., 9.26; Sept., 9.38; Oct., 9.44; Nov. 9.60. Upper contracts closed quiet at a rise of 12 to 13 points:—Nov., 6.71; Dec., 6.75; Jan., 6.78; Feb. and March, 6.91; April, 6.98 (prev. 6.86); May, 7.05; June, 7.12; July and Aug., 7.17; Sept., 7.16; Oct., 7.35; Nov., 7.45.

Empire futures closed steady and 13 to 14 points higher on the day. Nov., 5.77; Dec., 5.86; Jan., 5.90; Feb., 5.93; March, 6.02; April, 6.01; May, 6.13; June, 6.14; July and Aug., 6.22; Sept., 6.23; Oct., 6.33; Nov., 6.36.

The sales were estimated at 4,000 bales, including 100 bales for export.

Description	Sales To-day	Sales So far this week	Exports To-day	Exports So far this week	Imports To-day	Imports So far this week
American	2,000	12,530	100	450	774	36,430
Brazilian, &c.	350	2,000	—	—	—	—
Peruvian, &c.	1,000	5,250	—	50	524	1,916
African, &c.	100	850	—	—	11	1,178
Egyptian, &c.	250	1,250	—	—	7,952	7,952
E. Indian, &c.	300	1,120	—	—	45	574
Totals—						
This week	4,000	23,000	100	500	9,306	48,050
Last week	8,000	30,000	100	1,400	7,359	38,453

Amer. Futures	To-day Highst.	To-day Lwst.	To-day Closing	Previous day Highst.	Previous day Lwst.	Previous day Closing
November	—	—	5.82	5.82	5.77	
December	5.97	5.96	5.95	5.89	5.88	5.89
January	6.07	6.00	6.02	5.98	5.90	5.90
February	—	—	6.06	—	—	5.94
March ..	6.20	6.13	6.15	6.11	6.03	6.03
April	—	—	6.26	—	—	6.07
May ..	6.30	6.25	6.26	6.21	6.14	6.14
June ..	—	—	6.30	—	—	6.18
July ..	6.41	6.34	6.35	6.30	6.24	6.23
August ..	—	—	6.36	—	—	6.26
September	—	—	6.41	—	—	6.30
October ..	6.49	6.45	6.45	6.40	6.34	6.33
November ..	—	—	6.48	—	—	6.36

The Alexandria General Produce Association quote fully good fair futures (in 100ths of a dollar per cantar of 99.05lb.) as follows:—

	To-day 1st report	To-day Close	Previous close
Ashmouni, December ..	12.15	12.09	11.93
,, February ..	12.54	12.45	12.33
Sakellaridis, November ..	17.75	17.85	17.55
,, January ..	18.25	18.16	17.98
,, March ..	18.68	18.55	18.45

Receipts to-day 9,000 bales, against 8,622 a year ago.

MANCHESTER, Nov. 13.—Although raw cotton displayed a firmer tone, there was no improvement to report in actual cloth business. Indian buying was again rather small. Karachi and Madras continued to take light fabrics and Calcutta booked one or two small lines, but the latter market did not seem ready for general buying. The Argentine placed occasional orders in dyed goods, while sateens and whites were sold for Egypt and the Near East. Quantities, however, speaking generally, were rather restricted. Only a quiet trade was fixed up with the Continent. Buying for home consumption was of a varied character, but the quantities involved were seldom important. Spinners followed the rise in cotton, but found great difficulty in obtaining any better rates.

WOOL

BRADFORD, Nov. 13.—Although there has been no weakening of quotations for merino tops and botany yarns in this market, they are not in quite so strong a position as last week. There has been a reduction of turnover on new account, and this has made the tone less satisfactory. Goods required for delivery to the Canadian Customs by the end of this month have now been completed, and it is expected that machinery will be less active, since the increased demand for other markets will not compensate for the reduced trade with the Dominion. This will mean keener competition for the balance of trade, and buyers prefer to stand aloof as much as they can until it is seen how the position is affected by this reduced production for Canada. Doubt about the stability of wool prices is an additional factor inducing conservative buying. In the botany department there is no contracting for delivery far ahead either for tops or yarns as often happens at this period of the year. The future of crossbreds, too, is uncertain. A price has not yet been established for the new South American wool. Prices of tops are about as follows:—Sixty-fours, warp, 25d.; average, 24d.; fifty-sixes, 16½d.; fifties, 14d.; forties, prepared, 11d.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN PRODUCE

LONDON, Nov. 13.—SUGAR.—British refined in fair demand at last prices. Tate's London and Lyle's No. 2 granulated, 20s.; T L granulated, 19s. 9d. Home-grown granulated, Nov.-Dec., ex Ely, Ipswich and Cantley, quoted 19s. 3d. (id. less ex London); Kelham, 19s. 3d.; Bardney and Brigg, Dec., quoted 19s. 7½d. Anglo-Scottish, Nov.-Dec., quoted 19s. 9d. to 19s. 10½d., ex factories; T L, ex refinery, quoted 19s. 3d.; West Indian crystallised, spot, quoted 19s. to 22s.; Mauritius crystals, f.a.q., Dec.-Jan., quoted 11s. 6d.; 99 per cent., Dec.-Jan., 10s. 7½d., sellers, c.i.f. White Java, Nov.-Dec., quoted 7s. 8½d.; Jan.-March, 7s. 9d.; B R B, Nov.-Dec., quoted 8s. 4½d.; German crystals, Nov.-Dec., 8s. 3½d., c. and f., India. Czech granulated, prompt, quoted 7s. 6d.; Nov.-Dec., 7s. 3d., for U.K., f.o.b. Hamburg. Dutch granulated, prompt, quoted 7s., value, f.o.b., Rotterdam. Polish crystals, prompt, quoted 7s. 1½d., sellers, f.o.b., Danzig. Raw sugar was firm but quiet. Preferentials, 96 per cents., Nov.-Dec., quoted 10s. 3d., value; San Domingo and/or Cuban, 96 per cent., Nov., quoted 6s. 6d., sellers; Continental beet, 88 per cent., Nov.-Dec., 6s., value, c.i.f.

RAW sugar futures opened steady, but improved later on Buyers' demand. Thereafter the market was irregular, and closed with a quiet tone. Dec. delivery sold from 5s. 4½d. to 5s. 5½d. to 5s. 4¾d.; March from 6s. 6½d. to 6s. 7½d. to 6s. 7d.; May from 6s. 9¾d. to 6s. 10½d. to 6s. 10d.; Aug. from 7s. 0½d. to 7s. 1½d. to 7s. 0¾d.; Dec., 1931, from 7s. 3½d. to 7s. 4d. to 7s. 3½d. Calls (88 per cent. beet):—

Month	10.30 a.m. Sellers	10.30 a.m. Buyers	3.15 p.m. Sellers	3.15 p.m. Buyers	4.15 p.m. Sellers	4.15 p.m. Buyers
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Nov.	5 8¼	5 1½	5 8¼	5 0	5 8¼	5 0
Dec.	5 5	4¾	5 5	4½	5 5	4¾

NEW CONTRACT, BASIS 96 PER CENT., C.I.F.

Month	10.30 a.m. Sellers	10.30 a.m. Buyers	3.15 p.m. Sellers	3.15 p.m. Buyers	4.15 p.m. Sellers	4.15 p.m. Buyers
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Jan.	6 3	6 3	6 4¼	6 3	6 4¼	6 3¼
March	6 7	6 6¾	6 7	6 6¾	6 7	6 6¾
May ..	6 9¾	6 9½	6 10	6 9½	6 10	6 9½
Aug.	7 0¾	7 0½	7 0¾	7 0½	7 0½	7 0¼
Dec., 1931	7 4	7 3½	7 3¾	7 3¼	7 3½	7 3¼

White futures were inactive. Calls:—

Month	10.30 a.m. Sellers	10.30 a.m. Buyers	3.15 p.m. Sellers	3.15 p.m. Buyers	4.15 p.m. Sellers	4.15 p.m. Buyers
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Nov.	8 6	8 0	8 4½	7 10½	8 4½	7 10½
Dec.	8 6	8 0	8 4½	7 11½	8 4½	7 11½
March	8 6	8 0	8 4½	8 1¼	8 4½	8 1¼
May	9 0	8 4½	8 10½	8 3	8 10½	8 3

COFFEE.—At auction 994 packages were offered and consisted mostly of African sorts. There was a fair demand and prices were steady. Kenya, bold grey-greenish and greenish, sold from 75s. 6d. to 130s.; medium at 72s.; small from 50s. 6d. to 63s.; Arusha, bold greenish, at 80s.; medium at 61s.; Nyasaland, bold greenish, at 91s. Futures nominal.

COCOA.—Accra steady; fair fermented, Nov.-Jan., quoted 29s. 9d. per cwt.; Dec.-Feb., 27s., f.o.b., London contract; Jan.-March to Continent, sold at 29s. and sellers, c.i.f. Futures were quietly steady, no sales being reported. Calls (Accra cocoa):—

Month	11 a.m.	4 p.m.	4.45 p.m.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Nov. ..	30 0	31 0	31 0
Dec. ..	30 3	30 0	29 6
Jan. ..	30 0	29 9	29 9
March	30 0	30 0	29 9
May ..	30 0	29 9	29 6
July ..	31 1½	30 0	30 0

TEA.—At auction 8,650 packages of Java and Sumatra grades were on offer. The tone was brisk and prices were mostly a farthing per lb. dearer under 10d. per lb. Dust and fannings sold from 5d. to 1s. 8½d.; broken tea from 7½d. to 1s. 4d.; leaf from 8d. to 1s. 3½d.; broken Pekoe from 7½d. to 1s. 7½d.; broken orange Pekoe from 9½d. to 2s. 8d.

RICE steady. Burma No. 2, cleaned, spot, quoted 12s. 6d. per cwt.; Jan.-Feb., in singles to Continent and U.K., 9s. 6d.; No. 3, doubles to Levant, Jan.-Feb., 9s. 4½d. S.Q., Jan.-Feb., Cuba (main ports), 9s. 4½d., sellers, c.i.f.

SPICES.—The spot pepper market was quiet with black Singapore quoted 7¼d. per lb.; Lampong, 7d.; white Muntok, 11d. to 11½d., sellers. In the forward market values advanced on reserve of holders and fair sales were recorded; black Singapore, Oct.-Dec., quoted 6¾d., value; Lampong, Oct.-Dec., sold at 6½d. to 6¼d.; Jan.-March, at 6¾d.; white Muntok, Oct.-Dec., from 9½d. to 9¾d.; Jan.-March, from 9½d. to 9¾d.; Tellicherry, Jan.-March, quoted 9½d., sellers. Cochin, Alleppey, 66s., sellers, c.i.f., delivered; wood, Cloves quiet. Zanzibar, spot, quoted 1s. 5d.; Oct.-Dec., 1s. 1½d., value, c.i.f. Madagascar, spot, sold at 1s. 3½d. Pimento steady. Spot quoted 6½d.; afloat sold at 5¾d. 6d. per cwt.; Nov.-Dec., from 5¾d. to 5¾d., c.i.f.

RUBBER.—Plantation grades were quiet and easier, there being little inquiry in the market. Smoked sheet spot and Nov., sold from 4¾d. to 4¾d. per lb., and buyers; Dec., from 4¾d. to 4¾d., and buyers; Jan.-March, from 4¾d. to 4¾d., and buyers; April-June, from 4¾d. to 4¾d., and buyers; July-Sept., from 4¾d. to 4¾d., and buyers; Oct.-Dec., from 5d. to 4¾d., and buyers; crepe, spot, from 4¾d. to 4¾d., and buyers. Para grades were quiet. Hard fine, spot, quoted 9½d., sellers. In the shipment market smoked sheet, Dec.-Jan., sold from 4½d. to 4¾d., c.i.f., New York.

GAMBIER quiet. Good marks, Nov.-Dec., quoted, 27s. 6d. per cwt., sellers, c.i.f.

SHELLAC.—The spot market was quiet. T N Orange, basis fair, quoted, 90s. per cwt.; A C, 95s., sellers. Futures were steadier; T N, Dec. delivery, sold at 81s.; March delivery, from 82s. 6d. to 83s. Shipment market quiet; T N, in bags, Nov.-Dec., quoted 78s. 6d., sellers; Jan.-March, 79s., sellers, c.i.f. Calcutta cable stated Nov. 13 gives:—Spot sold at Rs.35, and buyers; Dec. quoted Rs.35, buyers; Jan., Rs.36, sellers.

HEMP.—Manila grades met a quieter market but recent prices were about maintained. Grade J, Nov.-Jan., quoted, £24 5s. per ton, value; K, sold at £23 5s., and value; L, No. 1, £23, value; No. 2, £21 15s., sellers; M, No. 1, sold at £21 15s., and value; No. 2, £21, value, c.i.f. African sisal steady. Tanganyika and Kenya No. 1, good marks, Nov.-Dec., quoted, £22 5s.; f.a.q., £22, value, c.i.f. Mexican sisal nominal.

JUTE opened with a firm tone following higher Calcutta cables, and on a good covering demand. Sellers were reserved and moderate sales were entered into at from 2s. 6d. to 5s. per ton over previous closing prices. First marks, Oct.-Nov., quoted £16 15s., buyers; Nov.-Dec. sold from £16 17s. 6d. to £17, and sellers; Dec.-Jan. at £17, and sellers; Jan.-Feb. from £17 2s. 6d. to £17, and value; Feb.-March quoted £17 5s., value; lightnings, Nov.-Dec., quoted £15 5s., buyers; Dec.-Jan. sold at £15 7s. 6d., and value; hearts, Nov.-Dec., quoted £14 10s., sellers; Daisee, 2 and 3, Nov.-Dec., quoted £15, value; Dec.-Jan., £14 15s., sellers. Calcutta cable stated Nov. 13 gives:—Spot sold at Rs.31, and sellers; lightnings at Rs.27 8s., and sellers.

HESSIANS and TWILLS steadier. 10oz., spot, quoted 10s. 9d., London; 10½., Dundee; Nov.-Dec., 18s. 8½d., sellers. Cuttings, spot, quoted 16s., London; 16s. 3d., Dundee; Nov.-Dec., 15s. 1d., sellers, per 100 yards; Liverpool twills, Nov.-Dec., quoted 56s. 3d.; B's, 49s. 9d., sellers, c.i.f., per 100 bags.

COPRA, steadier. Singapore, f.m.s., Nov., quoted £16 7s. 6d. per ton, value; Dec. sold at £16 3s. 9d., and value. c.i.f., Rotterdam. Ceylon, f.m.s., Nov.-Dec., quoted £17 5s., value, c.i.f., usual ports. Dutch East Indies, f.m.s., Nov., quoted £16 2s. 6d., value, c.i.f., one port. Mixed (no Pad.), Nov.-Dec., quoted £15 12s. 6d., Rotterdam; South Sea, kiln-dried, £15 7s. 6d., buyers, c.i.f., Marseilles.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 13.—The SUGAR EXCHANGE finished 1d. higher to unchanged.

Month	Opening Sellers	Opening Buyers	3.10 p.m. Call Sellers	3.10 p.m. Call Buyers	Closing Sellers	Closing Buyers
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Nov. ..	6 6½	6 5	6 7	6 5½	6 7½	6 5½
Dec. ..	6 7	6 6	6 7½	6 6½	6 8	6 6
Jan.	6 8½	6 7½	6 9	6 8	6 9½	6 8½
March	7 0	6 11	7 0	6 11½	7 0½	6 11½
May	7 3	7 2	7 3	7 2½	*7 3	—
Aug. ..	7 6	7 5	7 7	7 5	*7 6½	7 5½
Oct.	7 7½	7 6½	*7 7	—	*7 8	7 7
Dec. ..	7 10	7 8½	7 9½	7 8½	7 9½	7 9
Jan. ..	7 11	7 9½	7 11	7 9½	7 10½	7 9½
1932						

* Paid.

METALS AND MINERALS

LONDON, Nov. 13.—COPPER.—With favourable reports of the New York conference of producers, a sharp advance in copper shares, and a keen demand for forward standard, the market to-day ruled strong. Initial business in three months declared a gain of about 87s. 6d. from yesterday's official figures, and although some profit-taking was experienced later the buying was unabated. The close was firm with cash and three months 85s. higher. Sales were 3,000 tons, the large single session turnover this week. Nov. sold at £49 to £48 15s. to £49; Dec., £49 5s. to £48 15s. to £49 5s.; Jan., £49 10s. to £48 to £49 10s.; Feb., £48 5s. to £48 10s.; three months, £49 10s. to £48 17s. 6d. to £49 10s. to £49 8s. 9d. Settlement price, £49 5s. In the late trade, Dec. sold at £49 to £49 5s. to £49 2s. 6d.; Jan., £49 to £49 10s.; three months, £49 to £49 1½s. 3d. Refined sorts ruled strong in sympathy with the advance in New York, electrolytic being £3 10s. to £4 higher at £51 to £52 and wire was £4 dearer at £52. Unofficially, strong sheets were marked 40s. higher at £75.

TIN.—Eastern advices gave 27s tons sold at £118 10s., c.i.f., and an advance of £2s. Influenced by the better tone in the copper market conditions were more cheerful at the opening, and with sellers less in evidence three months commenced about 42s. 6d. higher. Active buying of the three months position resulted in a sustained advance in values, and the market closed firm with cash 93s. 9d. and three months 96s. 3d. higher. Sales 1,000 tons; cash at £114 to £115; Dec., £115 15s.; Jan., £115 10s.; Feb., £116; three months, £114 to £116 10s. Settlement price, £115. In the afternoon cash sold at £115 10s.; Nov., £115 15s.; Dec., £116 5s.; Jan., £116 7s. 6d.; three months at £116 15s. to £117 to £116 10s. English common tin closed firm at £116 10s., ex-Liverpool.

LEAD was in active request and prices were quick to respond, the close being firm with near and forward 11s. 3d. higher. Sales, 1,000 tons; Dec. sold at £16; Jan., £16 to £16 2s. 6d.; Feb., £15 17s. 6d. to £16. Settlement price, £16. At the second session Dec. sold at £16 5s. English advanced 10s. to £17 10s.

SPELTER met a limited inquiry, but sellers displayed extreme reserve and on balance near dates were 5s. and forward 6s. 3d. higher. Sales, 300 tons; Jan., at £15 £15s. 3d.; Feb., £15 10s.; Settlement price, £14 17s. 6d. Late business comprised Nov. at £15 and Feb. at £15 11s. 3d.

TINPLATES quiet at the official minimum of 17s. per standard box, with occasional sales by merchants at 16s. 9d. ZINC SHEETS.—English steady at £24 to £25 per ton, ex-works. ALUMINIUM.—Ingots and bars for home delivery, £85 per ton. WOLFRAM.—Chinese for forward shipment, 17s. 6d. per unit, c.i.f. ANTIMONY dull; English regulus, £38 to £46 10s., and foreign, spot, £25 15s. to £26 5s. per ton, ex-warehouse. PLATINUM.—Refined, £6 10s. to £7 per oz. QUICKSILVER unaltered at £22 12s. 6d. to £22 15s. per flask, full terms, for spot.

OFFICIAL CLOSING QUOTATIONS

	To-day £ s. d.	To-day £ s. d.	Prev. day £ s. d.	Prev. day £ s. d.
COPPER—				
Std., cash ..	49 5 0 to	49 7 6	45 0 0 to	45 2 6
Three mths.	49 7 6 —	49 10 0	45 2 6 —	45 5 0
Electrolytic	51 0 0 —	52 0 0	47 10 0 —	48 0 0
Wire bars ..	52 0 0 —	—	48 0 0 —	—
TIN—				
Std., cash ..	115 0 0 —	115 5 0	110 7 6 —	110 10 0
Three mths.	116 10 0 —	116 15 0	111 15 0 —	111 17 6
LEAD*—				
Good soft pig, net	16 0 0 —	16 2 6	15 8 9 —	15 11 3
SPELTER* ..	14 18 9 —	15 10 0	14 13 9 —	15 3 9

* For shipment during the current and third following month.

Unofficial closing quotations:—COPPER, cash, £49 8s. 9d.; three months, £49 11s. 3d. TIN, cash, £115; three months, £116 10s. LEAD, near, £16; forward, £16 2s. 6d. SPELTER, near, £15; forward, £15 11s. 3d.

BIRMINGHAM, Nov. 12.—Prices of Midland pig iron have been reduced 2s. 6d. a ton, making the basis now 67s. 6d. for Northamptonshire No. 3 foundry, 71s. for Derbyshire No. 3 foundry, and other grades in proportion. Northamptonshire forge is now 62s. 6d. and Derbyshire forge 66s., delivered. Black Country. In the finished branches marked bar houses continue to have a good amount of employment, and £12 10s. at makers' works is maintained as the standard. A few more orders are reaching the crown bar mills, but only irregular working is possible, and, with competition keen, the quotation of £10 to £10 5s. is not firmly adhered to. There is a good deal of broken time at the nut and bolt works. In the steel trades controlled rates apply to angles, joists, and plates at £8 7s. 6d., £8 10s., and £8 17s. 6d. respectively, and producers have a measure of protection under the duties (4½%, 1888) 3 to 6⅜ 64. B.A. (5% Consln. Gld. Ln., 1915) 1 to 87-90, Chinese (4½%, 1908) 1 to 63-65, ditto (5% Reorg. Ln., 1913, Issd. in France) ½ to 66-68, ditto (5% Canton Kowloon Rly.) 29½ to 30-25, ditto (5%, 1905, Honan Rly.) 2 to 19-24, ditto (8% Treas. Bills) 1 to 19-36, ditto (6% Tsinanfu) 1 to 19-24, Guatemala (4% Bds.) 4 to 48-50, Norwegian (3%, 1886) 1 to 71-74, ditto (3%, 1888) 1 to 72-75, ditto (3½%, 1894) 1 to 85-88, Portuguese (3%, 1st Ser.) ½ to 42½-44½, ditto (3%, 3rd Ser.) 1 to 45-47, San Paulo (8%, 1921) 1½ to 87-92, ditto (6% Bds., 1928) 1 to 65-67, Swedish (3½%, 1900) 1 to 86-90, Uruguay (5%, 1896) 4 to 96-100. FALL.—Finland (6%, 1923) 1 to 91-94.

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT, PAYABLE ABROAD.—RISE.—French (3% Rentes) ¼ to 71¼. Indies (4% Gtd. Bds.) 1 to 84-88, Barclays (D., C., and O.) (Pref.) 3d. to 31/6-32/6. FALL.—Merc. of India ("A" and "B") ½ to 26½-27½. Nat. Provincial (£5 pd.) ¼ to 19-19½.

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES.—RISE.—Arnold and Hancock (4% 1st Deb. Stk.) 1 to 60-63, Bentley's Yorkshire (6% Pref.) ¼ to 8-8½, Friary Holroyd and Healy's (6% Pref.) 3d. to 19/3-20/3, Guinness (Arthur) (6% Pref.) 2 to 130-123, Hammond's Bradford (4% Deb. Stk.) 2 to 60-64, Tamplin and Sons (6% Cum. "B" Pref.) 6d. to 22/0-24/0. FALL.—Bass, Ratcliff and Gretton (5½% Deb. Stk.) 1 to 103-105, Brew.'s and Dist.'s of Vancouver (Viz. Trust Certs.) 3d. to 4/9-5/9, Cheltenham Original (7½% "A" Pref.) 6d. to 30/6-22/6.

COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL, &c.—RISE.—Assoc. Rlys. and Tradg. (8% "A" Stk.) 3 to 105-110, Boyril, Ltd. (7½% "B") 1/16 to 15/16-15/8, Canadian Cottons (5% 1st Bds.) 1½ to 87-91, Cook, Son and Co. (7% Pfg. Pref.) 1 to 20-22, Crystalate Gram. (Crystalate Pref.) 6d. to 9/0-10/0, Horne Bros. (7% Pref.) 3d. to 20/0-22/0, Ingersoll-Rand 2 to 160-170, Knight, John (25% Prefd. Ord.) 1/16 to 3 11/16-3 9/16, Lyons, J. (4% 1st Deb. Stk.) 1 to 83-88, ditto (4½% Deb. Stk.) 1 to 90-95, P.C.T. Construction (7% Pref.) 3d. to 19/0-20/0, Pfanhauser Incandescent Lamp ½ to 1¾-2, Props. of Hay's Wharf (6% Pref.) 23/0-24/0, Selfridge (6% Pref.) 1/16 to 1 1/16, United Dairies (6% Pref.) 9d. to 22/6-23/6, Val de Travers Asphalte (5% Deb.) 3 to 76-81, Whites (Timothy) (15% Pref.) ¼ to (7½% Prefd.) 13 17/32-14 21/64, —Brunswick-Balke-Collender 1 to 11-16, Companhia America Fabril (6% 1st Debs.) 12½ to 65-85, Liebig's

DRAWING OF BONDS
4 lines 16s. (minimum)

THE CHINESE ENGINEERING and MINING COMPANY, Limited.

SIX per CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE DEBENTURES (KAILAN BONDS).
EIGHTEENTH DRAWING.

Notice is hereby given that, in conformity with the conditions endorsed upon the Debentures, the undermentioned NUMBERS of DEBENTURES of the total value of £24,000 were DRAWN on the Fifth day of November, 1930, at the Offices of the Company, No. 3, London Wall-buildings, in the City of London, in the presence of Walton FitzJames Turner, one of the Directors, Alfred William Berry, Secretary of the Company, and Nicolo Robert Pasuraide, of 9, Bishopsgate, London, E.C., Notary Public.

The said Debentures will be paid off at par on the 31st December, 1930, at either of the following places:—

In LONDON: At the Offices of the Company, No. 3, London Wall-buildings, E.C.2.
In BRUSSELS: At the Offices of the Local Board, 15, rue Brederode, Brussels;
In CHINA: At the General Offices of the Company, Tientsin.

5 BONDS of £500 each, numbered:—

	23	51	84	90	173	
70 BONDS of £100 each, numbered:—						
294	311	413	494	531	642	725
758	794	807	816	856	870	933
1042	1048	1095	1142	1155	1159	1319
1421	1537	1587	1599	1626	1649	1788
1967	1972	2066	2094	2134	2142	2233
2256	2264	2294	2476	2510	2598	2681
2741	2768	2781	2817	2824	2845	2902
2982	2910	2969	3035	3042	3061	3104
3109	3156	3160	3303	3407	3426	3577
3587	3618	3628	3648	3702	3708	3750

725 BONDS of £20 each numbered:—

3839	3922	3966	3970	4068	4148	4180
4215	4226	4246	4252	4263	4519	4548
4556	4670	4696	4712	4811	4846	4864
4868	4942	5116	5137	5181	5234	5257
5260	5263	5349	5360	5378	5417	5473
5509	5519	5533	5586	5595	5666	5672
5687	5714	5773	5814	5841	5857	5870
6011	6051	6267	6295	6310	6324	6349
6389	6399	6482	6494	6539	6643	6649
6661	6725	6949	7008	7039	7095	7128
7160	7194	7200	7246	7302	7310	7373
7436	7438	7446	7447	7495	7496	7514
7549	7570	7586	7592	7742	7780	7824
7937	7961	8005	8015	8159	8280	8336
8390	8490	8592	8704	8764	8807	8845
8935	8960	8992	9027	9057	9078	9089
9163	9179	9240	9279	9330	9332	9364
9391	9426	9480	9483	9504	9530	9544
9594	9653	9654	9769	9782	9825	9841
9851	9928	9939	9945	10020	10040	10067
10158	10252	10279	10337	10384	10404	10427
10433	10440	10472	10494	10511	10514	10598
10602	10612	10616	10623	10643	10662	10678
10811	10848	10863	10884	10902	10961	10981
11016	11025	11127	11144	11164	11189	11217
11233	11241	11316	11352	11479	11491	11511
11527	11603	11662	11678	11931	11933	11965
12125	12153	12165	12193	12196	12250	12315
12390	12409	12540	12556	12599	12633	12697
12712	12731	12753	12828	12890	12899	12924
12965	13002	13083	13212	13219	13220	13326
13339	13368	13381	13419	13536	13551	13600
13719	13784	13813	13885	13992	14006	14052
14301	14348	14357	14421	14462	14514	14532
14560	14680	14897	14932	14995	15081	15104
15113	15118	15136	15191	15383	15437	15567
15585	15652	15678	15822	15830	15870	16005
16051	16088	16110	16112	16139	16185	16187
16190	16404	16440	16449	16457	16523	16696
16791	16850	16913	17009	17021	17177	17182
17288	17307	17364	17380	17394	17406	17409
17425	17450	17496	17503	17551	17589	17604
17702	17866	17908	17954	17957	17996	18120
18288	18294	18381	18455	18474	18577	18665
18671	18731	18867	18893	18969	19011	19022
19167	19218	19236	19272	19291	19380	19416
19433	19597	19627	19632	19650	19847	19933
20192	20197	20227	20263	20278	20343	20348
20383	20423	20472	20535	20677	20768	20774
20873	20878	20899	21136	21151	21183	21241
21243	21319	21421	21426	21519	21524	21572
21624	21667	21670	21672	21682	21703	21823
21914	21988	22020	22068	22095	22142	22175
22189	22205	22323	22359	22402	22437	22503
22563	22579	22598	22666	22757	22807	22819
22948	22952	22964	22967	23103	23265	23320
23333	23405	23541	23606	23627	23649	23725
23961	24036	24043	24061	24080	24093	24107
24134	24157	24258	24259	24264	24330	24380
24409	24514	24541	24670	24747	24842	24967
25009	25030	25050	25091	25101	25113	25119
25155	25196	25348	25435	25498	25583	25629
25673	25893	25907	25962	25971	26001	26006
26023	26028	26155	26234	26318	26399	26431
26435	26472	26489	26547	26597	26621	26688
26742	26749	26781	26837	26859	26877	26908
26913	27032	27038	27041	27094	27097	27165
27167	27173	27200	27235	27240	27261	27315
27491	27652	27697	27704	27750	27946	28036
28119	28126	28267	28281	28307	28406	28426
28452	28458	28474	28493	28527	28530	28593
28630	28636	28732	28805	28827	28877	28961
29089	29145	29167	29177	29247	29263	29283
29444	29512	29555	29608	29641	29642	29674
29705	29775	29864	29941	29995	30013	30032
30219	30221	30312	30318	30340	30407	30456
30463	30464	30465	30475	30570	30635	30636
30736	30755	30791	30808	30837	30852	30949
30952	31032	31045	31121	31138	31142	31178
31192	31249	31494	31546	31647	31666	31692
31734	31768	31776	31802	31886	31903	31919
31941	31949	31968	31976	32119	32174	32202
32308	32345	32351	32355	32371	32381	32384
32692	32697	32807	32883	32889	32900	33009
33199	33238	33243	33258	33290	33318	33332
33472	33601	33706	33718	33723	33797	33818
33871	33950	33981	34018	34037	34076	34116
34156	34217	34306	34313	34336	34343	34353
34423	34425	34443	34478	34537	34563	34592
34638	34656	34664	34720	34722	34791	34802
34809	34885	34888	34968	35051	35071	35131
35136	35159	35164	35171	35229	35399	35414
35452	35519	35583	35663	35727	35756	35799
35813	35947	36050	36099	36135	36199	36212
36214	36226	36272	36292	36359	36381	36423
36431	36483	36502	36590	36592	36716	36781
36729	36817	36825	36838	36889	36983	37101
37158	37166	37182	37234	37235	37290	37299
37385	37394	37428	37556	37570	37612	37687
37693	37705	37803	37814	37903	37979	38023
38068	38173	38189	38273	38368	38374	38375
38385	38395	38410	38597	38610	38709	38765
38777	38902	38909	38961	38965	38988	39087
39107	39233	39237	39332			

The drawn Debentures, with Coupons Nos. 38 to 40 attached, must be left four clear days for examination.

By Order,
ALFRED W. BERRY, Secretary.

Countersigned—N. R. JAUEALDE, Notary Public.
3, London Wall-buildings, London, E.C.2, 5th November, 1930.

NOTICE.—The following Debenture Bonds drawn at previous drawings have not yet been redeemed and should be presented for payment without delay:—

£20 BONDS Numbered:—

7186	7209	7527	8456	10215	10220	10741
13650	19629	20088	20089	21579	21586	21593
21609	21613	21631	21635	21638	21645	21710
24227	26207	30427	30479	30482	36364	38776
38796						

CHILIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, Limited.

Notice is hereby given that the undermentioned FIVE per CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE DEBENTURES of the Chilian Northern Railway Company, limited, value £35,000, nominal, were DRAWN on the 10th instant at the Offices of the Company for redemption at par on the 31st December, 1930.

LETTER A.—Nos.

99	139	241	243	422	707
831	1057	1058	1066	1077	1085
1252	1417	1555	1825	1923	2073
2101					

19 Debentures of £500 each .. £9,500

LETTER B.—Nos.

24	117	177	383	416	562
583	602	646	652	695	816
880	1034	1065	1070	1197	1290
1384	1425	1428	1495	1496	1544
1568	1582	1694	1746	1811	1813
1906	1927	1996	2043	2151	2157
2178	2275	2321	2495	2547	2629
2646	2770	2798	2845	2853	2861
2907	2927	2968	2982	3074	3123
3146	3181	3199	3279	3345	3366
3517	3703	3847	4004	4522	4560
4809	4888	4896	4905	4930	4986
5108	5227	5324	5351	5355	5365
5524	5572	5722	5842	5844	5971
5978	6066	6072	6207	6262	6297
6323	6526	6558	6559	6602	6603
6665	6679	6697	6729	6730	6753
6944	6958	6964	7076	7081	7150
7232	7240	7372	7458	7489	7737
7810	7833	7835	7881	7892	7993
8036	8255	8275	8279	8356	8407
8625	8642	8766	8781	8905	8920
8944	8957	9020	9026	9125	9129
9203	9229	9254	9286	9306	9316
9367	9381	9461	9586	9647	9796
9925	10043	10159	10240	10303	10565
10578	10646	10648	10661	10756	10919
10945	11070	11149	11282	11502	11554
11715	11947	11950	11955	12030	12141
12159	12285	12287	12325	12371	12409
12459	12469	12522	12615	12785	13300
13683	13812	13954	14096	14281	14294
14356	14428	14630	14637	14843	15084
15085	15098	15125	15216	15250	15396
15552	15765	15786	15801	15826	15897
15918	15966	15990	16190	16385	16472
16517	16583	16700	16906	17196	17229
17520	18040	18123	18201	18218	18273
18476	18967				

230 Debentures of £100 each .. 23,000

LETTER C.—Nos.

36	258	330	338	342	416
551	572	580	657	678	773
985	1092	1167	1265	1346	1481
1487	1525	1533	1632	1648	1675
1754	1924	1978	2000	2435	2464
2661	2675	2677	2684	2806	2854
2894	2916	2954	2956		

40 Debentures of £20 each .. 800

£33,300

Holders of these Debentures should deposit them in due course with Messrs. Glyn, Mills and Company of 67, Lombard-street, London, E.C.3.

By Order of the Board,
C. COWLEY, Secretary.
1, Broad-street-place, Finsbury-circus, E.C.2.
14th November, 1930.

COMPANY MEETING NOTICES
4 lines 20s. (minimum)

AUSTRALIAN, MERCANTILE, LAND and FINANCE COMPANY, Limited.
Incorporated A.D. 1863.

Notice is hereby given that the SIXTY-SIXTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Company's Offices, 20-22, Coleman-street, in the City of London, on Thursday, the 27th November, 1930, at twelve o'clock noon, to receive and consider the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the past year, to declare a Dividend, and to elect a Director and the Auditors for the ensuing year.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 14th November to 27th November, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
J. L. SIMPSON, Secretary.
Offices of the Company, 20-22, Coleman-street, London E.C.2, 13th November, 1930.

LEMBERG-CERNAUTI-JASSY RAILWAY COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the 69TH EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Lemberg-Cernauti-Jassy Railway Company will be held at 42, Strada Jancu Flondor, Cernauti, Rumania, on the 3rd December, 1930, at 10.30 a.m.

AGENDA.

1. To receive the Report of the Board on the management of the affairs of the Company during the year 1929.
2. To receive the Report of the Auditing Committee regarding the Accounts of the Company during the year 1929 and to grant the Board their discharge.
3. To consider alterations of the 18th, 19th, 20th, 26th, 29th, and 35th paragraphs of the Articles of Association.
4. To fix fees payable in respect of the attendance at Meetings of the Board and of the Executive Committee, and to fix the fees payable to the Auditors.
5. To elect an Auditing Committee.
6. To elect Directors.
7. Other business, if any.

Shareholders desirous of attending the Meeting and of exercising therein the rights of vote under the Articles of Association" must deposit their shares not later than the 25th November, 1930, at one of the following places:—

BUCAREST.—Banca de Credit Roman and Banca Marmarosch, Blank and Co.
CERNAUTI.—Banca de Credit Roman and Banca Marmarosch, Blank and Co.
LEMBERG.—Warsaw Discount Bank.
VIENNA.—Zentral-Europaische Lander-bank and Oesterreichische Credit-Anstalt fuer Handel und Gewerbe.
LONDON.—Anglo-International Bank Limited.
PARIS.—Banque des Pays de l'Europe Centrale.
ZUERICH.—Eidgenoessische Bank A.G.
AMSTERDAM.—Amsterdamsche Bank.

Forms for the deposit of Shares, with the receipt and proxy cards, may be obtained at the above-mentioned Banks against deposit of Shares. If the proxy is used it must be signed by the shareholder personally.

The Board of the Lemberg-Cernauti-Jassy Railway Company.
Cernauti, November, 1930.

* The deposit of 20 Shares constitutes the right to one vote. A shareholder can combine in his own name, as well as a proxy, as many votes as the number of shares belonging to him or to the person granting him the proxy is divisible by 20.

MISCELLANEOUS FINANCIAL
4 lines 20s. (minimum)

ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT FIVE per CENT. INTERNAL GOLD LOAN, 1907.
Messrs. Baring Brothers and Co., Limited, are instructed to give notice that they are prepared to receive Tenders for the amortization on or before January 14, 1931, of $531,700 Gold, say £106,340 nominal Capital of the above Loan.

Tenders for sale of Bonds cum Coupon due June 15, 1931, at a price to be stated in the Tender, must be lodged not later than 2.30 p.m. on December 1, 1930, with Messrs. Baring Brothers and Co., Limited, in connection with the Crédito Público Nacional in Buenos Aires.

Tenders must be made at a price under par (100).

All Tenders must be made on a form obtainable on application and be accompanied by a deposit of Bonds or £750 per amount on Lease.—ELGOOD and Co., 10, Henrietta-street, Cavendish-square, W.1. Langham 2601.

CHELSEA.

£130 PER ANNUM.—An Attractive HOUSE in favourite Square, facing South, to be LET. Unfurnished for three years. Bath, three reception rooms, and offices; small garden. Lease about 12 years. Premium £650. Open to offer.—Agents, CHESTERTON & SONS, 66, SLOANE-STREET, S.W.1.

GARAGES

BAKER-STREET (just off).—LARGE LOCK-UP GARAGE to let; suit private or commercial use; £140 per annum inclusive.—COLLINS and COLLINS, 37, South Audley-street, W.1.

KENSINGTON HIGH-STREET (close to).—Some of the finest LOCK-UP GARAGES in London to be LET at moderate inclusive rents.—Details of WHITE, DRUCE and BROWN, 6, Hanover-square, W.1.

FLATS AND CHAMBERS
3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

LONDON AND SUBURBS

NEWLY OPENED
FURNISHED FLATS
with most comprehensive service.
CHESTERFIELD COURT,
1, CHESTERFIELD-GARDENS, CURZON-STREET, MAYFAIR, W.1.
A LA CARTE CATERING.

The furnishings are costly and in modern taste; everything new; telephone each room; luxuriously fitted bath rooms. Rent, including service, central heat in every room, valeting, and hot and cold water, from £10 10s. per week.

Booklet illustrated by HANSLIP FLETCHER posted free. Telephone: Mayfair 8717 (3 lines).

SAUNDERS,
KENSINGTON and HAMPSTEAD,
for all available HOUSES and FLATS.

QUEEN'S GATE.—Luxurious MANSION FLAT on SECOND FLOOR, with lift and central hot water; five bed, bath, two reception rooms. Moderate sum for long lease, fixtures and fittings. Rent £400 per annum.

OVERLOOKING GARDENS in SOUTH KENSINGTON.—Four bed, two bath, two reception rooms, FIRST-FLOOR FLAT to LET on eight years' lease at £210 per annum; £50 for fixtures and fittings.

For further particulars apply CHARLES SAUNDERS and SON, 40, Gloucester-road, S.W.7. Western 6611-2.

ALBERT COURT. £1,350. P.A. INCLUSIVE. A commodious FAMILY FLAT of unusual character, exceptionally large rooms, and comprising lounge hall, dining room, two reception rooms, (41ft. by 18ft.), nine bed, three bath rooms, three w.c.'s, kitchen, &c.; ample cupboard accommodation. Light and sunny position; constant hot water and central heating.—Apply Albert Court Estate Office, Kensington-gore, S.W.

ALEXANDRA COURT, 171-5, QUEEN'S-GATE, S.W.7.—Quietly situated, light, and attractive FLATS, unfurnished, comprising five bed rooms, &c., &c.; £375-£450 per annum.—Apply Office.

A Lady going abroad will LET charmingly FURNISHED FLAT, 3 guineas a week.—1, Holbein House, Sloane-square.

A REMARKABLY cheap and extremely attractive FLAT near Marble Arch; large drawing room, square dining room and library, four bed rooms, five bed rooms, two tiled bath rooms, splendid tiled kitchen, pantry, cloak room, heated throughout, constant hot water, passenger and service lifts.—Managing Agents, HUNSLAND and HENHAM, 101, South Audley-street, W.1. Gros. 2574-5.

ARTISTICALLY and modernly FURNISHED FLAT in HEART of THEATRELAND; two bed rooms, two reception, &c.; parquet floors; lift. A bargain at 3½gns. per week.—GODDARD and DAVIS, 98, Mortimer-street, W.1. Langham 3087.

Very Attractive FURNISHED FLAT to be LET. A suit one or two. Rent 2½ guineas a week.—Apply Office, Elm Park Mansions, Park Walk, Chelsea. Flaxman 0481.

A VENUE-COURT (near), CADOGAN-GARDENS.—A few FLATS still remaining in this magnificent newly erected building; palatial entrance hall in green and white marble; four bed rooms, three bath rooms, kitchen, marble panelled and tiled bath rooms, two w.c.s; passenger and service lifts; resident porter; constant hot water in each room; central heating; parquet floors, electric refrigerator; decorations and cupboards fitted to suit tenants; rent £300 to £400; big reduction for first year of tenancy.—Apply Managing Agents, DAVID AINSLIE and Co., 35, Panton-street, S.W.1. (Regent 2321-2.)

AN exceptional opportunity occurs to secure a FLAT in COLEHERNE COURT, a charming estate with 2½ ACRES private gardens in SOUTH KENSINGTON; passenger and trades lifts; liveried porters; three to five bed rooms, two reception rooms, baths, and excellent domestic offices. Rents £235 to £375 per annum.—Apply Estate Office, 128, Coleherne Court, Old Brompton-road, near Earl's Court and Gloucester-road Stations.

TO BE OPENED SHORTLY.

ATTRACTIVE S.W.7 Kensington House, facing gardens, in Unfurnished Suites for BUSINESS PURPOSES; for reception, eight bed, two bath rooms; lease 60 years; rent £1,000. Premium £650. Inclusive service, meal, valet, moderate charges; redecorated to tenants' taste.—Write Box J.1286, The Times, E.C.4.

ATTRACTIVE SERVICE FLAT, Furnished; large reception, bed room, bath; telephone; maid as required.—21, Gloucester-terrace, W. Padd. 3481.

ATTRACTIVE Furnished SERVICE FLATS; various accommodation; constant hot water, electric lift. From 7gns.—15, Clifford-street, Bond-street. Gerrard 6621.

WITHOUT PREMIUM.

AN officer leaving Town desires to LET his exceptionally convenient and well-planned FURNISHED FLAT, in very good order; four bed rooms, two reception rooms, bath, offices. Rent £150 per annum. An immediate inspection advised.—ROW and SON, 35A, Kensington High-street, W.8.

BAKER-STREET.—Well-arranged MANSION FLAT to be LET unfurnished, on bargain terms; four bed rooms, bath, two reception rooms, kitchen. Moderate sum for fixtures, fittings, &c.—Apply Lessee, GIFFORD and SONS, 26, North Audley-street, W.1. Mayfair 1802-3.

BAKER-STREET (near).—MANSION FLAT; three bed rooms, three receptions, two bath rooms; exquisitely decorated; rent £450 per annum inclusive; premium for 8½ years' lease.—Apply GEO. HEAD and Co., 40, Baker-street, W.1.

BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED SERVICE SUITES.—Handsome rooms; modern conveniences; from 8gns. Adjacent Piccadilly and Park-lane.—The Butler, 41, HERTFORD-STREET, MAYFAIR, W.1.

BUCKINGHAM-GATE.—Excellent FLAT, very light; two reception rooms, three bed rooms, bath room, and kitchen. Rent £225; no premium.—J. EWART GILKES and PARTNERS, 2, Hans-road, S.W.3. Sloane 6148-9.

CAMDEN-ROAD (just off).—UPPER MAISONNETTE; six rooms, kitchen, and bath; nicely arranged; favourite road; £100 per annum inclusive.—DRIVERS and NORRIS, 407, Holloway-road, N.7. Phones, North 1500-4 and 1191.

ONLY £95 PER ANNUM INCLUSIVE. NO PREMIUM. CHELSEA (just across the river from).—Charmingly newly decorated MANSION FLAT, with two bed rooms, bath room, reception room, &c.—Immediate application essential to KNIGHT and Co., 14, Cromwell-place, South Kensington.

CHARMING UNFURNISHED SELF-CONTAINED FLAT, close Westbourne-grove; four rooms, bath; redecorated; £2 10s. monthly.—B., 25, Finsbury-square, E.C.2.

CUMBERLAND-MANSIONS, W.1.
CHARMING GROUND FLOOR FLAT, four bed rooms, two reception rooms, two w.c.s; electric heating; £225 per annum inclusive for 7½ years' lease. No premium.—APPLY DUNHAM and KINGHAM, 47, South Audley-street. W.1. Gros. 2574-5.

WIMPOLE-STREET and WELBECK-STREET (between).
CHOICE MODERN FLATS in newly built block, containing three bed rooms, reception room, kitchen, and bath; rents £125 to £275 per annum, inclusive of all rates; every modern convenience, passenger lift, constant hot water; garages available.—Apply ELLIOTT, SON and BOYTON, 6, Vere-street, W.1. May. 3204.

SLOANE-SQUARE, S.W.—To be LET immediately, a spacious MANSION FLAT, fitted with all modern conveniences, including central heating and constant hot water. Accommodation: Four or five bed rooms, two reception, large lounge hall, tiled bath room, and excellent domestic offices.

RENT £650 P.A.

Apply LONDON COUNTY, 116, Park-street, W.1. Mayfair 5366.

CAVENDISH-SQUARE, W.—Spacious UNFURNISHED MANSION FLAT to be LET in this much-sought-after situation overlooking gardens; all modern conveniences, including central heating and constant hot water. Accommodation: Four or five bed rooms, two reception, lounge hall, tiled bath room, and excellent domestic offices.

RENT £650 P.A.

Apply LONDON COUNTY, 116, Park-street, W.1. Mayfair 5366.

CHELSEA, S.W.—An opportunity of immediately obtaining an UNFURNISHED FLAT in this fashionable locality. Accommodation: Four bed rooms, two reception, bath room (hot and cold), and usual domestic offices.

RENT £225 P.A.

Apply LONDON COUNTY, 116, Park-street, W.1. Mayfair 5366.

W.C. DISTRICT.—Attractive MANSION FLAT to be LET immediately; convenient situation close to stations and Theatreland, &c. Accommodation: Three bed rooms, two reception rooms, bath room (hot and cold), and excellent domestic offices.

Apply LONDON COUNTY, 116, Park-street, W.1. Mayfair 5366.

RENTS £100 TO £135 PER ANNUM.
WEST HAMPSTEAD.—Several MANSION FLATS available for LETTING Unfurnished in this excellent situation. Accommodation: Two or three bed rooms, one and two reception, &c.; modern conveniences.

Apply LONDON COUNTY, 116, Park-street, W.1. Mayfair 5366.

RENTS £100 TO £225 PER ANNUM.
MAIDA VALE.—Several MANSION FLATS available for LETTING Unfurnished in this convenient position; two to four bed rooms, one and two reception rooms, &c.

Apply LONDON COUNTY, 116, Park-street, W.1. Mayfair 5366.

WAY & WALLER

For all the Best Flats,
5, Hanover-square, W.1. Mayfair 8022 (10 lines).

KENSINGTON GARDENS.

NORTH SIDE.
A New Building of medium-sized Flats nearing completion; three bed rooms, one or two reception rooms, bath room, and kitchen; central heating, constant hot water; electric passenger lift. Rentals £200 to £275 per annum inclusive. Mayfair 8022 (Extn. 1).

WAY and WALLER, 5, HANOVER-SQUARE, W.1.

SLOANE-SQUARE (out of).

SERVICE FLAT just newly Furnished and decorated; two bed rooms, two reception rooms, and bath room; constant hot water; garage available. Rent includes full service. Strongly recommended. Mayfair 8022 (Extn. 4).

WAY and WALLER, 5, HANOVER-SQUARE, W.1.

CHISWICK.—Extremely attractive newly converted SELF-CONTAINED FLATS, best residential road, from £78 per annum inclusive on agreement.—Details from Managing Agents,
WHITEMAN and WHITMAN,
279, High-road, Chiswick. (Chis. 5244.)

CLANRICARDE-GARDENS, North side of Park.—Well-arranged UPPER MAISONNETTE; four bed, two reception rooms; low rent £185 per annum.—TAYLOR and Co., 26, Notting Hill-gate.

DE WALDEN-COURT.—An attractive sunny FLAT, south aspect; four bed rooms, two reception rooms, kitchen and bath room; Parquetry in best rooms and hall.—Apply Hall Porter.
6, NEW CAVENDISH-STREET, W.1. RENT £450.

EXQUISITE LUXURY FLAT.

The choicest position in Mayfair.
Every room overlooks Hyde Park and enjoys the maximum of sunshine and air.
FIVE BED ROOMS, FOUR TILED BATH ROOMS, TWO RECEPTION ROOMS, TWO KITCHENETTES. *Central heating, constant hot water, passenger lifts.*
This perfectly Furnished Home available during the owner's absence abroad for the winter, at a rent of 60gns. weekly, including service, is unhesitatingly recommended by the Sole Agents,
BAINES and LEPPER,
14, Sackville-street, W.1.

A BARGAIN.

EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY to RENT a SMALL FLAT in a Mansion Block fitted with constant hot water and central heating, within a minute of the Brompton Oratory; two bed rooms, tiled bath room, large reception room, kitchen, &c. Rent actually paid £325 per annum inclusive, but any lower offer considered for about 2½ years. To let fitted carpets, linoleums, &c.—Sole Agents, MARLEE and MARLEE, 25, Sloane-street, S.W.1.

FLAT to be LET 2, Cadogan Court-gardens, Cadogan-place, London; five bed rooms, two reception rooms, kitchen. £300 a year, no premium.—Apply P. Dennis, Shanty Park, Wrexham.

FURNISHED FLAT to be LET, near Baker-street, three or four months; three rooms and bath; every comfort; rent 5gns. a week; if linen wanted, an extra 10s. per week; a good maid can be had.—Write Box 4981, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

FURNISHED FLAT, SELF-CONTAINED, to be LET six months near Sloane-square; two reception, one bed, kitchen, bath; 2½gns.—Sloane 6838.

WESTMINSTER.
FURNISHED FLAT, four bed, bath, three reception rooms, handsomely furnished, to be LET for six months at 12gns. a week. Also First-Floor Mansion Flat in Buckingham Palace-road for six months at 10gns.
HORACE JOYCE and Co., 16, Victoria-street, S.W.1.

GROSVENOR-SQUARE, MAYFAIR.

Two only remaining.
WITH FULL SERVICE AND CATERING, WHICH IS FAULTLESS IN EVERY POSSIBLE MODERN CONVENIENCE, COMFORT AND LUXURY.
To be LET Unfurnished with immediate possession, an unusually bright, attractive, and well-arranged MANSION FLAT with unrivalled amenities, containing two reception, two-three bed rooms, one or two bath rooms.
Electric kitchen auxiliary to main service.
Rental, which is absolutely inclusive of all rates and service charges, £1,400 per annum.—Write Box J.1294, The Times, E.C.4.

GROSVENOR HOUSE, PARK-LANE, W.1.—Service Flats, Furnished or Unfurnished.—Estate Office, Park-lane, W.1; Gros. 6393.

FURNISHED FOR THREE MONTHS.
HAMPSTEAD, Fronting Gardens.—Two floors, comfortably converted SELF-CONTAINED SECOND-FLOOR FLAT, with central heating, constant hot water; four bed rooms, two bath rooms, two reception rooms; garage available adjoining; 10 guineas week.—MATCH and Co., Ltd., 14 and 15, College-crescent, Swiss Cottage, N.W.3. (Primrose 0111-2.)

ASTOUNDING VALUE.

Rent only £200 per annum. Worth £250.
HAMPSTEAD.—Charming ENTRANCE-FLOOR MANSION FLAT; four bed rooms, two reception, splendid offices; use gardens and tennis courts.—Apply at once Sole Agents, ERNEST OWENS, Ltd., West Hampstead (Met.) Station. (Maida Vale 8101.)

WITHIN A FEW MINUTES OF THE HEATH.
HAMPSTEAD.—Well FURNISHED FIRST FLOOR FLAT to be LET; available now at 5 guineas per week for six months or more; three bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms.—MATCH and Co., Ltd., 14 and 15, College-crescent, Swiss Cottage, N.W.3. (Primrose 0111-2.)

HYDE PARK.—Attractively FURNISHED FIRST-FLOOR FLAT in large block; two bed rooms, bath room, kitchen; 4gns.—130, Westbourne-terrace.

AT A BARGAIN RENTAL WITHOUT PREMIUM.
HYDE PARK-GATE, S.W.—Excellent FLAT in fine modern building, overlooking the Park; two good reception rooms, three bed rooms, two bath rooms; constant hot water; parquet floors, panelled dining room, &c. £650 per annum. IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.—Sole Agents, Messrs. KING and KING, 15, Brompton-road, Knightsbridge, S.W.3. Tele. Nos., Sloane 2294 (3 lines).

HYDE PARK.—FURNISHED FLAT, Self-Contained (balcony); bed, reception, kitchen; own bath. 57s. a week.—9 (knock), Devonshire-terrace, Lancaster Gate, W.

WONDERFUL VALUE.
KENSINGTON (delightful outlook).—Entirely up-to-date MANSION FLAT. Not a dark corner. In almost perfect order.
CONSTANT HOT WATER.
CENTRAL HEATING.
Three bed rooms, bath, reception room, kitchen. Rent £300 per annum, strongly recommended.—Agents, ROW and SON, 35A, Kensington High-street, W.8.

KINGSTON-HILL (Unfurnished, self-contained).—Splendid FLAT; large rooms; two reception, four-five bed; garage.—Randall, "Clone," Kingston-hill.

LUXURIOUS FLAT, excellently furnished, facing South; lounge, 2 bed rooms; hot water; 3½ guineas.—23, Albert-road, Regent's Park. Primrose 4396.

OVERLOOKING HYDE PARK.

SUN ALL DAY. Charming South aspect, with view over Hyde Park and 30 miles beyond.
MAGNIFICENT MANSION FLAT at 12, HYDE PARK-PLACE; imposing entrance; day and night porters and lift service; constant hot water; lounge hall, large dining and double drawing room, seven bed, one dressing, two bath, also servants' rooms and bath. Rent £495. Unfurnished. Premium.—Pr

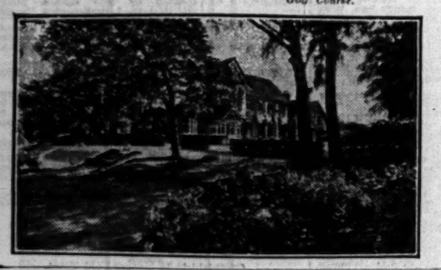
Kens. 1490. Telegrams: "Estate, c/o Harrods, London."

HARRODS ESTATE OFFICES

Surrey Office: West Byfleet.

"WALTON LODGE," BANSTEAD, SURREY.

15 miles from Town; 500ft. above sea level; close to Banstead Downs, two miles of Walton Heath Golf Course.



Superbly built and fitted FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, approached by long drive with lodge at entrance. Lounge hall, three handsome reception rooms, billiard room, six best bed rooms, two dressing rooms, two fine bath rooms, four servants' bed rooms, servants' bath room, complete offices; co.'s electric light, gas and water; central heating; independent hot water system.

Lodge; garage for three with cottage, stabling; pleasure grounds, lawns, kitchen garden, orchard and rich pasture with

6½ OR 14½ ACRES.

For Sale Privately. If unsold Auction later.

Auctioneers, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

WALTON HEATH (NEAR).

High up. Southern aspect. Good views.

AN ATTRACTIVE HOUSE OF CHARACTER.

Lounge, three reception, nine bed and dressing (five fitted with lavatory basins), bath-dressing room, two bath rooms, usual offices; central heating, main drainage, gas, electric light, telephone; entrance lodge, garage, stabling. PICTURESQUE GROUNDS, terraces, rose and rock gardens, lawn, herbaceous borders, orchard, kitchen garden, in all about

5½ ACRES.

PRICE £5,750.

Inspected and strongly recommended by HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

AN EXECUTORS' BARGAIN.

FAVOURITE SURREY DISTRICT.

450ft. above sea level, half hour Town, commanding find views.

FACING A WELL-KNOWN GOLF COURSE.

Artistically designed FREEHOLD RESIDENCE; hall, two reception, billiard room, five bed rooms, excellent offices; electric light; garage. Choice gardens, fully stocked, covering about

1¼ ACRE.

PRICE £3,000.

Sole Agents, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO THE CITY MAN.

SUTTON, SURREY.

In a retired situation within a few minutes' walk of station, shops, &c.

CLOSE TO SEVERAL GOLF COURSES.

and within direct access of Surrey's most beautiful country.

Lounge hall, three handsome reception, seven bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, compact offices excellent garage; useful outbuildings.

Company's water and gas; electric light and power; main drainage; telephone.

Delightful and well-laid-out garden, in all about

HALF AN ACRE.

For SALE privately at a Low Price.

Sole Agents:—

HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

MUST BE SOLD.
PRICE GREATLY REDUCED.

BATH.

Beautiful situation, on high ground above the City, with open views.

COMPACT MODERN RESIDENCE,

built of Bath stone and luxuriously fitted.

Hall and cloak room, three good reception, billiard room, eight bed rooms, two bath rooms, ample offices; oak panelling; parquet flooring; running water in five bed rooms; central heating, electric light, telephone; co.'s water, main drainage; rose garden, tennis court, fruit and vegetable garden, in all

ABOUT ONE ACRE.

HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

DORSET.

BRIDPORT AND LYME REGIS (Near).

Easy reach of golf course and sea; hunting.

FREEHOLD STONE-BUILT RESIDENCE;

hall, three reception, seven bed and dressing, bath room, usual offices; co.'s water, electric light, main drainage; good stabling, large garage; wooded grounds with lawn, walled kitchen garden, together with pasture land, in all

FIVE ACRES.

Only £3,750 (might be Sold with less land).

HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

HARROW-ON-THE-HILL.

Quiet, convenient position. Handy for station and golf courses.

£2,600 WILL PURCHASE

choice, Freehold, pre-War-built Detached, Non-basement RESIDENCE, in excellent order; hall, three reception, five bed rooms, well-fitted bath room, offices.

Radiators, "Ideal" hot water supply; electric light, telephone.

Large garage. Very pretty garden.

A GENUINE OPPORTUNITY.

HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

F. L. MERCER & CO.,

7, SACKVILLE-STREET, PICCADILLY, W.1. 'PHONE: REGENT 6773.

CLOSE TO MELTON MOWBRAY. TWO HOURS LONDON.
IN THE CENTRE OF THE QUORN AND BELVOIR HUNTS.

AN EXCEPTIONALLY ATTRACTIVE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL AND SPORTING ESTATE.

(BEING A SMALLER EXAMPLE OF THE MORE ELABORATE AND EXPENSIVE ESTABLISHMENT THE PROPERTY HAS QUALITIES WHICH SHOULD SPECIALLY ATTRACT THE PURCHASER OF COMPARATIVELY MODERATE MEANS.)

WONDERFUL SITUATION
550ft. ABOVE SEA LEVEL
WITH MAGNIFICENT PANORAMIC VIEWS.

The RESIDENCE, one of character and distinction, is approached by two long drives (both with lodge entrances) and is excellently planned on two floors only. One portion thereof was an old castle of historical note; extensive additions were made in 1906, when the completion of a comfortably-appointed and well-designed country house was carried out by an eminent London firm. Lounge hall, handsome suite of three reception rooms. Fourteen bed rooms in all; three bath rooms. Own lighting plant. Central heating. Adequate water supply, modern sanitation, &c.

A REMARKABLY FINE BLOCK OF STABLING WITH ACCOMMODATION FOR 23 HORSES. LARGE GARAGE. FARMERY. COTTAGE. TWO LODGES. LOVELY OLD PLEASURE GROUNDS. WOODLAND AND RICH PASTURE FORMING A SMALL PARK OF ABOUT

80 ACRES. PRICE FREEHOLD £12,000 (OPEN TO OFFER).

(THE HOME FARM, TOGETHER WITH FURTHER LAND UP TO A TOTAL AREA OF ABOUT 250 ACRES, CAN BE PURCHASED IF REQUIRED.)

Personally inspected and strongly recommended. Illustrated brochure from Sole Agents, F. L. MERCER and Co., 7, Sackville-street, W.1. Tel., Regent 6773.

ESHER, SURREY.

OVERLOOKING LARGE COMMON.

14 MILES FROM TOWN.

UNIQUE SITUATION.

Permanently protected from building; a position offering excellent riding facilities. 14 miles from the West End. A singularly charming and luxuriously appointed RESIDENCE. Improved regardless of cost and in perfect order; with an interior that is more than ordinarily attractive. Three reception rooms, parquet floors, Adams' decorations; six bedrooms, two bath rooms. Central heating throughout; hot and cold water in every bed room. Co.'s electric light, gas and water. Main drainage. Garage, cottage. Delightful, matured, and well-timbered gardens and paddock. The owner having no further use for the property is willing to sell at much below cost.

4½ ACRES. FREEHOLD.

A GENUINE SACRIFICE.

Inspected and very strongly recommended. Illustrated particulars from F. L. MERCER and Co., 7, Sackville-street, W.1. Telephone, Regent 6773.

SEVENOAKS.

ADJOINING GOLF COURSE.

CHOICE SITUATION. 400 FEET UP.

BIJOU "CHARACTER HOUSE."

Exceptionally well built in the "modern Georgian" style. (Designed by eminent architect.) Labour-saving and beautifully appointed. Occupying an enchanting position in this favourite locality; lovely views. Two reception rooms, four bed rooms, tiled bath room (accommodation easily enlarged). Fitted wash-basins in bed rooms. Co.'s electric light and water. Main drainage. Garage. The house stands in the midst of really fascinating gardens, which are a special feature. Ornamental water. Plenty of fine old oak and other trees. A most charming and artistic little home of exceptional merit.

2 ACRES. FREEHOLD £3,500.

CONSIDERABLY LESS THAN ACTUAL COST.

Particulars and photographs available.

Very strongly recommended by F. L. MERCER and Co., 7, Sackville-street, W.1. Tel., Regent 6773.

A GENUINE ANTIQUE.

SURREY AND SUSSEX BORDERS.

25 MILES LONDON.

SMALL BUT EXQUISITE.

A most intriguing half-timbered cottage-style RESIDENCE restored and modernized but absolutely unspoiled. Where the atmosphere of 1630 blends with the comforts and conveniences of 1930. Really unique. Rich in original features. Oak beams, doors and floors; leaded light windows, inglenook fireplaces, &c. Quaint hall with galleried staircase, charming lounge-drawing room, dining room. Four bed rooms. Tiled bath room. Electric light; Co.'s water. Hot and cold water in bed rooms. Garage. Fine old barn (full of old oak). Enchanting old-world gardens; tennis court, crazy paving, Dutch garden, ornamental water, orchard, and large paddock.

EIGHT ACRES. FREEHOLD ONLY £3,500.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

Inspected and enthusiastically recommended. Illustrated particulars from F. L. MERCER and Co., 7, Sackville-street, W.1. Telephone: Regent 6773.

EARLY GEORGIAN.

KENT. 36 MILES LONDON.

AN UNSPOILED "PERIOD" HOUSE.

RICH IN CHARACTERISTIC FEATURES.

A charming old-fashioned RESIDENCE, built of mellowed red-brick with a tiled roof. Thoroughly secluded but not isolated. Hall with original "well" staircase; three large reception rooms; beamed ceilings, &c. Eight bed rooms, bath room. Central heating throughout. Main electric light, gas, and water. Telephone. Garage. Stables. Cottage. Lovely old gardens with a profusion of shady trees; tennis court; walled-in kitchen and flower gardens. (Further land up to 18 acres available.)

WITH 2½ ACRES. FREEHOLD £3,500.

Illustrated particulars from F. L. MERCER and Co., 7, Sackville-street, W.1. Tel., Regent 6773.

'Phone: Grosvenor 1267 and 1582.

CONSTABLE & MAUDE,

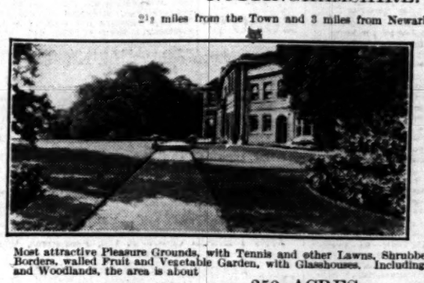
HEAD OFFICE: 2, MOUNT-STREET, LONDON, W.1.

BRANCHES: SHREWSBURY, HENDON, AND STOW-ON-THE-WOLD.

Telegrams: Andromsan, Audley, London.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

2½ miles from the Town and 3 miles from Newark Station.



Freehold Residential Estate,

BALDERTON HALL.

Charmingly situated in the centre of the Estate, surrounded by well-timbered park, and approached by drive with Lodge, the Residence, PERFECTLY APPOINTED, contains outer and inner halls, billiard or music room, four reception rooms, four bath rooms, 18 bed and dressing rooms, and modern well-fitted offices.

Electric Light. Main Water. Central Heating. Constant Hot Water. Telephone.

Stabling. Garage. Farm Buildings. Two Cottages.

Most attractive Pleasure Grounds, with Tennis and other Lawns, Shrubberies, Rose and Flower Beds and Borders, walled Fruit and Vegetable Garden, with Glasshouses. Including the Park, Pasture, some Arable and Woodlands, the area is about

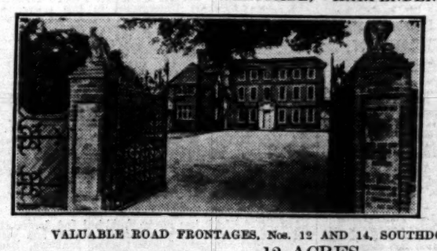
250 ACRES.

HUNTING WITH THE BELVOIR HOUNDS.

For SALE.—Full details from the Sole Agents, CONSTABLE and MAUDE, 2, Mount-street, W.1.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

"WELCOMBE," HARPENDEN.



Two minutes from Station. Express service to London in under 40 minutes.

THIS FINE EARLY GEORGIAN RESIDENCE, approached by a courtyard, is beautifully fitted throughout. Lounge and inner halls, billiard and four reception rooms, 15 bed and dressing rooms, four bath rooms, excellent offices.

All Modern Conveniences. Excellent garages and stabling. Two capital cottages. Beautifully timbered gardens, comprising lovely old lawns for tennis, kitchen garden, orchard and meadowland with

VALUABLE ROAD FRONTAGES, Nos. 12 AND 14, SOUTHDOWN-ROAD. In all over

12 ACRES.

For SALE Privately, or by AUCTION, as a whole or in 5 Lots, at the London Auction Mart on Wednesday, Nov. 19th, at 2.30 p.m.

Solicitors: Messrs. CARTWRIGHT, CUNNINGHAM, HASELGROVE and Co., 4, Paternoster-square, E.C.4.

Joint Auctioneers: Messrs. GRAY, PHILLIPS and Co., Harpenden, and CONSTABLE and MAUDE, 2, Mount-street, W.1.

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY.

IN THE OCCUPATION OF THE SAME FAMILY FOR 400 YEARS.

SHROPSHIRE-HEREFORD BORDERS.

In one of the most beautiful districts, occupying a lovely position.

Fascinating XVth CENTURY RESIDENCE rich in historical associations.

Lounge hall, music and three other reception rooms, 13 bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms; every modern convenience.

Unique Linenfold and Tudor panelling.

WONDERFUL PLEASURE GROUNDS rank amongst the finest in the country. Centuries old yews, spreading lawns.

Two farms, three cottages, stabling, garages.

Total area about

300 ACRES.

Shooting over 3,000 acres available. Fishing. Hunting. Golf.

FREEHOLD FOR SALE AT LOW PRICE.

Apply for full details to CONSTABLE and MAUDE, 2, Mount-street, London, W.1, or 42, Castle-street, Shrewsbury.

HERTS. AT LOW PRICE.

Three miles from Knebworth Station, 45 minutes from King's Cross.

THE ATTRACTIVE OLD-FASHIONED RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY.

"HOLDERS," ASTON END, Near STEVENAGE,

In an exceptionally charming position, 300ft. up; approached by a drive, facing South, and off the beaten track, containing:—

Hall, drawing room 32ft. by 16ft., and charming dining room; excellent offices, five bed rooms, and a dressing room, bath room.

Electric light. Capital water supply. Telephone.

Garage for three cars. Cow Shed. Excellent Greenhouse and Garden Sheds. Cottages (two more available).

FASCINATING GARDENS include terraces with retaining walls, tennis court, charming herbaceous border, rose garden, woodlands, well stocked vegetable and fruit garden. With paddocks the area extends to about

40 ACRES.

For SALE by Public AUCTION at the London Auction Mart, 155, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.4, on Wednesday, December 10th, 1930, at 2.30 p.m. (unless previously sold privately).

Illustrated particulars and conditions of sale can be obtained from the Solicitors: Messrs. POTTER, SANDFORD and COSGROVE, 120, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.4, or from the Auctioneers, Messrs. CONSTABLE and MAUDE, 2, Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, W.1.

SALES BY AUCTION

4 lines 9s. (minimum)

IMPORTANT SALE OF FREEHOLDS AND TIMBER.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Five miles from Henley-on-Thames.
Seven miles from Reading.
Buses run to Kingwood Common within quarter mile of Wyfold Court.

THE

WYFOLD COURT ESTATE,

including valuable Freehold Properties.

NEALS FARM with superior HOUSE and 60 ACRES. PARK LANDS in convenient lots. ACCOMMODATION LAND.

SEVERAL EXCELLENT COTTAGES AND GARDENS.

WYFOLD COTTAGE and KENNELS.

BUILDING SITES.

LONG ROAD FRONTAGES. MAIN WATER. VACANT POSSESSION of NEARLY EVERY LOT.

Also

600,000 CUBIC FEET or more of STRAIGHT AND CLEAN GROWN OAK AND BEECH TIMBER.

In lots to suit all classes of purchasers with particularly easy access to main roads. Ample time for clearance.

The whole Estate extends to

955 ACRES.

MESSRS.

WHATLEY, HILL & COMPANY,

in conjunction with

Messrs. W. BROWN & COMPANY,

will offer the above FREEHOLD ESTATE and Timber for SALE by Public AUCTION at Wyfold Court on Thursday, 20th November, 1930, at 2.30 p.m. punctually.

Particulars can be obtained from the Joint Auctioneers and the Estate can be viewed at any time.

The keys of the vacant cottages can be obtained by application to the Caretaker at Wyfold Court, and Mr. King, of Hinds Cottage, Kingwood Common, Peppard, will show the timber to intending purchasers by appointment.

JOINT AUCTIONEERS:

Messrs. WHATLEY, HILL and COMPANY, 24, Ryder-street, London, S.W.1. Telephone: Regent 1611-12.

Messrs. W. BROWN and COMPANY, Tring, Herts. Telephone: Tring 138.

Solicitor: R. A. L. Broadley, Esquire, 4, Elm Court, Temple, London, E.C.4.

Messrs.

W. BURNELL, TUBBS & SON

will SELL by AUCTION, at "Winchester House," Old Broad-street, London, E.C., on Thursday, November 20th next, at 2.30 p.m.,

the soundly built LEASEHOLD INVESTMENT, 33 AND 35, WOODSIDE PARK-ROAD, NORTH FINCHLEY, N.12,

let in flats and producing £383 10s. per annum, landlord paying outgoings. Lease about 68 years. Ground-rent £9 15s. per annum each house.

Solicitors: Messrs. Tackley, Fall and Read, 123, Wigmore-street, W.1.

Also

the Attractive Semi-Detached RESIDENCE, 46, COURTENAY-GARDENS, UPMINSTER, ESSEX,

having four bed rooms, bath (hot and cold), two reception rooms, entrance hall, and kitchennette; pleasant garden with room for garage. Lease 980 years. Ground-rent £7 10s. per annum.

VACANT POSSESSION.

Solicitors: Messrs. Baker, Robinson, Spink, Norfolk House, Laurence Pountney-hill, E.C.4.

Particulars and Conditions of Sale from the respective solicitors as above, or from the Auctioneers Offices, 68, Aldersgate-street, E.C.1. Tele., National 3013.

FOR OCCUPATION OR INVESTMENT.

FINSBURY (close to the City Boundary). The Important LONG LEASEHOLD BUSINESS PREMISES, Nos. 31-35, WILSON-STREET, E.C., consisting of an extremely well-lighted and convenient Modern Office and Show Room Building, fully equipped with Passenger Lift, Central Heating, Stone Staircase, Fire Escapes, &c., and containing approximately

15,450 FEET SUPERFICIAL NET FLOOR SPACE.

Held for a term of about 90 years unexpired at the low ground-rent of £251 7s. per annum.

VACANT POSSESSION ON COMPLETION.

Messrs.

GARRETT, WHITE & POLAND

are instructed to SELL the above by AUCTION, at the LONDON AUCTION MART, 155, QUEEN VICTORIA-STREET, E.C.4, on TUESDAY, November 18th, 1930, at 2.30 o'clock precisely (unless previously disposed of).

Particulars, plan, and conditions of sale may be obtained from Messrs. Wynne-Baxter and Keeble, Solicitors, 6, Laurence Pountney-hill, E.C.4, and of the Auctioneers, 32, Budge-row, Cannon-street, E.C.4.

MESSRS. JOHN G. DEAN & CO.

will SELL by AUCTION, on Thursday, 27th,

TWO MODERN VILLAS WITH GARAGES,

255, Burntwood-lane, Wandsworth Common.
69, Atkins-road, Clapham Park.

FREEHOLD. LOW RESERVE. PART POSSESSION.

20, Bramfield-road, Wandsworth Common.

INVESTMENT. MUST BE SOLD.

53, Bolingbroke-grove, Wandsworth Common.

Particulars of the Auctioneers, 139, St. James's-road, Wandsworth Common, S.W.17, and 196, High-road, Balham, S.W.12. Battersea 0293.

AUCTION SALE ROOMS

HAMPTON & SONS,

ST. JAMES'S ESTATE ROOMS, 20, ST. JAMES'S-SQUARE, S.W.1.

Sales of Estates, Town and Country Houses, Commercial and Investment Properties.

Held every Tuesday.

'Phone: Regent 7500.

Branches: Wimbledon. 'Phone, 0080 Wimbledon. Hampstead. 'Phone, 2727 Hampstead.

GODDARD & SMITH

HOLD WEEKLY SALES BY AUCTION OF ALL CLASSES OF FREEHOLD AND LEASEHOLD PROPERTY IN THEIR ESTATE AUCTION HALL, at their head offices,

22, KING-STREET, St. James's, S.W.1.

WILLIAM WILLETT, LTD.,

ESTATE AUCTION ROOMS,

THE WILLETT BUILDINGS, SLOANE-SQUARE.

Sales of Town and Country Houses and Estates held periodically.

'Phone: Sloane 8141.

94, BAKER-STREET, W.1.

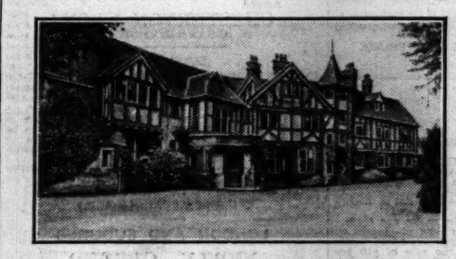
WELLESLEY-SMITH

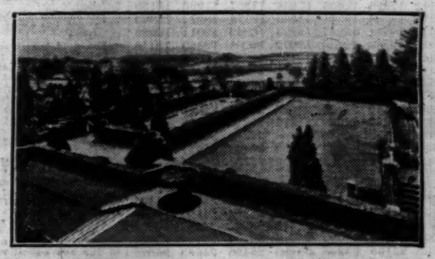
TELEPHONE: WELBECK 4583.

UNQUESTIONABLY THE MOST EXQUISITELY FITTED HOUSE OF ITS SIZE IN THE MARKET.

COST WELL OVER £30,000. TO-DAY'S PRICE £9,500!

ANY REASONABLE OFFER WILL BE SUBMITTED.





A GORGEOUS SITUATION 700 FEET UP IN THE BEST PART OF FAVOURITE SUSSEX WITH PANORAMIC VIEWS OF INDESCRIBABLE BEAUTY.

This delightful home built in the modern Elizabethan style embodies every refinement of the present age, coupled with most tasteful decoration, including panelled rooms, beautiful fireplaces, &c., in fact

A SMALL FORTUNE HAS BEEN LAVISHED UPON IT TO OBTAIN PERFECTION.

It is not overburdened with accommodation and good planning allows economic upkeep. Oak-panelled lounge hall, three handsome reception rooms, billiard or dance room, loggia, model offices, 12 bed rooms, three dressing rooms, four bath rooms (the principal one cost £1,000).

ELECTRIC LIGHT. CENTRAL HEATING. HOT AND COLD WATER IN BED ROOMS. CONSTANT HOT WATER. COMPANY'S WATER. MAIN DRAINAGE.

GARAGE FOR FOUR CARS. TWO CAPITAL COTTAGES. SMALL FARMERY.

The gardens fascinate all who see them, with hard and grass courts, terraces, together with several novel features. Pasture land about

18 ACRES FREEHOLD.

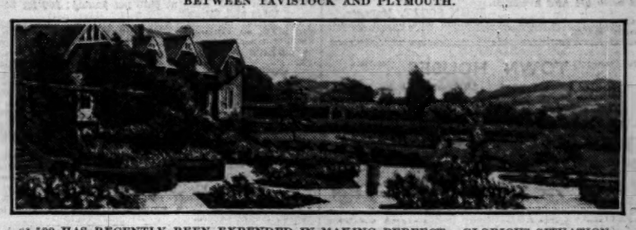
An excellent golf course and hundreds of acres of glorious commons almost adjoin with wonderful riding facilities.

A RARE AND GENUINE SACRIFICE IN TO-DAY'S RAPIDLY RISING MARKET.

Highly recommended from intimate knowledge by Mr. WELLESLEY-SMITH. Particulars and view permits from his Estate Office, 94, Baker-street, London, W.1. Telephone, Welbeck 4583.

AN ENVIABLE POSITION IN SOUTH DEVON.

AWAY FROM MAIN ROADS, YET ONE MILE OF STATION AND HALF-MILE OF BUS SERVICE BETWEEN TAVISTOCK AND PLYMOUTH.



£1,500 HAS RECENTLY BEEN EXPENDED IN MAKING PERFECT. GLORIOUS SITUATION. NEARLY 600 FEET UP WITH WONDERFUL VIEWS OVER TAMAR VALLEY.

Charming Stone-built HOUSE in first-rate order, and standing amidst particularly fascinating gardens. Accommodation includes wide hall, three good reception, seven bed rooms, bath room, good offices, &c.

ELECTRIC LIGHT. CENTRAL HEATING. CO.'S WATER. MODERN DRAINAGE.

Excellent garage, stabling, and outbuildings. The grounds are a feature, including two tennis courts, rose garden with crazy paving, kitchen garden, paddock, &c., about

7 ACRES FREEHOLD. ONLY £4,500. A BARGAIN.

Inspected and highly recommended by WELLESLEY-SMITH, 94, Baker-street, W.1. Welbeck 4583.

ABSOLUTE GIFT IN DORSET.

Seven miles from Bournemouth.

A most fascinating OLD HOUSE (partly Queen Anne and partly Georgian), approached by a long drive and within a mile of a renowned centre and station; many characteristic and fascinating features. Large hall, three reception, cloak room, nine bed and dressing, two bath rooms, good offices; electric light, central heating, company's water, modern drainage; two garages, loose boxes, &c.; small and very easily kept gardens, rich pasture, &c., about

22 ACRES. £3,850.

£3,000 MIGHT REMAIN.

WELLESLEY-SMITH, 94, Baker-street, W.1.

£2,450.

FINE OLD STONE-BUILT MANOR HOUSE IN LOVELY GARDENS.

30 MILES SOUTH

of London and Close to an excellent Town.

Approached by drive and away from traffic, finely proportioned rooms with accommodation on two floors only. Excellent hall, three reception, 11 or 12 bed and dressing, bath room, good offices, and servants' hall; electric light, company's water; new decorations; garage; delightful but inexpensive garden with stream and waterfalls, pasture, &c., about

2½ ACRES FREEHOLD.

WELLESLEY-SMITH, 94, Baker-street, W.1.

GIFFARD, ROBERTSON & LUCEY,

106, MOUNT-STREET, GROSVENOR-SQUARE, W.1.

ALL THESE PROPERTIES HAVE BEEN INSPECTED.

EXECUTORS' SALE.

TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.

NEAR

WOKING.

With its five Golf Courses and fast train service to Waterloo.

PERIOD HOUSE in a fine situation with good views.

Billiard room, three Reception, 10 Bed and three Bath rooms.

Company's electric light, water; Stabling, Garage; Farmery, and

THREE COTTAGES.

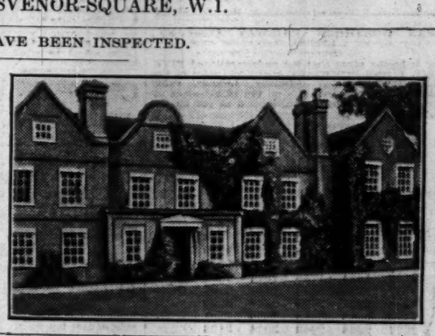
18 ACRES OR 9 ACRES.

FOR SALE AT BARGAIN PRICE.

6,000 GNS. OR 5,000 GNS.

(According to acreage).

Full details from the JOINT SOLE AGENTS, GIFFARD, ROBERTSON and LUCEY, 106, Mount-street, London, W.1 (Gros. 1671), and MANN and Co., Land Agents, Woking.



A TUDOR HOUSE. A FAMOUS GOLF COURSE.

THIS UNUSUALLY FINE SPECIMEN OF TIMBER FRAMED BUILDING IS WITHIN A "STONE'S-THROW" OF A FAMOUS GOLF COURSE.

A SHORT DISTANCE FROM A STATION (WATERLOO 35 MINUTES) AND ADJOINING COMMON LAND.

Three reception rooms, five bed rooms, one bath room.

Company's Water and Electric Light. Adequate outbuildings.

STRUCTURALLY RESTORED.

THE WHOLE PROPERTY EXTENDS TO

77½ ACRES.

FOR SALE AS A WHOLE OR WOULD BE DIVIDED.

Full particulars and plan from the Sole Agents, GIFFARD, ROBERTSON and LUCEY, 106, Mount-street, London, W.1. (Tele. Gros 1671.)

WHERE LEMONS AND ORANGES RIPEN IN THE OPEN.

A PROPERTY OF UNIQUE FEATURES.

IN THE WEST OF ENGLAND WITH CLEAR VIEWS DOWN A BEAUTIFUL ESTUARY AND SURROUNDED BY EXOTIC RHODODENDRONS AND AZALEAS.

Large hall, four reception, 14 bed and three bath rooms; electric light, gravity water supply; central heating; garages, stabling; home farm, lodge. Walled gardens, woodland and ornamental water.

82 ACRES.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD.

Full details from the Agents, GIFFARD, ROBERTSON and LUCEY, 106, Mount-street, London, W.1. (Gros. 1671.)

A VERY CHOICE RESIDENCE.

SURREY.

In the Leith Hill district, about a mile from the station and 4½ miles from Dorking.

An exceptional Property in a beautiful situation on high ground, with South aspect and glorious views.

Lounge hall, four reception, 11 bed and dressing, three baths, good offices; garage, stabling, cottage, &c.

LOVELY GROUNDS OF 18 ACRES.

Further details and price from CHAS. OSENTON & Co., DORKING Tele. 185.

AMIDST THE GRANDEST SCENERY IN SUSSEX.

OUTSTANDING VALUE. INEXPENSIVE UPKEEP.

This well-planned house is in the heart of absolute country, and is approached by a drive. It contains wide entrance hall, cloak room, three reception, seven bed and dressing rooms, two very well fitted bath rooms, and model domestic offices.

Electric light, good water, septic tank drainage. Garage for two cars. Four-roomed bungalow. Small farmery and dairy. Pretty gardens with sunk tennis court, 20 acres pasture, 35 acres wood and, nearly

60 ACRES. FREEHOLD. ONLY £3,750.

A REALLY WONDERFUL LITTLE SHOOT.

Illustrated particulars of WELLESLEY-SMITH, 94, Baker-street, W.1. Welbeck 4583.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

ADVERTISER, returned from the East, REQUIRES to PURCHASE immediately, preferably in Sussex, Surrey, or Hampshire (but other good districts within 60 miles of London, would be entertained), a COUNTRY RESIDENCE in good order, with electric light, not less than seven bed rooms, garage, and preferably cottage or rooms; 5-40 ACRES; PRICE ABOUT £2,500 £4,000 according to area. No mortgages or buying agents required.—Write Anglo-Persian, Box J.1206, The Times, E.C.4.

UNFURNISHED HOUSES, with about five bed rooms, at about £3,000, conveniently near Finchley-road Station, WANTED for genuine applicants by SAUNDERS, 156, Finchley-road, N.W.3. Hampstead 0158.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED (continued)

BETWEEN PETERSFIELD and CHICHESTER or surrounding district, OLD COTTAGE of CHARACTER that can be altered and modernized; outbuildings and a little land required; two cottages together not objected to.—Send particulars to Mrs. S., care of J. EWART GILKES and PARTNERS, 2, Hans-road, S.W.3. Sloane 6148-9. (Usual commission required.)

WANTED, FURNISHED HOUSE or FLAT, Mayfair or St. Judes's only; three bed rooms, bath, two reception, kitchen, &c.; three months, possibly longer; rental about 12gns. per week.—Agents, GODDARD and SMITH, 22, King-street, St. James's, S.W.1.

REQUIRED, near Chelmsford, OLD-FASHIONED HOUSE, about £2,000. Six beds, &c.—All particulars to "L.," 37, Connaught-street, W.2.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED (continued)

FURNISHED HOUSE with seven to eight bed rooms in the SOUTH KENSINGTON, SLOANE-SQUARE or like district, from end of January to end of July. Rent eight to ten guineas.—Details to JOHN MEACOCK and Co., Estate Office, adjoining South Kensington Station. Kensington 5682 and 8275.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.—WANTED, well FURNISHED HOUSE; eight to nine bed rooms; end January for six months; 8 to 9 gns. per week.—Telephone or write immediately to TAYLOR, LOVEGROVE and Co., 89, Gloucester-road, S.W.7. (Kensington 0805.)

HOUSES, &c., WANTED (continued)

WANTED to PURCHASE in Ightham, Wrotham, or Sevenoaks area, FREEHOLD COUNTRY RESIDENCE with modern services; five-seven bed rooms; garage; garden and meadow. Price between £5,000 and £6,000 would be paid for a really suitable property.—Replies to "W. P.," care of MAPLE and Co., Ltd., Tottenham Court-road, W.1.

WANTED to RENT, LARGE HOUSE in Metropolitan area suitable for Domestic Training Hostel, good domestic offices, large reception rooms, and 12 or more bed rooms essential.—Write Box J.1300, The Times, E.C.4.

Printed and Published by THE TIMES PUBLISHING COMPANY, Limited, at the offices in Printing House-square and Playhouse-yard, in the Parish of St. Ann, Blackfriars, in the City of London, E.C.4, Friday, November 14, 1930.